"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; not so warm; winds west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,697. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

SIX SCORE STRICKEN IN DEADLY HEAT WAVE

Of Those Victims in This City Thirty Die.

Fall of Temperature Toward Evening Brings Relief to Suffering Millions—Throngs Sleep in Parks.

A city driven out of doors last night bore witness to the weather conditions of two days, whose record in heat registery, in deaths and heat sickness, is among the highest of such records for a similar period in the history of New York. Relief had come, however, in the shape of a cool breeze that a Jersey thunderstorm drove off the coast, while its own force was spent before it reached Manhattan Island. That was at 5 o'clock, and from that hour a thermometer falling at the rate of several degrees an hour told the story that brought comfort to millions and life to many in the densely populated boroughs.

In Manhattan ten deaths and seventy-four prostrations had been reported up to midnight, and Brooklyn reports showed eight deaths directly due to the heat, ten deaths of infants attributed indirectly to the heat, and nineteen prostrations, making a total chargeable to the weather conditions of thirty reported deaths and ninety-three reported prostrations in the city. The day before the totals were fourteen deaths from heat and sixty heat prostrations, so that the grand total was forty-four deaths and 153 prostrations for the two days.

In the parks all night were thousands eagerly taking advantage of the opportunity that both the weather and the orders of the authorities gave them to get sleep that had been denied them the night before. They slept on the benches, on the grass lawns, in the parks, and even on the walks. In places near the waterside they sought out the water's edge, and elsewhere the higher places. In Central Park were thousands, on the recreation piers which had been thrown open for the night many thousands more, still other thousands in the down-town parks throughout Manhattan, and even to the Battery.

Shortly after midnight swarms of mosquitoes took possession of Central Park. People fought the insects in vain; with handkerchiefs covering their heads and hands the campers-out tried to defy the winged pests, but it was all to no end, and an exodus finally started which left to the mosquitoes the Park and its unfortunate possessor alone, unless the rest-seeking [illegible] became uncomfortable.

Extra police were stationed at all places where the people congregated, but there was little for them to do, for every one was too glad of the chance for rest to concern himself with his neighbor's business. The weather held clear, with a temperature ranging from 80 to 82 during the midnight hours, and decreasing after midnight along with a clouding sky.

The official record of temperature at 2 o'clock in the morning was 78, falling to 76 at 5 o'clock, and then climbing up a couple of degrees in the next hour by way of warning against what was coming. About 8 o'clock the wind shifted from west to southwest, and grew hotter for the change. By 5 o'clock the thermometer stood at 80 degrees on top of the Schermerhorn Building, at 99 Broadway, next door to the Weather Bureau, and below, in the streets, it jumped higher, for the bureau thermometer is most comfortably situated. In the next hour it was up four degrees more, four more between 9 and 12 o'clock, and four between 10 and 11.

The 11 o'clock temperature of 92 degrees beat all records for July 10, as it did the record set by the day before. The hottest previous July 10 was in 1860, when the thermometer marked only 91 degrees, and the indications were that the July record of 90 degrees made on the scorching July 2 of 1901, again on July 3, 1900, and once more back in 1875, might go by the board.

At 12 o'clock it was up to 93, the sun beating down without mercy, and the wind blowing up from the southwest still like a heat from a great furnace front.—

But New York was not alone in its suffering, for through the morning reports from other cities of the East—Boston, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and Baltimore—showed that in the morning hours, at least, New York had the best of the conditions by several degrees. Only the low humidity saved the best for the majority of people from being beyond endurance. At 8 o'clock that had been 65 per cent., somewhat higher than on the morning of the day previous, but it dropped rapidly during the morning, and 1 o'clock found it at 45, which had been the minimum of the day before reached at 4 in the afternoon, when the heat was at its worst.

The temperature held from 12 o'clock to 1 at 93, one degree below the high record of Thursday, went up to 94 for a little time, then fell off 2 degrees, to 92, by 2 o'clock, held till 3, and then went down to 91 by 4. It remained there until shortly after 5 a gathering thunderstorm down the Jersey coast brought a drop of 4 degrees before it and drove good fresh wind up across the bay and into the sweltering city at twenty-five miles or so an hour. The change had come, and, although brick walls and asphalt had yet to give out some of the stored up heat, there was relief in cool, breathable air blowing fresh around street corners.

But while the temperature was running not higher than on Thursday, New York was less able to stand the weather by reason of its continuance. The record of prostrations began early, and before 9 o'clock the first death report came in.

When the session of the Harlem Police Court opened there were present Reuben Cohen and his wife, Mary, the husband an octogenarian and the wife a woman of threescore. Mrs. Cohen had been summoned into court by a neighbor on account of a tenement house quarrel, and the aged couple waited some little time for the calling of the case. Presently Cohen was seen to sway in his seat, and before the attendants reached him he had fallen, overcome by heat. He had hardly been carried out of the courtroom when his wife collapsed also and was carried after her husband to the Harlem Hospital, there to be sent to their home at 201 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

In the case of Mary Nelson, who was overcome by the heat while visiting friends at 612 Ninth Avenue, an electric car for once did valuable service in saving life. The woman was taken in an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, and at Fifty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue the vehicle broke down. Her case was serious, and the doctors were at their wits' end after a delay of twenty minutes, until some one suggested hitching the ambulance to a Columbus Avenue car. This was done, and the woman reached the hospital in time.

For east side children, clothing for the most part yesterday was confined to a single garment, or at most a combination of two, shakily held together in the middle by means of pins or a nail. So it did no violence to clothes that the children turned all public fountains into bathtubs and reveled by dozens in the first state of reasonable coolness that there had known since the beginning of the heat. Public bathhouses were crowded, and in more than one instance the single policeman stationed out in front was brushed away by the living flood of perspiring humanity.

Thanks to the campaign of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to the humane plan of the firemen, following out an order originally issued by Chief Croker, life was made as bearable as possible for great numbers of horses. At every firehouse in the city small lines of hose were attached to the hydrants in front, and in three other places, Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, 114 Lawrence Street, and 11 East Twenty-second Street, similar bathing privileges were offered and very generally availed of by drivers. At many of the firehouses teams stood in line by the curbing waiting for a turn at the hose, and on the side-walk youngsters lined up three deep to take their turn at the privilege of directing the stream. The results were indicated by the fact that, while in years past the loose ambulance was sometimes called out as often as sixty times a day for heat cases, it had only fifteen calls yesterday.

Superintendent Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said yesterday:

"In hot weather the softening of the asphalt increases the resistance to the wheels a little more than a third. Therefore drivers should load their teams with about a third less than the usual load. It should be remembered also that it is a mistake to put a wet sponge on a horse's head unless means are handy for keeping it wet, because when it dries it will heat the horse's head and do more harm than if there were none at all. The society has a few hundred straw hats for horses still left over from last year's supply, and will renew the supply when these are exhausted."

Superintendent Hankinson gave out a list of suggestions to drivers yesterday as follows:

Do not drive faster than a walk. Give your horse frequent rests by the curb and then. Let your horse drink frequently, but not too much at a time.

Don't let your horse stand in the sun to feed. Find a shady place for him.

Do not forget that your horse's loins are as susceptible to heat or cold as is his head.

If your horse fails from overheat, let him lie in the shade and use plenty of water on him. He will get over it in a few hours.

In thinking how to treat your horse think how you want to be treated when you are tired and exhausted. Take off his harness and give him a drink of water.

Other animals keep pretty closely in the shade during the day, but a certain unfortunate dog was too sadly in need of refreshment to create disturbance until put out of misery by a policeman's club or revolver.

In connection with Police Commissioner Wilmot's order to the police to confer with Acting Commissioner of Police Partridge and the public lawns along Riverside Drive be opened to the public for sleeping purposes at night from now until the weather changes. In accordance with the decision, the Acting Police Commissioner issued orders which were read to the outgoing platoons at 4 o'clock, notifying the police that persons sleeping in the parks should not be interfered with. Similarly Commissioner Partridge of the Dock Department issued orders that the recreation piers in Manhattan and Brooklyn should be thrown open for sleeping purposes at night until further notice.

Outside of New York the temperatures ran by no means as they had on the day before, with heat about the average on the Atlantic coast and in parts of the Middle West, but a relatively low temperature in the South and extreme West. The records for maximum temperature in some of the principal cities follow:

Albany	88	Toledo	90
Boston	86	Atlanta	86
Norfolk	92	Galveston	86
Philadelphia	96	Key West	90
Pittsburg	86	New Orleans	90
Washington	94	Kansas City	90
Chicago	92	St. Louis	94
Cincinnati	96	Denver	96
Cleveland	94	Dodge City, Kan.	98
Milwaukee	88		

VICTIMS OF THE HEAT.

Deaths and Prostrations from the Killing Heat Wave.

Yesterday's record of heat victims were as follows:

DEATHS.

MANHATTAN.

APANTONI, GIECOMA, 4, of 28 Mulberry Street; overcome at his home and died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

BREWER MICHAEL, 55, of 541 West Forty-ninth Street.

CALLAHAN, PETER, five months old of 714 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; died in mother's arms in Lebanon Hospital.

KELLY, MARY, 50, of 220 Tenth Avenue; died from heat at her home yesterday.

LANCER, MIKE, 56, of 1,350 Second Avenue; died in her home.

LEACH, LUCINDA R., 63; died at 258 East Thirtieth Street.

LAUTERBACH, GEORGE, 55, address not known; died in the Presbyterian Hospital.

MAGLISO, VINCENZO, 36, of unknown residence; died in saloon at 2,197 First Avenue.

McCORMICK, BRIDGET, 36, of 279 Hudson Street; died in Bellevue Hospital.

MILLER, CATHERINE, 72, found dead in bed at 322 East Fifty-fourth Street; cause, old age, superinduced by heat.

TOURKER, WILLIAM H., 65, of 48 Jackson Street.

WICHELS, MARTIN, of 340 East Sixty-fifth Street, a street cleaner; died on First Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets.

BROOKLYN.

BROWN, MUNSON S., 70, of 601 Macon Street, Brooklyn; overcome at his place of business, 6 Myrtle Avenue, that borough, where he died.

BUCHLING, CATHERINE, 52, of 183 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at her home and died in a few minutes.

CARROLL, AGNES, 6, of Battery Place, Fort Hamilton; died at her home.

CASSCELLA, DAVID, 8 months old, of 61 Baxter Street, Manhattan; taken for an airing by his parents, died on a Coney Island beach.

CLIFFORD, ANNIE, 2, of 57 Columbia Street, Brooklyn; stricken while at play in the street; died at her home.

MANLEY, JOHN, 40, of 207 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn; stricken at his home, where he died.

McNAMARA, WILLIAM, 35, of 320 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome on the street; died at his home.

SCHLAUCK, BARBARA, 36, of 130 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at her home and died there.

EISENHOLDT, MARY, 52, of 135 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn; died at her home.

The deaths of ten infant children, ranging in age from a few weeks to one year, supposed to have been due to the heat, were reported in Brooklyn during the day.

PROSTRATIONS.

MANHATTAN.

ARNOLD, Dr. JOSEPH, 58, 126 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at 81 Ellis and Houston Streets and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

BAKER, LAURA, 28, 200 Avenue C; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

BLOOM, MARY, 22, 846 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at 17 Vandewater Street, and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

BOWDIL, WILLIAM, a steward on the White Star steamer Baltic; overcome at pier 48, North River and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

BLUEMSTAD, OLGA, 22, 1,726 Park Avenue.

Continued on Page 4.

T. G. BARKER IS PARDONED

Man Who Shot Rev. Mr. Keller to Leave Jersey Prison.

Case Divided Church People of Arlington—Shooting Was Caused by Charges Made by Mrs. Barker.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 10.—At a meeting of the Court of Pardons, which was held in Sea Girt to-day, on the piazza of Gov. Murphy's residence, Thomas G. Barker of Arlington, who was sentenced about two years ago to five years' imprisonment for shooting the Rev. John Keller, pastor of the Trinity Episcopal Mission in Arlington, was paroled.

The Rev. Mr. Keller was shot down by Barker on Sunday morning, Feb. 4, 1901, while the clergyman was on his way to conduct services at his church. Barker's excuse for the deed was that he believed Mr. Keller had made improper advances to Mrs. Barker, which allegation was vigorously denied by the clergyman.

The shooting caused a great sensation. Mr. Keller was the secretary of Bishop Starkey, and the Bishop refused to believe the minister guilty. On the other hand, the friends of Barker were just as positive in his favor.

Barker was indicted for shooting from ambush with intent to kill Mr. Keller by the Grand Jury of Hudson County, his trial beginning in the Court of General Sessions, Jersey City, June 19 following the shooting. Able counsel represented both sides, the trial being one of the most interesting ever held in Jersey City.

Mr. Keller and Mr. and Mrs. Barker all took the stand during the trial and each told their story without reservation, except where forbidden to do so by the Court.

The case went to the jury on June 29, and Barker was found guilty. He was sentenced on June 22 to five years at hard labor in State prison.

Their first application was refused, but recently another petition was circulated, and it was declared that Barker had suffered sufficiently and that he was really not to blame, having acted under stress of passion after hearing the charges made by his wife against the clergyman. The case divided the church people of Arlington into two positive factions.

MRS. JEWELL DEMANDS PUBLIC DIVORCE TRIAL.

Resents Alleged Statements Made by Col. J. A. Jewell—Declares He Made Charges Against Her to Satisfy "Official Superiors."

Demand for open trial of the suit for divorce brought by Col. James A. Jewell, a United States Appraiser, against Mrs. Caroline L. Jewell, and the counter-suit brought by Mrs. Jewell, was made before Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. It had been agreed that the case should be submitted to a referee, but Louis J. Grant, counsel for Mrs. Jewell, declared that Col. Jewell had circulated stories about his wife, and he insisted upon the right that all the evidence should be made public.

The case came before Justice Scott on an application of Mrs. Jewell for $200 a month temporary alimony and a counsel fee of $1500. This was opposed by Henry B. Closson, who asked that the case be sent to a referee, saying Mr. Grant agreed to such reference with an allowance of $150 a month alimony and counsel fee of $300.

Mr. Grant said that Col. Jewell had been anxious to avoid publicity, as he feared the result, and agreed on the alimony and fee to obtain a reference.

"I expressly stated that a trial by referee could only be had with the consent of Mrs. Jewell," he continued. Subsequently afterward Col. Jewell went to Laconia, where his wife was staying, and made charges against her. They came to her ears, and she then demanded that the case be tried in open court, as she believed that if the case were tried in private her friends who had heard Jewell's statements would believe they were true."

Justice Scott said he would allow the agreed amount of alimony and counsel fee to stand and reserved decision on the matter of a reference.

Mr. Grant submitted an affidavit by Mrs. Jewell. She said her husband's charges against her were false, trumped up, and ridiculous, and were made for the purpose of justifying his heartless conduct toward her to his official superiors."

Mrs. Jewell said that Alice Ferguson was a servant in her house for nearly ten years, and gradually devoted most of her attention to Col. Jewell, waiting upon him almost exclusively and securing an influence over him which made him place her in charge of their home.

He ignored me almost entirely," says Mrs. Jewell, "making it sometimes necessary for me to go to her (the servant) in order to obtain money for household expenses. During my absence in the country last Summer at Christmas Cove, Me., I learned that my husband was in the habit of taking her to places of amusement and going with her to Summer Gardens at Fort George and other places. I discharged her, but he overruled me."

TRANSPORT THOMAS HOME.

Brings Three Squadrons of Fifth Cavalry, Two Companies of Engineers, and 160 Sick.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The transport Thomas, Capt. Buford, arrived to-day from Manila by way of Nagasaki, having on board three squadrons of the Fifth Cavalry, Companies G and H, Third Battalion of the Army Engineers, 150 sick and 450 casuals.

Companies G and H have been ordered to Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., and the third squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, also on the Thomas, will go to Fort Wingate, N. M. The sick on the transport were landed at the Presidio and taken to the general hospital. The Thomas will go out again Aug. 1.

SOCIETY MEN AS FARMHANDS.

Son of Pension Commissioner Ware Leads a Party to Kansas Harvest Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—Eugene F. Ware, Jr., son of the United States Pension Commissioner, got together a company of his friends among the young society men of Topeka, and they left to-night for Hays City to work in the harvest fields.

The farmers for whom the party will work have agreed to pay them $2 a day and expenses, including railroad fare, till Aug. 1. Meanwhile their friends are betting on their staying qualities.

Tetanus in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Tetanus was responsible for four deaths in this city to-day. Two of the victims, Frank Layfield, aged twelve years, and John Monroe, aged twelve, received their injuries in the Fourth of July celebration. James Johnson, aged 4 years, was shot with a pistol, the wound developing lockjaw, and Joepek Knittel, the fourth victim, had his hand crushed in a paper mill, lockjaw setting in after his arm had been amputated.

Cleveland and Cincinnati Express, via Pennsylvania Railroad, Leaves West 23d Street Station 3.35 P. M. daily.—Adv.

DUTIES OF CHICAGO TRACTION RECEIVERS.

Judge Grosscup Instructs Them to Obey State Grants, Not City Ordinances.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup issued his letter of instructions to the Chicago Union Traction Company receivers this afternoon. Without giving any formal expression of opinion about the validity of the Ninety-nine-Year act, the court gives the receivers instructions which may reasonably be interpreted as a decision in favor of the rights which the street railway companies claim under the act of 1865.

On this point the court says: "I instruct you to suffer no interference with your possession of any of the streets named in the legislative grants or occupied by the companies named in the legislative grants or their successors, under ordinances of the city, which in the view I have outlined are to be treated as subservient to the legislative grants. Any attempted interference you will report immediately to me."

By authorizing the receivers to procure extra equipment for the street car lines at an additional cost of about $500,000 the court gives sanction to the plans which is looked upon as a favorable view of the validity of the Ninety-nine-Year act.

The court points out that eighty-five old cars have been renovated and added to the equipment already under the instructions. He then directs the receivers to comply with the recommendations of General Manager Roach for the expenditure of $460,000 to add 100 new double-truck electric motor cars, each capable of seating comfortably more than fifty persons, to the present equipment; also for the expenditure of about $100,000 more to equip electricity certain portions of the cable lines so that cars on outlying lines may be brought nearer to the business centres and transferred to the cable trains. All this, he points out, will add to the convenience of the public and to the capacity of the companies' carrying facilities.

WESTERN MARYLAND WINS.

Baltimore Court Decides That Award of $79,800 for Land Is Excessive, and Censures Jury.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—In the case of the exceptions of the Western Maryland Railroad to the award of $79,800 as the compensation for twenty-eight acres of land which the company desired in reaching tidewater at this point, Judges Fowler and Burke, in the Baltimore County Court to-day, held that the award is excessive, severely censured the jury for misconduct, and ordered that a new jury be summoned to hear the case over again.

It was in evidence that the jury of award was considering the case for fourteen days and that during that period the jurors were taken to the circus, to the theatre, and to suburban resorts, and entertained at a hotel, at a total expenditure of $1,200, which sum was rendered as a bill of cost against the railroad. It was also shown that the land for which the owners were awarded $2,850 an acre had been bought for $200 an acre.

The court held that "we are satisfied that the jury, in fixing the amount of the assessment, has adopted and acted upon a mistaken principle of valuation in this, that the amount allowed is made up largely of the enhancing prospective profits to result from the location of the railroad, which is contingent upon the right to take, considered in determining the present value of the land."

The case was remanded to the Baltimore County Court, and was referred to by the Court of Appeals to the Chief Administration of Justice, who will preside over the court at the jury trial.

ARRESTS AT LAMAR HOME.

Brother-in-Law of David Lamar and Two Servants Held Because of Assault on Coachman.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 10.—Bernard Smith, brother-in-law of David Lamar, Michael O'Donohue, Mr. Lamar's coachman, and Patrick Dumphy, his groom, were to-night held under bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, charged with having been concerned in a conspiracy which led to the murderous attack made on James McMann yesterday. Dumphy and Smith were held under $1,000 bail each, while O'Donohue's bail was fixed at $500.

The men were arrested last night at the country seat of David Lamar near Oceanic.

McMann testified to-night that the trouble began over a pet dog known as "Baby," which was lost on the way to Red Bank. When Mr. Lamar heard of it he censured the coachman, and, McMann testified, struck him with a cane in the face. He retaliated and Mr. Lamar fell.

Mr. Smith was quoted as having said: "For God's sake keep out of Mr. Lamar's sight." McMann continued: "On July 5 I got a note which read: 'Friend Jim: Come over to Hotel Lenox, corner of Ocean Avenue and Broadway, at 8 P. M. I want to see you. Something important. Mike.' He did not go. Three men were in the place where he was waiting to see him, he declared, and Dumphy, the groom, called on him Monday night and said: 'Jim, get out of the way. Mr. Lamar had a gang of men going around to kill you.' Five men went to the place on Tuesday night, and said that they had a warrant for his arrest, but Mrs. McMann would not permit him to go out.

McMann said he could identify the men who assaulted him yesterday, having seen them before.

MILITIA RESCUE NEGRO.

Marinette (Wis.) Crowd Attacked Him Because He Walked with a White Girl.

MARINETTE, Wis., July 10.—A negro of the name of "Deb" Flynn, bruised and cut from wounds inflicted by an excited crowd yesterday, was spirited out of town to-day.

Flynn was walking with a white girl, and got into a quarrel with some Southerners, who resented it. A crowd quickly collected, as a street carnival was being held, and clubs, stones, and hammers were used on the negro. He was rescued by a company of militia, which was attending the carnival in a body. He was kept in hiding over night.

A WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATION.

Cornerstone of "Jerusalem" Will Be Laid After Oriental Fashion at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The World's Fair grounds will be thrown open to the public to-morrow for the first time since they were closed April 30 for the dedication exercises. The occasion will be the dedication of the site of "Jerusalem."

"The Holy City" will be rendered by a chorus of 300 voices. The laying of the cornerstone will be conducted after the Oriental fashion, under the direction of Mme. Lydia M. Von Finkelstein Mountford. Natives of Jerusalem will conduct the rites, and camels, caparisoned mules, and an embroidered tent from Egypt will add Oriental color.

Mrs. Blaine Failing Rapidly.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 10.—Mrs. James G. Blaine's physician reported to-night that she was failing rapidly.

Barrett's Vaseline Ointment Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

LORD MAYOR ENTERTAINS AMERICAN OFFICERS

Gives Luncheon in London to Rear Admiral Cotton and Staff.

Expressions of Desire for Closer Anglo-American Relations Cheered—King Edward Reviews Honorable Artillery Company.

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Mayor Samuel gave a luncheon at the Mansion House here to-day in honor of Rear Admiral Cotton and the other officers of the United States European Squadron, now at anchor in Portsmouth Harbor.

The luncheon was a brilliant affair, accompanied by picturesque city ceremonies. The beautiful halls hung with banners and containing a wonderful display of the Mansion House plate, delighted the American officers, while the speeches which followed were made the occasion for an Anglo-American love feast.

Incidentally the Lord Mayor made a striking reference to the Kishineff massacre. He said he was thankful that the United States was not bound by diplomatic rules and etiquette and had not hesitated to raise its voice in protest against the barbarities of the world wherever they occurred.

Mrs. Choate, wife of the United States Ambassador, sat on the Lord Mayor's right and Admiral Cotton was seated between the Lady Mayoress and Prince Louis of Battenberg. The others present included Ambassador Choate, Senator Gorman, James Bryce, M. P.; Lord Rothschild, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Capt. Stockton, the United States Naval Attaché; the entire staff of the American Embassy, Sir Clinton Dawkins, Joseph Choate, Jr., Consul General Evans, Senator Depew, and Sir Henry Irving. Altogether there were more than 150 guests.

After the toasts to King Edward and President Roosevelt had been received with enthusiasm the Lord Mayor proposed the health of "Admiral Cotton, his officers, and the entire American Navy."

"Gentlemen," said the Lord Mayor, "in the course of my term of office it is my duty to entertain many people, but I wish to tell you that this luncheon was not officially inspired. I could not let the American squadron go without showing that, and I hope all the people of America, that ties of race, blood, and language are recognized here in the City of London more warmly than in any other part of the world. May the bonds which bind the two countries ever be close and, if necessary, may we face the whole world together, while always endeavoring by every means in our power to maintain the peace of the world."

A great outburst of cheering followed the Mayor's closing remarks.

Admiral Cotton was accorded an enthusiastic reception when he rose to reply. He made a graceful acknowledgment of the kindly welcome that the Americans had received from the British fleet and people, and added:

"The squadron is here by direct order of the President of the United States and as a messenger of peace and good-will. I am sure I speak for the peoples of both countries when I say I hope and I believe that the Cross of St. George and the Stars and Stripes will never be served but in amity and friendship, each for the peace of the world."

Renewed cheering greeted the Admiral's speech and he sat down with the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

Before toasting the Lord Mayor, said he hoped the Americans would regard the great honor which was paid them as being manifested in this historic room.

Alluding to the United States Navy, Mr. Choate said it was growing, thanks to the enthusiasm of its Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt.

The Lord Mayor, in the course of his reply which ended the proceedings, referred to striking terms to the Kishineff massacre. He expressed himself as being thankful that the United States was not bound by diplomatic rules and etiquette, and that it had not hesitated to raise its voice in protest against the barbarities of the world wherever they had occurred.

The naval officers were presented to the armory of the Honorable Artillery Company, who were reviewed by King Edward at 5 P. M.

The review was a brilliant affair. His Majesty wore the uniform of the regiment, of which he is Captain General and Colonel. He rode to the Horse Guards' parade at 5:45 P. M., followed by Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria in an open carriage. An immense crowd of people encircled the parade and filled the windows and the roofs of the adjoining houses were crowded with spectators.

The Honorable Artillery Company looked very smart and businesslike. It consisted of six companies of infantry, two batteries of khaki-colored guns, and an up-to-date staff of cyclists, flag bearers, motor-cycle couriers, and signalmen.

The king followed the evolutions closely, and at their conclusion said he was glad of the opportunity to inspect the company for the first time since his accession, and remarked that one of the artillerymen would soon go to Boston to participate in the anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, which is an offshoot of their own corps. They would be received in the most cordial fashion, and his Majesty hoped their visit would help to cement the bonds of friendship between the two countries, which he regarded as being of so much importance.

The King gave a public exhibition of his interest in the American officers by shaking hands with Rear Admiral Cotton and bowing to each of the American Captains during his inspection of the Honorable Artillery Company.

Ambassador Choate gave a dinner to-night in honor of the American naval men, inviting to meet them a number of distinguished officials.

A breakfast will be given to the Prince of Wales by Admiral Cotton on the Alexandra at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 15. His Royal Highness will subsequently inspect the warship.

In connection with American officers at the King's dinner at Buckingham Palace yesterday evening members of the Cabinet expressed a desire for an extension of the Monroe Doctrine. Recognizing the paramount influence of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, Great Britain, they said, wants Washington to exercise control in concerted way over the financial obligations of the Central and South American States. Apparently Great Britain, after clearing a repetition of the Venezuelan affair, favors the adoption of means whereby the smaller republics will be compelled to meet their obligations without pressure from Europe.

COTTON CROP IN TEXAS.

Good Reports from All Sections, Though There Is Still Boll Weevil in the Southwest.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 10.—Reports from 427 correspondents in 145 cotton-growing counties of Texas on the condition of the crop show a decrease in acreage as compared with last year of 6½ per cent. But as fully 25 per cent. of last year's acreage yielded nothing because of boll weevils and drouth the actual crop-growing acreage this year is largely in excess of that of last year. The plant is backward in development throughout the State, the average lateness being from two to four weeks, as compared with the normal time under ordinary conditions. The hot sunshine and dry weather of the last week have stimulated growth to a considerable degree.

A continuation of present weather conditions through July should place the crop in good condition by Aug. 1. There is much grass in the fields, caused by rank growth during the recent heavy rains period. Farmers are working hard to clean the fields, and labor for cotton chopping is in demand. Early reports are flattering. Southwest Texas complains of boll weevil, but nowhere near so alarmingly as at this time last year. North Texas complains of nothing but the rain and the consequent lateness of the crop, and shows a considerable increase of acreage. The coast country reports cottos looking well, but showing a considerable decrease in acreage, because of fruit culture and rice growing.

Making due allowance for adverse conditions up to date and estimating conditions from now until the crop matures, there is nothing to justify a prediction of less than a 3,000,000-bale crop for Texas this year.

LEGALIZES BRASS KNUCKLES.

Georgia Legislature's Bill Also Permits the Carrying of Bowie Knives and Pistols.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 10.—A bill introduced by Representative Overstreet in the Georgia House this morning become a law, it will be legal to carry pistols, brass knuckles, and bowie knives in this State.

The bill provides that any person shall be permitted to carry any of the above mentioned weapons provided he first gives a bond in the sum of $50 to the Ordinary of the county in which he resides. He is to be taxed a fee of $1 for the issuance of the permit by the Ordinary. The bond must be signed by good citizens of wealth and repute in the community. In the event the bondsmen should desire to be relieved they must give at least ten days notice.

The measure further provides that any person caught with a weapon of the kind mentioned without having a necessary permit shall be punished as for a misdemeanor. Mr. Overstreet does not like the present law, which forbids the carrying of these weapons, and he thinks that to allow persons to go armed and at the same time add to the revenue of the State. It is estimated that a $1 tax per capita for carrying such weapons would yield a large sum.

NAVAL DRILLS AT NEWPORT.

Torpedo Boat Flotilla Will Go Through a Series of Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—Newport is soon to have some interesting naval manoeuvres. The coast defense squadron, with Rear Admiral James H. Sands in command, and flying his flag from the battleship Texas, will arrive with the Hartford and the torpedo boat destroyers Baldridge, Barry, Dale, and Chauncey, for a series of drills by day and by night, which will include those with the submarine torpedo boats, the Adder and the Moccasin, now at the Torpedo Station. Just what the series of drills will be has not been definitely decided upon. Lieut. L. H. Chanler was at Newport to-day on the Decatur to see Lieut. Commander Fletcher, in command of the torpedo station, in regard to certain matters relative to the coast squadron.

The practice ship Chesapeake arrived at Newport yesterday.

QUAY HINTS AT RETIREMENT.

Refers to Old Speech in Which He Said He Would Not Again Seek Office.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAVER, Penn., July 10.—Senator M. S. Quay, home from his trip through the Maine woods, will spend the greater part of his Summer at Beaver, according to present plans. When asked to-day if he would be a candidate for re-election for the United States Senate, he referred to his speech in Philadelphia in 1903, at the Academy of Music in which he said he would not again ask the people of Pennsylvania for office or preferment.

"The Senator does not want to precipitate a fight for the Senatorship, however, as there are many willing to be candidates for the position."

BREMERTON SALOONS REOPEN.

Four of Them Fighting Navy Department's Attempt to Clean Up the Puget Sound Town.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 10.—Four Bremerton saloons have reopened for business, after being closed for a month by the Bremerton Council at the instance of the Navy Department. The department objected to the running of saloons and gambling resorts in close proximity to the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Eighteen saloons were closed, but four of them are fighting the action of the Bremerton Council in closing them before the expiration of their licenses.

They will sell liquor as usual until July 24, when their hearing takes place before the Supreme Court. In the meantime their places of business are protected from interference by a writ of certiorari. The attorneys for the saloonkeepers hold that the ordinance closing saloons is invalid because passed at a special instead of a regular session.

The ordinance was introduced and passed at the same session, while the law provides that five days shall elapse between introduction and passage. After the Bremerton saloons were closed the Pacific Squadron came from California waters to the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Secretary Moody had ordered that the squadron should remain away and repair work at Bremerton be stopped unless the saloons were closed.

"MOTHER" JONES IN TRENTON.

"Army" Leader Talks to Crowd of Mass Suicide—Money Raised for Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—"Mother" Jones addressed 5,000 persons here to-night surrounded by her "army" of textile workers, who are marching on New York. Her address was full of condemnation of the wealthy manufacturers who use child-labor to increase their profits.

"Roosevelt is right on race suicide, but he is only partly right on its cause. Women have learned that their children are taken away from them and put to work when they should be in school. What is the use of bringing a lot of children into the world to make more money for plutocrats while their little lives are being ground out in the mill and workshop?

"The army I am leading on to New York is composed of intelligent workmen whose lives have almost been ground out in the textile mills of Kensington. Our cause is a just one and we propose to show the New York millionaires our grievances."

The textile army was housed by "Glad Hand" Tereddo, the famous "hoboes friend" here, and $100 was raised for "Mother" Jones and her army. They go to Princeton to-morrow.

CRUSOES IN ST. LOUIS.

Stranded by Flood on River-Made Ground, They Claim the Land and Beat Off Invaders.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—In the recent flood a houseboat occupied by the Gamaches family was left stranded on the River Des Peres bank, near the foot of Utah Street. Since then the husband has been lying ill in the boat. A brewing company, claiming the land, has endeavored to have the houseboat removed, but Mrs. Gamaches met the movers to-day with a revolver, and, declaring that the land whereon the houseboat rested was left by receding from the river, and consequently was Government land, she laid claim to it.

The movers retired. Mrs. Gamaches said she had found that the land is not recorded as belonging to any one. She declares she will fight, unless removed by due process of law.

Up the Hudson Sundays 50c. Str. City of Lowell. Music. Fine restaurant and cafe' service.—Adv.

POPE'S CONDITION AGAIN IMPROVES

His Holiness Is Relieved by Another Operation.

He Again Shows the Extraordinary Vigor of His Constitution.

Analysis of the Serum Extracted Yesterday Indicates That the Disease Is Simple Pleurisy.

ROME, July 11.—4:50 A. M.—Another operation, performed yesterday, has brought further relief to Pope Leo, and by it the possibility of his life being prolonged was increased, but it can hardly be said that the operation improved his chances of recovery. News just received from the Vatican says the Pope is now lying in a restless condition, after having had a good sleep during the early hours of this morning.

As an immediate result of yesterday's operation, the Pope spent a quiet and almost painless day, with, for his age, a normal temperature, and he once more strikingly exhibited his strength of constitution and intellect. At the examination last evening the doctors could not perceive any regathering of serum in the pleural cavity, but it was feared that the presence of serum would be detected to-day, thus perhaps rendering necessary another operation in a few days.

Shortly before midnight the condition of the Pontiff was reported to have undergone no change, and it was added that he had just dropped peacefully into sleep. At that hour all within the palace was quiet, the Pontiff's apartment alone showing signs of life. The Pope slept until nearly 2 o'clock this morning, when he woke up, seemingly more refreshed, and asked for food. His pulse was taken and found to vary from 87 to 92. His temperature was 96.8 and his breathing irregular.

The latter part of the night was not so good, owing to the restlessness and weakness of the patient. Dr. Lapponi has been quite almost every fifteen minutes to look at the patient, when did not notice the presence of the doctor, being in a drowsy state. Dr. Lapponi administered a dose of chloral and gave the patient at the same time an injection of camphor-caffeine.

Dr. Mazzoni's operation on the Pope yesterday morning was almost identical with that of Tuesday afternoon. The patient lay on his couch with his side exposed. The skin above the affected parts was washed with a solution of alcohol, cocaine was hypodermically injected, and Dr. Mazzoni inserted a Pravaz needle, which by suction drew off the vitiated matter. The operation was comparatively painless, and was performed without recourse to chloroform or other anaesthetic.

Prof. Rossoni, assisted by three other doctors, analyzed the serum extracted. The doctors explained that the purpose of the analysis was to determine whether the case originated from tuberculous process or a tumor in the thorax. The analysis showed that the disease was simple pleurisy.

At the morning examination of the patient the doctors, after a thorough sounding, found that a pulmonary wound had reappeared in the obtuse zone, except in the area limited to the region where the puncture was made for the extraction of the liquid, which is on a line drawn from the nipple of the right breast, under the arm, to the spinal column, the obtuse sound thus being between

Consult surgeons. The general state of stationary.

ROSSONI,
LAPPONI,
MARRONI.

THE POPE READS HORACE.

Takes the Book from the Shelf Himself—Discusses Business with His Secretary.

ROME, July 10.—The Pope rose at 8 o'clock this morning. He said he thought the air of his room was somewhat vitiated and wanted it changed. His valet, Sig. Centra, after having been authorized to do so by Dr. Lapponi, opened the windows of the whole apartment, including the sick-room, the Pontiff having previously been carefully covered with extra blankets. After remaining open for a short time, the windows were closed, with the exception of the window of the sickroom, Dr. Lapponi having decided that the balmy, fresh air could only do the patient good.

The opening and the shutting of the windows were watched from the piazza by the people who had gathered there to hear the latest news, and shouts of them interpreted it as meaning that the Pontiff was dead, which necessitated a prompt official denial.

The Pope prayed for half an hour and then had breakfast, partaking of the milk of an ass beaten up with sugar in hot coffee and a light biscuit. His Holiness then attended to his toilet, but he did not shave. He then received his private secretary, Mgr. Angeli, who was again surprised at the Pope's brightness of mind and display of memory. On leaving the sickroom, Mgr. Angeli remarked to those who surrounded him and asked her news that, if it was not known that the Pope was dangerously ill, from his appearance at this time one would say he was in his normal condition. The Monsignor added that the Pontiff had referred to several different matters, recalling exactly the most minute details and remembering dates, figures and dates with marvelous promptness and all this to the accompaniment of snuff-taking. The same impression were formed by Count Caselini Pond, who visited the Pope after Mgr. Angeli.

The doctors' visit and the operation followed. The Pontiff questioned the doctors about his condition, saying: "Do not deceive me, doctors, nothing more can affect me."

He asked if the resgathering of the serum in the pleural cavity meant that the disease was increasing seriously, and the anxious feared, saying that it was one of the phases which generally recurred several times during an attack.

"Then," said the patient, "a new operation is necessary?"

"We will see," answered Dr. Lapponi, and Dr. Mazzoni added:

"Your Holiness knows that the operation is not dangerous in itself."

After the operation the Pope felt so relieved that he insisted on getting up, took several steps forward his armchair and seated himself for a few minutes. He then rose and, going to the book shelves where he keeps his favorite authors, took down Horace's "Ars Poetica," returned to the armchair, and began reading, holding one leg over the other. He seemed to feel no ill effects from the operation. On the contrary, he appeared to have derived benefit from it.

After the day the Pope had luncheon and then took a long rest.

Once to-day the doctors succeeded in overcoming the Pope's free will. He had firmly decided to receive three Cardinals. This decision followed his confusion yesterday to receive daily one of each rank of Cardinals, viz., Cardinal Bishops, Cardinal Deacons, and Cardinal Priests. The last-named body had shown considerable irritation at not seeing the Pontiff and at being reminded to put aside of his candidacy, although devious outside channels. Therefore, following Cardinal Rampolla's visit yesterday, the Pope determined to receive to-day one of each class of Cardinals.

After this morning's operation, the Pontiff requested the doctors to leave the room, saying he wished to see the Cardinals. The doctors gently, but firmly, protested, declaring that the Pope was still too weak. "But I shall not be fatigued, as I feel much better this morning," argued the Pope. The doctors insisted, urging that it was for his own good, and Pope Leo finally yielded, although expressing the hope that he might see some of the Cardinals later.

PROF. ROSSONI ASTOUNDED.

When He Found How Animated the Pope Was He Almost Believed a Miracle Was Being Wrought.

ROME, July 10.—Prof. Rossoni, in an interview to-day, graphically described the Pope's condition and surroundings.

"It might have been expected," he said, "that I would find a weary old man with exhausted body and spirit, and ready to yield shortly. But, on the contrary, when I approached the bedside I immediately saw that I had taken a mistake. In spite of all I had heard concerning his marvelous vitality, I was amazed to find a man of such great age, after so dangerous an illness, retaining such versatility of mind and such power of mental concentration. As I approached the bed, he pressed my hand with a slight effort and looked at me intently with his bright, black, expressive eyes. He wore a calm, dignified smile and began asking me a number of questions.

"It seemed almost incomprehensible that that was a man on the verge of death. Every sense of will and intellect remained intact, showing complete consciousness of the gravity of his invalid, ninety-four years of age, anxious to make the acquaintance of his new consulting doctor, asking suggestive questions, and testing his opinion of clinical science. That any living man should be able to make such a prompt, decided effort of the will is certainly astonishing.

"When Pope asked me if I had read certain essays upon medical philology written by a student who took his degree in 1824, 'I was very young then,' said the Pope, smiling, 'but I remember many circumstances of that happy period of my life.'

"After hearing this question, testing my studies and scientific ability, I assure you I was almost ready to believe that some miracle was being wrought concerning the Pope's condition."

Prof. Rossoni said that the state of the Pontiff was very serious. There was little danger of an immediate climax, although it was constantly possible. "The Pope was making a brave struggle, but," said Dr. Rossoni, "his weapons of defense are weak. Even the finest-tempered steel becomes blunted after so many years of use."

He added:

"A renewal of the pleuritic phenomena is always dangerous, even in a young, strong organism. Therefore, how much more dangerous it is in a man of ninety-four. Fortunately, there are few other serious complications. The defective respiration has had a bad influence on the circulation, and we found an alarming depression in the heart's action. Perhaps this second withdrawal of the liquid deposit may restore the circulation, but the great question is, can this relief be sufficient and permanent? Unfortunately, there are many reasons for doubt, both concerning the restored circulation and the clearing of the respiratory passages."

The editor desired to say whether, in the supposition, the Pope would have a peaceful end. He concluded the interview by saying:

"The Pope is very seriously ill and is ninety-four years old. These are the essential facts. All the rest is surmise."

OUTSIDE THE VATICAN.

The Scenes Before the Issue of the Bulletins—Large Crowds at Night.

ROME, July 11.—A general feeling of tranquillity marked the day in Rome yesterday, due to the widespread belief that, though the Pope's days are numbered, his hour has not yet come. The sublime self-confidence of the patient permeates the people, especially the simpler folk, who go about their day's work, postponing signs of sorrow and mourning until from the sickbed itself they hear that the unusual struggle is nearing its end.

There is proposed almost apathetically a repetition during the next few days of that exceptional medical history of recoveries and relapses which have so astonished the world this week. That no doctor will lead the weight of his opinion to uphold this popular impression in no way affects the prevailing idea of the Romans. Nothing is more wonderful than the Pope himself, they say; hence miracles are not out of the question.

The news of yesterday morning's operation sent Cardinals and Ambassadors driving hurriedly to the Vatican. The sombre black carriages and horses of the former, relieved only by glimpses of the scarlet robes worn by the pale-faced Princes of the Church, contrasted strangely with the brilliant equipages of the Ambassadors.

The sun beat fiercely on the plain, white shutters outside the Pope's room, and all eyes were turned toward them. Compared with the magnificence below, with the bewildering colors of the Papal Court and the rich attire of the guards, the shuttered windows are peasantlike in their simplicity. Another window caught the eye. This was open, and the sun streamed in on Raphael's priceless frescoes and lit up the great marble portico. "Within there," said a Papal attendant, "the rooms are all ready for Oreglia, the Cardinal who will reign during the interregnum." The same grim preparation is apparent on all sides.

Count Pond, a nephew of the dying Pope, wearing a straw hat and flannels, sat in the fire engine house opposite the private entrance to the Vatican, chatting with the firemen. Carriage after carriage drove into the court. The French, German, and other Ambassadors descended to make inquiries. Prince Massimo, looking almost as venerable as the Pope himself, all the Cardinals, and countless Bishops and priests came to await the bulletins.

A small crowd of men, women, and children of all descriptions besieged the door where the news was to be given out. The Palatine Guard gave the signal for the anxious crowd to be admitted. Passing through the corridor, each person received a slip of white paper on which the morning bulletin was printed. Intently reading these papers, the crowd filed out through another door past the armed guard and into the streets.

During the remainder of the day but few of the public sought the Vatican. Then came the night bulletin, and far larger crowds than had gathered during the day wandered to the Vatican in the cool of the evening. The Swiss Guards had received instructions only to admit a small portion of the inquirers prior to the printing of the bulletin, and even this restricted number almost filled the court of the Vatican, while many waited in suspense on the steps of St. Peter's.

RAMPOLLA TO RETIRE?

PARIS, July 11.—According to a dispatch to the Journal from Rome, the Ambassadors yesterday found Cardinal Rampolla wrapped in a woolen shawl, hoarse, and complaining of being sick.

The Cardinal declared that he would retire from active life at the Vatican and that he could not attend the conclave. He said to the Spanish Ambassador: "I want to go into a monastery and withdraw from the world. My human life will end with that of Pope Leo."

Cardinal Rampolla was bitterly, but at noon had an interview with Cardinal Gotti, who succeeded in consoling him.

THE POPE AND HIS NEPHEWS.

ROME, July 10.—An interesting account has appeared of the recent interview between the Pope and his nephews. When they were admitted to his apartment, the Pope promptly asked for news of his birthplace.

"When did word of my illness reach Carpineto?" said his Holiness. "On Saturday, Holy Father," replied Count Ludovic Pecci. "Strange," remarked the Pontiff, "I only felt ill last Sunday."

As his nephews were leaving, the Pope called his valet Centra, and said: "Be sure to serve these children," as he calls his gray-haired nephews, "with teas." Then, turning to his nephews, he said laughingly: "If there are any left, leave one for me."

When the nephews were at the door the Pope abruptly asked: "When will you leave for Carpineto?" Count Ludovic embarrassed, knowing his uncle's fondness for diplomatic traps, said: "To-morrow."

"All right," responded the Pope; "and you, Camillo, when will you go?" "As soon as possible," was the reply.

The two nephews then went out, and the Pope seemed highly satisfied.

SERVICES OF INTERCESSION.

ROME, July 10.—The vesper services in Rome to-night were transformed in many of the churches into special services of intercession for the Pope. All the evening the people flocked to the churches, knelt before the altars, and prayed silently to their favorite saints to prolong the life of Leo XIII.

One service in particular attracted interest. It was held in the Church of St. Andrea al Quirinale, on the Via del Quirinale, across the road from King Victor Emmanuel's palace. It was there that Queen Marguerite, ingognito, was in the habit of slipping in almost unobserved to pray.

To-night, from the side altar under which lie the remains of St. Stanislaus Kostka, from the exact spot where, nearly seventy years ago, the Pope celebrated his first mass, priests solemnly invoked the intercession of St. Stanislaus on behalf of the afflicted Pontiff, and kneeling men and women reverently echoed the prayers. Since his boyhood Pope Leo has always had a special veneration for St. Stanislaus.

FOREIGN RULERS' SYMPATHY.

ROME, July 10.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has requested that information be sent to her daily at Castle Loo regarding the condition of the Pope.

Dispatches of inquiry continue to reach the Vatican from rulers and other prominent personages throughout the world, showing how intense is the universal anxiety regarding the Pontiff's health.

PARIS, July 10.—This morning's mows sent an increased stream of callers to the Papal Nunciature, where the only dispatch received was a brief one from Cardinal Rampolla stating that the Pope's condition continued serious and urging prayers for his recovery.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris was one of the early callers, and remained a long time. It is understood that the object of the call was to arrange for a special service at Notre Dame. Among the other visitors were the ex-Queen of Spain, Prince de Chimay, and the Duke and Duchess of Chartres.

THE POPE'S HEROIC VALET.

Centra Insists on Watching Over His Master Night and Day.

ROME, July 10.—A lowly hero has been developed by the Pope's illness, in the person of Pio Centra, the faithful valet of the Pontiff, who maintains a sleepless vigil, night and day, over his beloved master.

When Centra is watching alone through the long nights he looks on the venerable Pontiff with the eyes of a mother anxiously studying the progress of a disease in her child. The two men, without speaking, understand each other perfectly.

The fatigue of the present ordeal has almost broken down the faithful attendant, but nevertheless he obstinately refuses to yield to others the honor of tending the Pope. Whenever the Pope wakes from a short slumber he calls for Centra, knowing that the latter fully understands his slightest personal wish. The doctors and members of the Pope's household advise, almost command, Centra to take a rest, but he refuses to listen to them, respectfully giving every one to understand that it is useless to annoy him and that he considers his post to be beside the Pope, and no one about the Vatican seems to have the power to drive him from his Holiness's side.

FUNERAL OF MGR. VOLPINI.

Its Unceremonious Character Indicated the Confusion at the Vatican.

ROME, July 10.—The extraordinary confusion prevailing at the Vatican outside the immediate vicinity of the Pope's sickroom is demonstrated by the remarkable neglect to make even the most ordinary preparations for the burial to-day of Mgr. Volpini, the Secretary of the Consistory and Canon of St. Peter's, who died suddenly yesterday from syncope.

Usually the funeral of so high an ecclesiastic would have been a prominent event in Rome, but to-day it was completely forgotten in the shadow of the greater impending loss to the Church. The body of Mgr. Volpini seems to have been permitted to remain almost in the condition in which he died. It was not laid out in the customary manner. Only two lighted candles were provided, and they were permitted to burn to the sockets and had almost expired when a noble Roman lady came this morning to view the body. She raised an indignant outcry at such a condition of affairs. Hasty arrangements were then made for the burial.

At 5 o'clock the coffin was brought down from Mgr. Volpini's room, situated immediately above the Pope's apartments, and placed in a communal hearse of the fourth class, drawn by two horses, such as is usually employed for small tradesmen and comparatively poor persons. A few choir boys, monks, and priests headed the procession to the Church of Santa Maria, where the final rites were celebrated. There was an entire absence of ecclesiastical dignitaries and prominent members of the laity, who in ordinary circumstances would have attended the ceremony.

The great bell of St. Peter's was tolled a few moments, which is remarkable in view of the fact that the news of Mgr. Volpini's death was kept from the Pope, who must have heard the bell, which is only tolled for prelates and ecclesiastics of high rank.

BROKER'S SON A FUGITIVE.

Lloyd Baker Forfeits $1,000 Bail on a Forgery Charge.

Lloyd Baker, the son of James A. Baker, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, is a fugitive from justice. Bail of $1,000, under which he was placed on Saturday by Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Court, to answer to the charge of having forged the name of D. J. Menton to a draft for $500, has been forfeited.

Baker is twenty-three years of age, and formerly lived at the Hargrave Hotel, at 104 West Seventy-second Street. He married an actress about a year ago, but his family did not approve of the union. Baker held a position as rent collector for a Mrs. Goodwin of Yonkers, who owned real estate in various parts of the city, and spent money freely.

It is charged that he went to the office of F. Zittel & Co., real estate agents at 226 Columbus Avenue, last week, and, handing to the senior member of the firm a draft for $500, asked him to advance $175 on it. Mr. Zittel, knowing that Baker did business with a carpenter in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street whose name was signed to the draft, cashed it. The note was payable on July 3, and called for the money as commission for securing a loan of $12,000, which Baker said he had secured for Mr. Menton.

When the draft was presented to Mr. Menton for payment he disclaimed all knowledge of it, and at once notified the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Detective Coleman was put on the case, and he found the young man with his wife at their home.

Before Magistrate Cornell the case was put over until Monday, and the prisoner held under $1,000 bail, which was furnished by Andrew Morwin, who resides at the Hotel Carrollton, in West Fifty-fourth Street, which he said was valued at $200,000.

After being released, Baker on Sunday rode about in a cab with his wife, stopping frequently at restaurants, where he spent money freely. It is said that he made one stop on Columbus Avenue, where he paid a bill of $60 with a check.

According to the police, Baker has recently collected $1,000 in rent money from four houses in Seventieth Street, belonging to Mrs. Goodwin.

The last known of him by the police is that on Monday morning about 9 o'clock, when he and his wife were seen to board a Columbus Avenue car. The police think that he is in Greenwich, Conn., near the Summer home of his father. They say that the father attempted to settle his trouble with the forged check, but was unable to do so because the other people interested wished to prosecute.

Detectives from this city are now looking for Baker, as is his bondsman, who, to prevent the sale of his hotel, forfeited the required amount in cash.

WOULD BE A TAMMANY LEADER.

Louis A. Cuvillier is the latest aspirant to become the Tammany leader on the north side of the Thirty-fourth Assembly district. He issued a letter yesterday announcing himself as a candidate for the position, and states that he is "a Southerner, a born Democrat, and a man who has given his absolute allegiance to Tammany Hall ever since he has resided in this city." Nothing is said by Mr. Cuvillier about having consulted Eugene J. McGuire, the present leader of the district.

"There is a diversity of opinion in the district," says Mr. Cuvillier, "as to the availability of candidates for the leadership of it, who can bring unity and harmony to the party in the district, and in view of these conditions I enter the field and announce myself as a candidate in the Democratic primaries for the office of Executive Committeeman. I have worked hard and faithfully in every campaign, National, State, and municipal, in behalf of the cause of the party, and at all times have worked in the interests of the citizens of the Bronx. Now I desire to go into the primaries with an absolutely free hand, so that the elected may feel under no fear and faithfully and especially will try to the best of my ability to improve the conditions of public improvements in the Bronx."

Mr. Cuvillier is an attorney, with offices at 220 Broadway, and resides at 161 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Both Mr. McGuire and August Moebus were surprised to learn that he had entered himself as a candidate. The present leader did not know anything about the candidacy of Mr. Cuvillier, while Mr. Moebus, who was a candidate last year against McGuire, and who also is a possible candidate this year, is the agent of Percival E. Nagle making a fight against John Haveron in the fourth side of the district, was much puzzled by the announcement. All the Democratic Club rooms of the Bronx that he knew Mr. Cuvillier were by name.

THE EXPECTED CONCLAVE

Romans Are Already Betting on the Papal Candidates.

RIGHT OF VETO IS DISCUSSED

It May Possibly Be Claimed by Italy, but Premier Zanardelli Says the Conclave Will Have Absolute Liberty.

ROME, July 10.—So firmly rooted has become the conviction that the Pope will not recover that the discussion concerning his successor is almost superseding in general interest the details of the Pontiff's illness. Betting goes on with great animation, each Cardinal having his fervent admirers.

Those most frequently mentioned as likely to be the next occupant of the Papal throne are Cardinals Oreglia, Gotti, and Rampolla, but Cardinals Agliardi, Serafino Vannutelli, and Ferrari press them hard in public favor.

Premier Zanardelli had a long conference to-day with the Minister of Justice, under whose jurisdiction are all religious affairs in Italy, about the eventual right of veto which the Italian Government might exercise at the Conclave. Three Catholic powers—Spain, France, and Austria—enjoy this privilege, termed the "right of exclusion," which entitles them to veto the election of a candidate who is not persona grata to them. In such a case, a power which may desire to prevent the election of a certain candidate deputes a Cardinal of its nationality to announce the objection at the Conclave, but the announcement must be made before the candidate has received the number of votes required to elect, otherwise the protest would be invalid. This right has been regarded as extremely important, especially in the Middle Ages, when Italy being the largest field of action for France, Austria, and Spain, the choice of a Pontiff was a question of supreme importance, as he played a leading part in their disputes.

Italy claims the right referred to as the heir of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which enjoyed the right, but Italy did not exercise it in the last conclave and may perhaps find it difficult to do so now, as no Italian Cardinal, even among those who are most conciliatory, would undertake to represent United Italy, which is considered by the Church to have usurped the temporal sovereignty of the Papacy. Besides, Italy's policy consists in considering the Papacy to be merely a spiritual power, which, enjoying under Italian law complete liberty and independence, can without political intervention exercise its ministry in Rome, the capital of the kingdom.

In response to questions put to him, Premier Zanardelli expressed his personal solicitude for the Pontiff, and he added:

"My duty is solely to assure, in the interest not only of Italy, but of all Europe, the most absolute liberty to the approaching conclave, and the fullest assurance may be entertained that this liberty will be given."

Portugal also claims to be entitled to veto the election of an undesirable Cardinal to the Papacy, but her right has never been acknowledged.

Austria tried at both the last conclaves respectively to prevent the election of Pius IX. and Leo XIII., but the two Cardinals deputed for the task both arrived too late.

The last time the "right of exclusion" was successfully employed was in 1831, when Spain prevented Cardinal Giustiniani from being elected Pope, when he had already received 21 out of the 29 votes necessary for election. Cardinal Giustiniani was so disappointed that he died shortly after the conclave.

A recent dispatch from Berlin stated that it was possible that Germany might prevent the election of a candidate for the Papacy undesirable to her by persuading Spain to exercise the right of veto against him.

Should Italy endeavor to exercise her right of exclusion, it is probable that one of the candidates against whom it would be employed would be Cardinal Oreglia, the Dean of the Sacred College, who is a leader of the "Blacks," as the irreconcilables are called.

Of the other prominent Papal possibilities mentioned in the foregoing, Cardinals Gotti and Rampolla are too well known to need description. Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, is a "Black" of the deepest kind, an untiring foe of the Italian Kingdom. He is a comparatively young man, which fact is rather against his chances of success.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli is now sixty-nine years old. He and his brother, also a Cardinal, are a remarkable pair of men, and are at the head of a party called, for want of a better name, the "Vannutellists." Serafino Vannutelli lives a retired and religious life, and will have nothing to do with intrigue. His personal character is very high, and he is believed to be a man who, without mixing himself up in European alliances or partisanships, would hold an even hand between the nations in matters of opinion, he is a progressive.

There is a Roman proverb that "The man who enters the conclave as Pope always leaves it as Cardinal," and the possibility of a "dark horse" must always be taken into consideration. It is the fundamental rule of the conclave that no one can be elected until he has the votes of at least two-thirds of those voting. Hence it is a common thing for a minority, so long as it feels secure of one-third plus one, to block the election in the hope of compelling the majority to make a compromise. If some section of the twenty-three Cardinals could unite on any candidature, and the Italians, even with the Spaniards, cannot elect any one without gathering to him some other votes.

A writer in The London Daily Chronicle says in an article on The Next Pope:

"Hitherto it has been the right of the great Catholic powers to enter a formal veto against certain men, as when Cardinal Giustiniani, on the very eve of his appointment by a large majority in 1831, was, as the phrase goes, 'excluded' by Spain. There was no veto actually used in the conclave of Pius IX., because the Austrian Cardinal who was to veto the Cardinal Austrial happened to arrive too late; and no veto was proposed at the last conclave at all. What would happen if either France or Austria or Spain should again seek to veto a candidate it is difficult to say; but as the deference of the voters to such an exclusion is mainly a question of prudence it would probably still be effective.

"It is, however, necessary to add that in recent times such a veto has often enabled the excluded candidate practically to nominate a substitute, and the veto cannot then be executed."

TENSION AT THE VATICAN.

London Times-New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—The week of suspense, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, has produced a certain tension at the Vatican, where the situation is naturally a delicate one.

The Pope's great age necessitates dependence on certain familiars, and this is increased by his illness, but those having the most influence with Pope Leo are not equally acceptable to other powers at the Vatican. For instance, Mgr. Marsolini would not find many future protectors in the Sacred College, and Cardinal Oreglia does not limit his objections to Mgr. Marsolini.

The correspondent says it was probably in order to avoid the appearance of secluding the Pope that Cardinal Rampolla suggested that visits be paid to his Holiness by other Cardinals on Thursday, for Cardinal Rampolla himself is in a difficult position. He has always been greedy of authority, and open to the suspicion of using his great power as State Secretary to promote his own ends.

It must be remembered, remarks the correspondent, that assiduity under one regime is no passport to favor under a new one.

THE KING TO STAY IN ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel's Visit to France Postponed on Account of the Pope's Illness.

ROME, July 10.—The Tribuna, the semi-official organ of the Italian Government, says to-night:

"In view of the condition of the Pope, which occasions deep suspense throughout the Catholic world, the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to France has been postponed until next September by common accord between the French and Italian Governments."

Pope Leo manifested great interest in the intended visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Paris next week. To-day he made inquiries regarding the plans for the trip, but the person interrogated was unable to reply.

The Italian Government follows the fluctuations in the Pope's condition with deep interest. Premier Zanardelli is kept constantly advised of every varying stage in the sickness. Immediately after yesterday's consultation Dr. Rossoni called on the Premier and made a statement to him regarding the condition of the Pope. He again visited the Premier after this morning's conference.

AUTOMOBILE LAW ATTACKED.

Lawyers Declare That the Doughty-Bailey Statute Is Unconstitutional.

Lawyers attacked the constitutionality of the Doughty-Bailey automobile law in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday afternoon.

Claude Farr of 836 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street was called to stand trial for operating an automobile without a license. Charles Thaddeus Terry, representing the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, asked leave to address the court.

Permission was granted, and he declared the provision of the law requiring registration by owners is unconstitutional. The requirement of a payment of a fee for taking out the certificate makes, with a personal property tax, double taxation, he said, and the act discriminates between individuals in that dealers and manufacturers are not required to pay fees, register their machines, and put numbers on them.

The case against James McWilliams was called later, and W. W. Niles, Jr., for the Automobile Club of America, made an argument to the effect that the law is unconstitutional, because it deprives citizens of liberty and property without due process of law in that it makes it a misdemeanor not only to infract the law, but to violate any ordinance, rule, or regulation adopted by the authority of any municipality or township, which may be made by other authorities of any parkway or driveway.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Studin, who was prosecuting the cases, said he held the law was constitutional. Both sides will submit briefs.

ENFORCING AUTOMOBILE LAW.

Colgate Hoyt's Chauffeur Fined at Oyster Bay—Glen Cove Resident Arrested.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 10.—Joseph O'Kern, chauffeur of Colgate Hoyt, was to-day fined $10 by Justice of the Peace Franklin for violating the speed law.

O'Kern was arrested Wednesday by Deputy Sheriffs Garvin, Boston, and Carman. In the automobile were Mr. Hoyt and two friends. The machine was stopped by the Sheriffs at Glenwood Avenue, South Glen Cove, after passing over a measured course. It was stated that Sheriffs said it was going about twenty-three miles an hour. The law does not allow a machine to go over twenty miles an hour outside of an incorporated village.

George H. Tangeman of Glen Cove was arrested to-day on the Shore Road at Sea Cliff, L. I., by the same officers, who timed him, and said his machine was running thirty miles an hour. He was released on a promise to appear before Justice of the Peace Martin at Sea Cliff to-morrow morning.

GIRL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

No Known Reason for Sadie Kernan Wanting to Die.

Sitting on a bench in Central Park, in a summerhouse near the Ramble, Sadie Kernan, or Lloyd, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid.

It is not known why the young woman attempted her act, unless it was because she had lost a good position. When Mrs. Kate O'Connell, the proprietress of the woman's cottage, found the girl she was holding a slip of paper in one hand, on which was written:

"I am Sadie Kernan. Please take my remains to my mother. She is living at 104 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The family name is Lloyd. My mother in the girl's note is said in reality to be her aunt, who brought the girl up from childhood. Up to January of this year the girl lived with Mrs. Kernan, but becoming dissatisfied, she left and went to live somewhere down town. Mrs. Kernan told the police the girl was living with a Mrs. Duggan at 326 East Forty-seventh street. At that address there was no Mrs. Duggin to be found, nor was the girl known.

Mrs. O'Connell, when she discovered the girl unconscious on the beach, told a policeman, who called a Park ambulance, in which she was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Later she was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Drowned Off Fire Island Beach.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., July 10.—Patrick Kerns, a laborer employed by Rice Brothers, who are the lessees of a big section of Fire Island beach, was drowned this afternoon while bathing in the ocean. He had been in the water less than ten minutes and, as he was a strong swimmer, it is supposed he was taken with cramps. Several others were bathing in the vicinity, but were unable to reach Kerns after he went down. Help as he sank almost immediately. Kerns had been here for five weeks, and no one knows his address, but he is supposed to have come from New York.

Policeman Saves Drowning Girl.

Policeman Michael Foley of New York yesterday proved himself a modest hero at Bath Beach, where he is spending his vacation. He was in bathing at the foot of Eighteenth Street, when Lena Craig, a ten-year-old girl of Eighteenth Avenue and Eighty-second Street, Bath Beach, was caught in the undertow and was being carried seaward. Foley saw her danger and started to her aid.

He swam to her aid, and after a hard struggle brought her ashore, where his knowledge of how to treat persons who are almost drowned saved the girl's life. As soon as the big crowd of spectators realized that the girl was safe they cheered Foley.

Man Saved Two from Drowning.

Frank Castarulo, sixteen years old, of 209 Elizabeth Street, and Philip Cetani, forty years old, of 149 Lewis Street, both Italians, while bathing yesterday in a swimming pool at North Beach, became exhausted. Gustave Gestsch, a life saver, jumped into the water, and after rescuing the youth, got back to Cotton just in time. Dr. Rupert of St. John's Hospital revived both.

Dainty Devils.

The Fresh and Fascinating Story of a Fashionable Pew.

NEW YORK HERALD says:—
The book is well and convincingly written and promises well for the future of Dalton Ours.

NEW YORK TIMES:—
The style is fresh and vigorous and the story very interesting throughout.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Alteration Sales

In every Department makes shopping in this Store these days both interesting and profitable. The following are specially mentioned for Saturday morning:

Women's Petticoats,
300 Petticoats, made of double extra striped ging hams, blue and white, in three designs that are very desirable just at present,
50c. each.
Formerly 69c. and 75c.
(First and Second Floors.)

Summer Corsets.
Women's Summer Corsets, Ventilating, Batiste and Coutil, all sizes,
49c. each.
Formerly 63c. to 75c.
(Second Floor.)

Muslin Gowns.
Women's light-weight Muslin Gowns for Summer Wear, neatly trimmed with embroidery and lace,
35c. each.
Formerly 49c. to 75c.
(Second Floor.)

Toilet Goods Specially reduced.
19c Violet Talcum Powder, special at.....8c
19c American Beauty Cold Cream, special at.....9c
25c bottles of Fine Florida Water, special at.....19c
15c bottle of Lavender Smelling Salts, special at.....10c
(First Floor.)

Neckwear for Women and Children
We have reduced in price most of our lace, silk and batiste Stocks, Ties and Collars. They are trimmed with lace, embroidery, hemstitched and hand embroidered in white, black and white and colors, reduced to
15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. each.
Formerly 40c. to $1.50.
(First Floor.)

Women's Hosiery
Women's Fast Black Cotton Hose, plain and ribbed, the highest priced with double soles, heels and toes.
10c. and 17c. pair.
Formerly 15c. and 25c.

Hammocks
Mexican Grass Hammocks, full size, plain, braided edge, very strong.
70c. each.
Value, $1.00.
(Third Floor.)

Croquet Sets
Full 6-ball Croquet Sets, hard wood, handsomely painted and varnished,
$1.00 each.
(Third Floor.)

Saturday Specials for Men.

MEN'S BLACK ALPACA COATS, sizes 34 to 44 chest, regular price $2.00; at
$1.48 each.

MEN'S ALL-WOOL BLUE SERGE COATS, sizes 34 to 44 chest, regular price $3.98; at
$2.89 each.

MEN'S TWO-PIECE JERSEY BATHING SUITS, sizes 34 to 44, regular price $1.48; at
98c. each.

MEN'S WHITE DUCK PANTS, all sizes, regular price $1.75; at
$1.25 each.
(Second Floor.)

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, of Madras and Percale Cloths, over forty styles to select from, regular price $1.00; at
55c. each.

MEN'S and BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, large assortment of patterns, formerly 75c. to $1; at
95c. each.

MEN'S MADRAS PAJAMAS, white and fancy, regular $1.00 grade; at
58c. each.

MEN'S HALF HOSE, plain and fancy, worth 25c. to 35c. pair; at
18c. pair.
(First Floor.)

Summer Furniture Reduced.

It has been our custom every Summer to make large price reductions on every piece of Summer Furniture. It is more imperative this season than ever before. New Furniture is beginning to arrive, and space is not to be available as formerly on account of extensive alterations. The following examples are indicative of the generous reductions that have been made throughout:

100 large Maple Porch Rockers (like cut), have double reed seat and back, at
$1.19 Value, $2.25.

75 large Maple Porch Rockers, closely woven, double reed seat and back, fancy shaped broad arms, at
$1.98 Value, $2.98.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Argument in Weidenfeld Suit.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, reserved decision on a motion to change the place of trial from Mineola, Nassau County, to Manhattan, of the suit brought by Camille Weidenfeld against William McClure, Secretary of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, to recover $50,000 damages for alleged libel. Lewis Cass Ledyard, in behalf of Mr. McClure, contended that as nearly all the witnesses lived in Manhattan it would be a hardship to make them travel to Mineola each day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Fire in the American Malting Company's malthouse early to-day caused from $60,000 to $70,000 loss.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 10.—The planing mill and lumber yard of the Alapaha Lumber Company, at Alapaha, Ga., were burned to-day. The loss is estimated at upward of $50,000. The turpentine and creosote works at Moultrie, Ga., were burned last night. The plant cost $90,000 and a large stock of manufactured goods was on hand.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—43 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Louis Rappler; damage, $10.

12:15 A. M.—311 East Seventieth Street; Henry Graff; damage, $5.

1:40 A. M.—Columbia Street; Samuel Levy; damage, $100.

1:40 A. M.—227 and 229 East Forty-first Street; A. V. Depoft; damage, $1,000.

3:15 A. M.—36 Ludlow Street; Shapiro Stern; damage, $100.

4 A. M.—158 Suffolk Street; M. Klein; damage, $50.

10:36 A. M.—662 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; R. J. Slagle; no damage.

11:50 A. M.—207 East Sixty-third Street; J. Mooney; damage, $300.

2:30 P. M.—162 Allen Street; Meyer Lebyman; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—13 Malden Lane; owner unknown; damage, $25.

6:47 P. M.—106 Christie Street; Louis Golden; damage trifling.

7:06 P. M.—60 Christie Street; Samuel Golden; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—207 East Eighty-sixth Street; Frank Muller; damage, $500.

8:18 P. M.—129 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:20 P. M.—601 West Thirteenth Street; Joseph Losovonich; damage trifling.

9:35 P. M.—110 Delancey Street; Moses Altewitz; damage trifling.

9:36 P. M.—295 Rivington Street; Harry Goldman; damage trifling.

9:58 P. M.—787 Columbus Avenue; Henry Schlesinger; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—26 First Street; Mary Weisraub; damage trifling.

9:09 P. M.—Avenue and Morton Street; P. Ryan; damage trifling.

9:16 P. M.—Oak Street and Thirty-second Street and Tenth Avenue; Century Paper Supply Company; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—127 Stanton Street; L. Sokoken; damage trifling.

11:10 P. M.—206 West Seventy-seventh Street; Peter Kenny; damage trifling.

OPENING NIGHT.
This Evening, Saturday, July 11th at 8.15

Grand Circle Roof Concerts
Over Majestic Theatre,
59TH ST. AND BROADWAY
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
Coolest and most convenient spot in the city.

CARL REINECKE
Will conduct a selected Orchestra of forty every evening, Sunday included, at 8.15.
EMINENT VOCALISTS.
Admission, including seat at table, 50c.
WILLIAM BRADY, Mgr.

A FOOD-DRINK

When tired and exhausted from a shopping trip "down town" drink a small glass of Welchs Grape Juice. You will find it most refreshing.

Welchs tastes just like the fresh grapes, for it is the unchanged juice of choicest Concords.

Be sure you ask for and get Welchs, most druggists and grocers sell it. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

Dr. Spreng's Arbolin Tablets.

Dr. Spreng, the well-known Liver Specialist, has discovered a remedy for all derangements of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Blood, Nervousness, Headache, Constipation, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Fever and Ague. Arbolin Tablets are the most reliable blood purifier and system regulator known. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Kidney Troubles, Blood Diseases, Female Complaints, Impure Blood, Pimples, Boils, Eruptions, Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, Bad Breath, Coated Tongue, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Offensive Breath, Torpid

HUSBAND WAS DETECTIVE

Oscar A. Hauptner Followed Wife and Was Beaten in Woods.

Says She Ground Heel in His Face After Companion Had Knocked Him Down—Both Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 10.—Oscar A. Hauptner, the shirtmaker of Broadway and Thirty-third Street, New York, appeared as complainant here to-day before City Judge Kellogg against his wife, Alice K. Hauptner, and Albert Barnes, a bartender, more generally known here as "Burt." He accused them both of an assault upon him in the woods near Tuckahoe on Thursday night, which followed an attempt on his part to act as his own detective. While in court Hauptner fell in a faint from the pain he was suffering.

Roundsman Connolly, on the night of the alleged assault, saw Hauptner stagger into Getty Square from a Tuckahoe trolley car about 11 o'clock that night the worst "battered up man," as he declared yesterday, that he had ever seen in his rather extensive police experience.

Connolly seized the man's arm because he was too weak from loss of blood and exhaustion to stand. He had been so disfigured that Connolly, who knows him as a prominent resident of Lawrie, did not recognize him until the shirtmaker mentioned his name.

"Why, Mr. Hauptner, what has happened?" asked Connolly.

"By a man named Barnes, and my wife," he explained.

Connolly led Hauptner to the Police Headquarters here, where, while waiting for the police wagon to take him to St. John's Hospital, the injured man told Capt. Woodruff this:

"I had suspected my wife of having gone out nights with another man for some time. To-night I followed her, and saw her get aboard a trolley car bound for Tuckahoe. I boarded the same car and sat on the rear platform. When the end of the road was reached, near the old Croton Aqueduct pipe line, my wife and the man got out of the car and walked straight toward the dense woods on the side of the road. I followed at a distance. The woods were so dense that I soon lost sight of the two, and I was finally startled by running against them in the dark. They immediately struck me, and you see the result."

Hauptner seems that amplified his statement during his trip, first to St. John's Hospital, and afterward to his home at 402 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Lowrie, to the various policemen who had him in charge. He said that the fight between Barnes and himself had been a terrible affair, and had lasted for about half an hour, and that his wife had dug the French heel of her shoe into his cheek several times while he was prostrate.

The Yonkers police have a sub-station composed of a mounted squad at Bronxville. As soon as Hauptner had told his story in the Yonkers headquarters messengers were sent there for them to start out toward the woods near Tuckahoe to find Mrs. Hauptner and Barnes and arrest them.

Roundsman Lawrence and Policeman Cleary finally located Barnes. Also wounded about the head and face, he had crowded into a hedge of brush and shrubbery, and was sitting on a big bowlder with a stone in his hand, when the two policemen arrested him. He seemed dazed and unable to comprehend where he was. He was first taken to a hospital near by, and afterward to the Yonkers Police Headquarters. There a charge of assault in the second degree was preferred against him.

It was early when Hauptner had reached his home in Van Cortlandt Park Avenue that Mrs. Hauptner was found and arrested. That was shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning. She had in some way gotten home unobserved and had gone to bed. It was in her room in the presence of Roundsman W. K. Crough that her husband accused her of the assault upon him in the woods. At Police Headquarters a charge of assault in the third degree was preferred against her.

Barnes declares that Hauptner began the fight by hitting him in the head with a stone.

In the morning Mrs. Hauptner and Barnes were held for a hearing before Judge Kellogg in the afternoon, but when Hauptner first stated the hearing was again postponed until Monday next. Bail for Barnes was fixed at $1,000 and for Mrs. Hauptner at $200. It was furnished for both.

Barnes was coatless when arrested. The police found that garment afterward, and in many letters from various women.

POLICEMAN A LIFE SAVER.

Bruckner, in Full Uniform, Plunges Into Sound and Rescues a Boy.

Mounted Policeman Frederick Bruckner, attached to the Morrisania Police Station, saved the life of William Petrella, eleven years old, of 1,312 Stebbins Avenue, yesterday, under circumstances which reflect great credit on the officer's courage.

The boy, Petrella, had been swimming in the Sound off Hunt's Point, the greater part of the afternoon. He grew bolder as the time went by, and swam further out than he should have done. At length, while quite some distance from the shore, he was seized with cramps, and, uttering a cry, threw up his hands and sank.

Bruckner was sitting on his horse not a hundred feet away. He heard the boy's cry, jumped from his horse, threw off coat and helmet as he ran, and dived in after the drowning boy.

A very strong tide was running, and Bruckner had all he could do to breast it. Swimming with head low, he ran into a water-soaked log which was being borne along some two or three inches below the surface.

The blow stunned Bruckner and cut a bad gash, but it did not stop his efforts to save Petrella. He managed to reach the boy, and held him up until a man named McSherry launched a boat and rowed to the officer's aid. Both were dragged into the boat and taken to land.

MINISTER FOUND DEAD.

Body of the Rev. J. C. Wilson Lay Beside Open Bible—Cause of Death Not Officially Ascertained.

The Rev. John Churchood Wilson, associate pastor of the South Congregational Church, at Court and President Streets, Brooklyn, died Thursday morning at his home, 30 Strong Place, from a cause that has not been officially ascertained.

At the home last night a man who said that he was a Deacon of the church explained that a servant had called Mr. Wilson for breakfast, and, having received no answer, had opened the door and found him lying across the bed, fully dressed, with an open Bible by his side.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. A. J. Lyman, refused to discuss the cause of his assistant's death. Other members of the congregation were equally reticent.

Mr. Wilson was born in Philadelphia on May 9, 1862. He was graduated from Amherst in 1885, and from the Yale Divinity School in 1888. His first pastorate was in Washington, Conn. From there he was called to the Center Church in Meriden. From 1896 to 1901 he was pastor of the Puritan Congregational Church in Brooklyn, and then, after a year's study in Europe, he was called to the associate pastorship of the South Congregational. He leaves a widow and one child.

LITTAUER MAY TAKE ACTION.

Report That Representative Will Seek to Reopen Lyon Bankruptcy Hearing.

Savillon Frères of 13 and 15 West Twenty-eighth Street, one of the creditors of Edmund R. Lyon, and who is opposing Lyon's petition to go through bankruptcy proceedings, yesterday filed a brief with Referee W. Stanley Dexter.

Lyon testified before Mr. Dexter that Representative L. N. Littauer's glove firm, Littauer Brothers, was connected with him in certain Government contracts, contrary to the law, which provides that no member of Congress shall be directly or indirectly interested in any Government contract. It was said yesterday that an effort would be made by Mr. Littauer's attorneys to reopen the hearing and take more testimony.

RED HOUSE CAUSES PANIC.

Inflamed Color of Brooklyn Residence Arouses the Neighborhood.

A long, modest, and shrinking gray house bursting suddenly into flaming scarlet and glowing and blazing in the fierce rays of the July sun like a thing of fire is making redder and hotter these red hot days for the good folks living out in the neighborhood of Pacific Street and Troy Avenue, Brooklyn. The house, which is owned by Dr. Thomas C. Giroux of 142 South Fourth Street, is a detached frame structure at 1,611 Pacific Street.

Until recently the house was of a dull gray color and attracted no particular attention either from passersby or the neighbors. It was vacant and Dr. Giroux desired to rent it. He decided that a little toning up in the way of paint would attract a tenant to the house and the painters were set to work. When they got through with the house the neighbors took one look at it and fled to their cellars. The house now stands a thing of bright scarlet picked out in a virulent green.

E. E. Bogert lives next door to the Giroux house. When he opened the side windows of his home the other day the reflection of the sun from the scarlet house was such as to cause Mr. Bogert to make a dash for the fire alarm box on the corner. He discovered his mistake in time, however, and then looked the dazzling house over. The looks of it pained him, and he wrote to Superintendent of Buildings Calder asking if a man who painted his house red couldn't be interfered with the same as a man who painted the town red. Mr. Calder sat up in the heat of two nights thinking the matter over and then passed it up to Borough President Swanstrom. On account of the weather Mr. Swanstrom has pushed it along to Corporation Counsel Rives.

In the meantime the scarlet house had attracted a tenant. Hour or ago a colored woman was passing through Pacific Street when she walked into the glow from the house. Looking up, she was fairly staggered by the combination of scarlet and green.

"Um, um!" she exclaimed rapturously. "Sakes alive, but ain' it just er dream! Den she noticed that the place was to let, and now she and her family are living there.

"Ah ain't got no kick comin'," she said yesterday, "but I'll they's goin' ter paint it over, an' I'm as leave it be mawys or whiles. Them colors goes nice tergether on er house."

When Dr. Giroux was seen he appeared to be indignant that his taste in the painting of the house had been criticised.

"It is nobody's business whether I paint my house green, blue or scarlet," he said. "Why, one of the handsomest residences in Brooklyn, in the St. Mark's district, is painted just like that. The house has been painted red, and red it will stay."

JURY HAS PEONAGE CASE.

Judge Jones Charges Against the Prisoner in the Alabama Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10.—The Turner peonage trial ended late this evening and is now with the jury. The entire day was taken up by the speeches of Messrs. Bulger and Wiley for the defense, and District Attorney Reese closed for the prosecution. Judge Jones's charge to the jury lasted for nearly two hours. He went exhaustively into the facts of the case and reviewed the history of peonage.

The charge of the Judge was as nearly an affirmative one as could be given. His talk to the jury really took much the form of the speech of the District Attorney. He was thoroughly aroused, and his earnestness impressed every one. It could hardly be doubted from listening to his words that he thought the defendant a guilty man, and the attorney for the defense listened to him perspicuously.

Judge Jones said that the testimony of the witnesses Holms and Dunbar could be eliminated by the jury, and they still had the undisputed testimony that Turner bought three negroes—Holms, Williams, and Johnson—paying Dunbar $40 for them. Dunbar took the negroes into the county jail. He deplored the manner in which the negroes were conveyed, and said it was a shame that their "pe should have been so heavy for the offense. But even then they should have worked it out in twenty-one days."

There is much doubt about the conviction of Turner. The jury has retired for the night. While, of course, no one knows, there are street rumors to the effect that the jury polled eight for acquittal to four for conviction. This cannot be confirmed.

PIPE CALKERS TO STRIKE.

Subway Contractors Refuse to Grant Demands for Higher Pay.

The final conference between the subway contractors and the Rapid Transit Committee of the Central Federated Union over the demands of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union, and the House Shorers' Union to determine if these demands represented the prevailing rate of wages, took place yesterday.

W. C. Douglas, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association, after the meeting, which was held in the office of John B. McDonald, made the statement that the unions had failed to prove their claims to the higher wages, and they would not be granted.

A meeting of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union was held last night at Curry's Hall, Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, at which it was decided to order a strike of 100 men, including the 24 men employed in the subway, to enforce the demand for $3.50 a day. The strike will go into effect to-day.

FELL FROM HOSPITAL WINDOW.

William Baxter of This City Accidentally Killed While a Patient at Chatham, Ontario.

CHATHAM, Ontario, July 10.—William Baxter, accountant in the Merchants' Bank, New York City, was accidentally killed this afternoon. He was in the hospital suffering from a mild attack of typhoid. The nurse left the room for a moment and Baxter went to the window to look out and fell to the ground.

He was dead when picked up.

SLEEP WALKER SET FREE.

Found in a Strange Flat Discharged by Magistrate.

Frank Maley, the young man who was found on Wednesday night asleep under a piano in the home of Frank Bartha, 403 East Seventy-sixth Street, was yesterday morning honorably discharged by Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Court. Maley said that he must have gone into the house by climbing from the sill of the house next door while he was asleep.

Fred Maxiner of 401 East Seventy-sixth Street testified that he invited Maley home to spend the night with him. He said that the latter retired and was asleep when he last saw him. Maley, who lives at 1,251 First Avenue, bears a good reputation, and Magistrate Pool, after hearing both stories, decided that Maley had been walking in his sleep and discharged him.

REAR ADMIRAL COOK'S ILLNESS.

Slowly Recovering from Grip Contracted Last September.

Rear Admiral Francis A. Cook, who commanded the cruiser Brooklyn during the battle off Santiago, is slowly recovering from a long illness in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

Admiral Cook was attacked by the grip early last September and the disease seriously affected his heart and kidneys. In early April, while he was preparing for a trip to Nauheim, Germany, where he was advised to go by his physician, his nervous system broke down under the strain caused by his illness and he was compelled to go to the hospital, where he has been ever since.

Prior to this attack Admiral Cook has been on the sick list but once in all his forty-three years of service, and that happened when he sprained his ankle.

Edna Wallace Hopper's Suit Delayed.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 10.—The action brought by Edna Wallace Hopper against James Dunsmuir to break the will of Alex Dunsmuir has been postponed until Oct. 1, that witnesses now in Ireland may testify.

SIX SCORE STRICKEN IN DEADLY HEAT WAVE

Continued from Page 1.

Overcome at 122 Worth Street and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

CALLAHAN, DANIEL, 30, 234 East Twenty-eighth Street. Overcome at home and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

CARLON, JOHN, 30, 274 Pearl Street. Overcome at 169 South Street and went home.

CLARKE, MARY, 65, 300 East Nineteenth Street. Overcome at her home and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

COINE, JAMES, 34, 235 East Fifty-first Street. Overcome at home and taken to Flower Hospital.

CUNNINGHAM, JOSEPH, 32, 55 Chrystie Street. Overcome at residence and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

DALY, MARGARET, 19, 7 Watt Street; overcome at 54 Walker Street and taken home.

DEMPSEY, JOHN, 36, 1,499 Second Avenue; overcome at home and taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

DEVANEY, MICHAEL, 26, 218 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; overcome at 278 Third Avenue and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

DILLON, WILLIAM, 70, of 60 Leroy Street; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

DIMOTO, PETER, of 9 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

DOYLE, THOMAS, 45, residence unknown; overcome at Bronze and Hudson Streets and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

FRIEDLANDER, LEOPOLD, 32, 33 Chrystie Street; overcome at 120 West Broadway and removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

GARFINKEL, SAMUEL, 32, 33 Chrystie Street; overcome at his residence and taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

GARRISON, GEORGE, 890 Eighth Avenue; overcome at Forty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, and taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

GHURBER, HERMAN, 75, 152 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; overcome at Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue; was removed to Flower Hospital.

GOEN, THOMAS, 28, Crescent Avenue, Astoria; overcome at 220 East Eighty-eighth Street and taken home.

GOLD, ISIDOR, 22, 2,943 Third Avenue; overcome at 86 Ludlow Street and taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

GOLDSTEIN, JACOB, 28, 190 Henry Street; overcome at 120 Broadway, and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

GRANT, LOUIS 28, 246 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, colored; overcome while at work; refused aid and went home.

GREENE, THOMAS, 44, of Clifton Springs, N. Y.; overcome at 108 Clinton Street, and taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

HARTMAN, ANDREW, 21, 459 West Thirty-eighth Street. Overcome at 481 Washington Street and taken home.

HEIRRY, ANNIE, 35, 238 West Seventeenth Street. Overcome at home and removed to New York Hospital.

HOCHBERLEIL, ADOLPH, 29, 419 East Fifty-first Street. Overcome at home and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

HOLMBERG, AMIEL, 21, 1,719 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Overcome at 68 Gold Street and sent home.

HURLEY, MICHAEL, 32, 226 East Sixty-first Street. Treated at Presbyterian Hospital.

HURWITZ, ANNIE, 32 Henry Street. Overcome at home and taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

KELLY, PETER, 35, 221 Columbia Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Washington and Johnson Streets and taken to Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn.

KRANTZ, GEORGE, 29, of Hotel Savoy, on the Bowery; overcome at 611 Broadway, and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

LASARO, BATTISTE, 27, 451 West Twenty-third Street; overcome at 451 West Eighth Street, and removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

LUKA, IGNATZ, 24, Mill's Hotel No. 3; overcome at 178 Park Row and removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

MANUEL, JACOB, 34, of 290 Bowery; overcome at 144 Hamilton Terrace and taken to the St. Nicholas Hospital, Manhattan.

MARCUS, RACHAEL, 16, of 183 Norfolk Street; overcome at 151 Spring Street and taken home.

McANENY, GERTRUDE, 20; overcome at her home, 419 East Seventy-fifth Street, and attended by surgeon from Presbyterian Hospital.

McDERMOTT, WALTER, 20, of 54½ Taylor Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 378 Pearl Street and taken home.

McDONALD, JAMES, 40, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Macomb's Dam Road; overcome at One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Jerome Avenue and removed to Fordham Hospital.

McGARRY, CHARLES, 30, of 750 Second Avenue; overcome at 337 East Sixty-seventh Street and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

MILLER, RANDOLPH, 67, of 365 Bowery; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

MITCHELL, ROBERT, 412 West Forty-first Street; overcome at 39 Forty-third Street and taken to Flower Hospital.

MOHAN, JOHN, 29, 233 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; overcome in freight yards, St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, and taken to Lincoln Hospital.

MOONEY, MARY, 60, homeless; overcome on Harlem Bridge, and taken to Harlem Hospital.

MURPHY, PETER, 55, 215 East Thirty-fifth Street; overcome at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

MURRAY, JOSEPH, 25, no home; overcome at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and taken to New York Hospital.

NELSON, MARY, of 107 Ninth Avenue; overcome at 612 Ninth Avenue and taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

O'BRIEN, DENNIS, of Fifteenth Street and Avenue A; overcome at Twenty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue and taken to Bellevue.

O'LAUGHLIN, E. S., 22, of 5 Perry Street; overcome near Hudson Street Hospital and taken to hospital.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES, 20, of 1 Attorney Street; overcome at home and taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

POTUCEK, CHARLES, 38, of 1,492 Avenue A; overcome at residence and taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

RAEFEL, ESTHER, 21, 42 Columbia Street; overcome at home and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

REILLY, JAMES, 40, 506 West Forty-ninth Street; overcome at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue; he fell into the subway excavation; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

SALVATORE, TONY, 35, 40 Leight Street; overcome at 300 Greenwich Street and taken home.

SANDAHAM, JOHN, 40, 421 West Thirty-second Street; overcome at 451 West Fourteenth Street and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SANTELLETTO, FRANK, 20, 20 Roosevelt Street; overcome at 97 West Street and removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

SCHALCK, HERMAN, 35, 462 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street. Overcome at 244 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and removed to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

SHARP, BERNARD, 80, 36 South Street. Overcome in Jennette Park and taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

SMITH, JOHN, 30, 238 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Overcome at 68 Hester Street and sent home.

SMALL, CHARLES, 19, Roseniff Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. Overcome at Second Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street and taken to Flower Hospital.

SMULL, CHARLES, 10, of the Hotel Navarre. Overcome at Second Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street and taken to Flower Hospital.

SPRING, ABRAHAM, 70, 34 Allen Street. Overcome at Division Street and removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

STEIN, JACOB, 42, 303 East Sixty-eighth Street. Overcome at 337 East Sixty-seventh Street and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

TALCK, NICHOLAS, 21, 58 Madison Street, Jersey City. Overcome at 407 Broome Street and taken home.

THORNTON, JAMES, 40, 230 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Bellevue Hospital.

TWOMEY, JEREMIAH, 37, 155 West Forty-first Street. Overcome at 261 Seventh Avenue and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

WALSH, JAMES, 32, of 666 Washington Street. Overcome at Pier 41, North River, and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

WAY, HARRY, 22, 26 Renwick Street. Overcome at residence and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

WINE, JAMES E., 344 East Twenty-sixth Street. Overcome at his home, and was attended by Dr. Bradley of Bellevue Hospital.

ZIMMERMAN, WILLIAM, 30, 64 East Thirty-fourth Street; overcome at 205 Seventh Avenue; taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 40 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, gray hair and mustache; overcome at 1,236 Second Avenue, and taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, about 35 years old, waiting for a car at Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, was overcome by heat and taken to Bellevue Hospital. She was about 5 feet 3 inches in height, 130 pounds weight, with dark brown hair; dressed in a white waist and dark skirt.

BROOKLYN.

ANNABEEA, HARRY, 34, of Jamaica; overcome at Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn; taken to Cumberland Street Hospital.

AUGER, FRITZ, 60, address unknown; overcome at Flatbush and Church Avenues, Brooklyn; taken to Kings County Hospital.

BURTON, WILLIAM, 28, 296 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Washington and Prospect Avenues and taken to Cumberland Street Hospital.

BROWN, ALEXANDER, 35, no address; overcome on snow in Wallabout Basin, Brooklyn; taken to Cumberland Street Hospital.

CAHILL, MICHAEL, 38, of 106 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome while digging a grave in Evergreen Cemetery; St. Mary's Hospital.

EAGAN, PETER, 30, of 809 Ke Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Sumner and Myrtle Avenues, that borough; Cumberland Street Hospital.

HEISER, MARTIN, 44, of 51 North First Street, Brooklyn; overcome in Long Island Railroad freight yard, Atlantic and Sixth Avenues, that borough; Brooklyn Hospital.

HOLST, JOHN, 30, Nostrand Avenue and Malbone Street, Brooklyn; overcome on Carroll Street, that borough; Seney Hospital.

HENDRICKSON, ANNIE, 55, 521 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Overcome in Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn; taken home.

JONES, JAMES, 9 months, old, 41 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Overcome at Coney Island; Coney Island Hospital.

KELLEY, MARY, 25, 24 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. Overcome at Henry and State Streets, Brooklyn; taken to Long Island College Hospital.

MACROGBEL, MICHAEL, 50, 45 Beaver Street, Brooklyn. Overcome at Sheldon Avenue, Jamaica; taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.

PURCELL, CATHERINE, 70, 279 South First Street, Brooklyn. Overcome at home, not removed.

REICK, LOUIS, 64, 187 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn. Overcome at De Kalb and Wyckoff Avenues, that borough; German Hospital.

SACACHO, WILLIAM, 27, 99 Stillman Avenue, Brooklyn. Overcome at Evergreen Avenue and Meldine Street, that borough; St. Mary's Hospital.

SIEMMES, HENRIETTA, 29, address unknown; overcome at Harrison Avenue and Bogart Street, Brooklyn; St. Catharine's Hospital.

SMEE, ANNIE, 23, of 677 Henry Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Nevins and Union Streets, that borough; Seney Hospital.

SMITH, MARGARET, 25, address unknown; overcome at Flushing and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn; Cumberland Street Hospital.

WESTMAN, VICTOR, 33, of 338 Furman Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home; Brooklyn Hospital.

BAN ON COATLESS MEN.

Office Building Managers Wanted No Negligee in Elevators, but Tenants Ignored Request.

In one of the tall buildings on Park Row yesterday the torridness was accentuated by the placing in the elevators of the following sign:

> Tenants and their employes are respectfully requested to wear their coats while riding in the elevators or passing through the main hall.

In large letters was the name of the authority who issued the request. He came in for a large share of the abuse which previously had been reserved for the weather man yesterday. When the perspiring tenants began to arrive in the morning with their coats, collars, and neckties over their arms they looked at the signs and then said things. Such men as entered wearing light coats took them off in protest.

The questions asked of the elevator men about the signs were at first a relief to them from the stereotyped, "Is it hot enough for you?" until the hours began to add up, when the inquirers received no answers whatever or gullen growls of unavailing anger.

The prettiest of the typewriter girls fluttered into one of the cages in a shirtwaist, with a white duck skirt and shoes to match. Her bright eyes caught at once the offensive sign, and then the cheerless face of the elevator man, who never before had failed to welcome her. He had a dejected, haunted look, so she took pity on him and asked the question. As she was about to leave the car she handed him her fan, saying that he undoubtedly would need it. She would not, as she was going to send a messenger boy to bring to her a Winter jacket and her furs.

Before the day was over the alleged poet of the building was at work on the sign, and he left lines that read:

> If you are really bold,
> And very cool,
> Button your coat about you.
>
> When they say it is hot,
> Say it is not,
> Button your coat about you.
>
> Mutters you surely need,
> And woolen gloves indeed.
> Button your coat about you.
>
> Take a cup of hot tea
> And a little whisky,
> But—button your coat about you.

Ex-Confederate Dies of Sunstroke.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 10.—Col. George M. Hibbler was to-day found dead at his country home, near Lawrence, twenty miles from Dallas, a victim of sunstroke. Col. Hibbler was seventy-five years old, a native of Tennessee, but had lived in Texas almost the whole of the time in which he served in the Confederate Army.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY SAFE.

Directors Assured That They Can Redeem Securities Deposited with Speyer Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company are said to have assurances that the proposed $15,000,000 bond issue will be successful, and that such bonds as the stockholders do not take will be taken by financial interests in this city and New York friendly to the company. They are confident they will be able to redeem the securities which have been deposited with the Speyer syndicate, and to thus avoid a receivership and the loss of the control of the property.

The real import of the statement that the bonds not subscribed will be otherwise disposed of by the Directors was not understood until to-day's early sale on the stocks of the company, during which they touched the lowest prices on record. After the statement had been digested the feeling got abroad that the company had provided for all contingencies and had been assured that any part of the bond issue declined by the stockholders would be taken up by friendly hands. This belief strengthened the situation and the day closed with the belief that the property would yet be saved to the Philadelphia investors.

BUYING BACK BREWERIES.

American Interests to Acquire Control of Plants Here from British Capitalists.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—The Federal Trust Company to-day cabled $1,100,000 to London for the purchase of a controlling interest in the American breweries now in the hands of an English syndicate that purchased them over ten years ago.

The English owners, it is said, are not disposed to part with all of their stock, but the amount cabled to-day was sufficient to obtain the controlling interest.

OPENED COL. BEST'S BODY.

Deputy Coroner Who Embalmed Him Makes Admissions.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., July 10.—District Attorney Boyd of Marin County has received a telegram from Superintendent of Police Quirk of Philadelphia asking that a description of Dr. John Donald Woods be forwarded to him. It has been learned that the body of Col. Best was prepared in the establishment of Undertaker and Coroner Sawyer, but Sawyer claimed that his deputy, William Ward, did the embalming.

Ward admitted having taken out certain organs, but just what ones he would not say. He also admitted that he disposed of these organs by throwing them in a sewer. He filled the cavities with sawdust.

Short Stop Elberfeld Enjoined.

Lawyers representing President John T. Brush of the New York National League Baseball Club obtained a temporary injunction from Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, restraining Norman Elberfeld from playing with the New York American League Club. The New York Nationals claim that Elberfeld is under contract to Mr. Brush's organization, and the papers were served on Elberfeld at the Washington Inn last night. The injunction is made returnable before Justice Giventhal on next Wednesday, when an attempt will be made to have a permanent injunction issued.

Sued for $1,000,000, Gets $800.

ST. PAUL, July 10.—The State Supreme Court to-day upheld the verdict of the lower court awarding Herbert W. Pearson of Duluth $800 for services rendered the Great Northern Railway in the location of coal mines in Montana. Pearson sued for $1,000,000, alleging that by following a new and original theory of geological formation he had succeeded in locating vast coal fields for the railroad company. The road contended that the mines were known to exist before Pearson began his exploration.

FIRE ON A HOBOKEN PIER

Scandinavian American Dock Partially Destroyed.

More Than $50,000 Damage Done Within a Few Moments in Spectacular Blaze—Good Work of Fireboats.

The second big blaze to illuminate the Jersey shore of the Hudson River within a week occurred at the foot of Seventeenth Street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, resulting in the partial destruction of the new pier of the Scandinavian-American Steamship Company.

It was shortly before 2 o'clock when the fire was discovered in the storeroom at the river end of the pier. According to Pier Superintendent Schmidten of the company it was due to defective electric insulation.

Like the fire in Jersey City last Sunday afternoon that destroyed Pier H of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the fire of yesterday spread with remarkable rapidity, and that the entire structure was not totally destroyed was due to the heroic work of the Hoboken firemen, the river and harbor towboat men, and the two big fire-fighting craft New Yorker and Manhattan of the New York Fire Department.

The blaze made a magnificent spectacle, the flames reaching great heights, while the smoke curled upward in great imposing volumes. From the Manhattan side it looked as if all the property for blocks around the scene of trouble was ablaze. An idea of the density of the smoke may be gleaned from the fact that the French and Argentine warships, which are anchored seventeen blocks further up the Hudson, were almost obscured from sight below Fourteenth Street by the dense cloud of smoke that trailed with the wind across the Hudson.

It was mighty lucky that the fire started when it did. The big Scandinavian liner Island, from Christiania and Copenhagen, had been sighted, and preparations were being made to berth her at the pier. The Island had on board several hundred passengers and a heavy cargo of freight. Before the liner reached Quarantine arrangements were made by the New York office of the line to dock the vessel at one of the new piers of the North German Lloyd, about twelve blocks below the burned pier.

As soon as the smoke of the fire was seen on the river tugs hurried to the fire. From every direction and lining up alongside each other on the south side and off the bulkheads of the blazing pier they began a heavy onslaught on the fiercely burning structure.

When the fire started there was hardly any wind blowing, but what there was made the fire look dangerous, as it carried the flames toward the Lehigh & Lang dry docks and toward the free bath. In the dry docks were about a score of vessels. These which could be gotten out were hauled away to save them. The bathhouse was crowded with women, girls, and children, who, without waiting to dress, and two children were slightly hurt in the crush. When the fire was under control the bathers went back for their clothing.

West of the bulkhead were moored the United States training ship Portsmouth and the Ward liner Manhattan. These were in peril for a time, but the wind shifted, carrying the flames out over the river.

The Naval Reserves who were on board the Portsmouth ran out her fire hose and did good work in keeping the fire from the bulkheading.

The intense heat made the work of the fire fighters very hard. The heat from the sun was fierce enough to make the pier like an oven, and when the fierce heat from the great blaze of the pier itself was added to it, it made life almost unbearable. It was said that the heat from the pier could be plainly felt as far up as the Pennsylvania's Twenty-third Street ferry slip, while it was easily distinguishable on the Manhattan side opposite the fire.

While the fire was at its height many accidents were narrowly averted. The roof of the pier was litted with numerous skylights, the glass in which was of the thick wire kind. This glass, of course, got almost red hot, and when the water was played upon it, it would crack and the pieces fall to the floor. The glass fell in fragments from an inch to two feet square in size. One big jagged piece fell within less than a foot of one of the pier officials and went almost half way through the seven-inch flooring.

As to the loss sustained by the owners of the pier and the lessees of it, there was a great divergence of opinion yesterday. Capt. Schmidten of the pier said the loss would be somewhere between $50,000 and $60,000. The pier is owned by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and was recently constructed by that concern for the Scandinavian-American Line. The line only took possession a few months ago. The pier was said to have cost $300,000. It was 700 feet long, and was a combination wood and iron affair. About 250 feet of it was totally destroyed. As the piling is still intact, it is not thought that it will require very long to reconstruct the burned part. The amount of the insurance on it was not known.

WITNESS TAMPERED WITH.

Conspiracy Discovered to Defeat Justice in Election Fraud Cases in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A well-planned conspiracy to defeat justice and seriously interfere with the prosecution of the Election Judges and clerks who are under indictment for frauds perpetrated at the recent judicial balloting in the Eighteenth Ward was blocked to-day by State's Attorney Deneen. The conspiracy involved the names of two of the most important of the State's witnesses, and as a result of information which reached Mr. Deneen, Leander Goodrich is in jail and John Barrett is being detained and subjected to a searching examination by the prosecution which is seeking to get at the bottom of the conspiracy. The State's Attorney is not yet convinced that the conspiracy was not originated by two of the prosecution's witnesses for the purpose of extorting money from Aldermen Brennan and others who are under indictment.

The place of meeting was made known to Mr. Deneen, and he sent a detective to Frank Brothers' saloon, where $1,000 was to be paid over. Three citizens were there to watch the payment of the money. When the two witnesses appeared at the meeting place they were arrested.

New Chaplain Appointed at Sing Sing.

ALBANY, July 10.—The Rev. Frank Russell of New York City was announced to-day by Superintendent of Prisons Collins as Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison to succeed the Rev. George Sanderson, resigned.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. NINTH TO TENTH STREETS

Clothing Men Want For the Outing.

We're Here Until Noon to Serve You.

A serge suit for the cool hours of the day—and a flannel one for the sizzle hours. An extra pair of trousers in case the sail boat capsizes, or you fall from the steamer's deck. A negligee shirt, either white or fancy as your preference suggests, with a black silk tie to set it off. A natty pair of half hose that show above the round pointed Oxfords. And, last of all, a cool night shirt to bring comfort when the outing place wraps itself in sleep.

Men's Serge Suits.
Of finest Royal Blue Serge, splendidly trimmed and finished. Style and fit equal to the usual $15.00 sort; all sizes, including youths', 14 to 19; absolutely fast colors. Special at..... $10.00

Men's Flannel Suits.
Youths', too. Flannel Coats and Trousers, of excellent quality. Very natty for Summer. Coats are unlined.
An extra big value at..... $6.75

Men's Trousers.
Four Hundred and Fifty Pairs, all light-weight Trousers, in splendid patterns, made with belt loops and very desirable, worth $3.00; choose at..... $1.95

Men's Blue Serge Coats.
These are first quality separate coats after the newest pattern. The nobbiest garment to wear with white duck trousers; very special at..... $2.95
SECOND FLOOR.

Men's Black Silk Ties.
The balance of the immense lot offered last week; made of pure silk in the popular four-in-hand styles so much in demand for wear with negligee shirts. Three for half a dollar, or, each..... 18

Men's White Negligee Shirts.
Made of fine quality white corded madras in new and up-to-date styles; values are $1.50 and $2.00. In the lot are some fancy patterns with attached or detached cuffs; choice for..... $1.00

Men's Negligee Shirts.
A Thousand Shirts left from our big sales of a few weeks back. They are mercerized satinette refined patterns. They are all made with full stripe white madras, with neat printed figures, full sized bodies, detached cuffs. A perfect quality Dollar Shirt; all sizes but 14-inch..... 58

Men's Night Shirts.
An ideal garment for sizzling weather. They are extremely light weight, cambric and muil, in white, with fancy colored neat figures and stripes. Low cut necks, pearl buttons, full width and length; made to sell at $1.00 and $1.50; all sizes, at..... 75

Men's Half Hose.
Very sheer quality drop stitch lisles and plain. They are made of imported black lisle thread; are fast colors, and a decided bargain; pair..... 25

Men's Half Hose.
Two specials for extremely hot weather, imported to sell at 50c. per pair. They are plain black gauze lisle with Sea Island cotton soles and very sheer cobweb weight, drop stitch tops. Three pairs for $1.00, or, pair..... 35
FIRST FLOOR.

"HURRY" THINGS
We have everything you need for comfort, style, or sport Ready to Wear.
Serge suits, single or double breasted, blue, black or white, $12 to $35.
Striped Flannel Trousers, $2.95 up.
Norfolk Golf-Bicycle Suits, $10 to $15.
B

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Three Hours and a Half This Morning

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 12, Noon.

What can we help you to, in a hurry? Be sure we'll do it promptly and well. WANAMAKER'S is the place to go to, when you want to be sure of getting what you want without shopping around for it. And you're not only sure to find it here; but you're sure of paying only a fair price for it.

Two Excellent Sorts of Shirts for Men

We've won quite pronounced success as suppliers of Shirts to New York Men. Several very remarkable offerings have been made this week, and our counters have been over-busy accordingly.

But much greater accomplishment has been secured along our regular lines than among the lots that are more specifically bargains.

More decisive, because more desirable, values are represented, for instance, by these two lines, newly ready this morning:

Fifty dozen White Corded Madras Shirts, fresh from the maker. The biggest dollar's worth that we have shown this season, and shirts unmatched elsewhere under $1.50. Cool, refined, serviceable, handsome shirts for $1 each. All sizes; with separate cuffs.

Also two lots of Colored Scotch Madras Shirts of unusually high character. By importing the cloth and making the shirts in our own factory, we can sell a shirt equal to any $2 shirt in the world for $1.50. Made large and full; loose without being baggy; in plain negligee style, with separate cuffs; designs are all light, cool-looking stripes. $1.50 each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth st.

Men's Summer Suits, $8.50

A Half-Holiday Sale

There probably would not be enough of these stylish summer suits for men to last through a whole day's selling; but the quantity is sufficient to assure good picking for those men who come before the closing hour at noon today, and who want to buy

$10 and $12 Suits at $8.50

There are blue serges, black thibets and cheviots and some light-colored fabrics in the group—all good-looking, comfortable suits for hot-weather wearing.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

The Bright Particular Time To Get Your Straw Hat

The hot spell has melted prices on some of our finest Straw Hats for Men; to the extent of a third to one-half.

Among those affected are the Split Straw and Sennit Braid Hats that

Were $3 and $3.50, Now $2
$2.50, Now $1.50
$2, Now $1

In all sizes, all widths of brim and heights of crown. Style and quality are, of course, the best possible.

If you intend to be swept by ocean breezes this afternoon, or go on the roof tonight, this is the psychological moment to buy the hat in which to appear.

Other hats and caps, for men and boys at attractive prices, as follows:

Boys' Straw Hats 50c and 75c, from $1 and $1.50
White Duck and Linen Naval Reserve Caps, 50c.
Yachting Caps, duck or linen, 50c, $1 and $1.50.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 779 Broadway.

Women's Sailor Hats, 50c

These are the jaunty, light straw Sailor Hats that women have gladly welcomed back this Summer.

They are made of split sennit straw, with broad brim and medium height crown, and are regular dollar value. This is your opportunity to buy them at *half price*.

Fifty Cents Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Seashore Fun for Little Folks

Here are the things to take to the seashore with the children—things they never tire of playing with:

Sand Pails, made of tin, painted in bright colors, 5c, 10c, 20c.
Sand Moulds, for building forts, houses, etc., of sand, 10c, 15c, 25c and $1.
Sand Mills, for carrying sand up an incline, 10c, 25c and 50c.
Sand Golf, Sand golf in miniature, of brass, twine and balls, all in a pail, at 50c and $1.
Sebackroscopes, 10c.
Rubber Balls, 5c to $1.
Racket and Ball, 5c and 10c.
Locusts, 5c. Telephones, 10c.
Tom-Toms, 5c. Pop Pistols, 5c
Guns, 25c and 50c.
Sand Shooters, 10c.
Horse Reins, 15c, 25c, 40c, $1.
Bag Pipes, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Basement.

Women's Vests and Stockings

An offering of each, involving a saving of a third to one-half; and excellent summer sorts:

Women's Vests

At 12½c each, instead of 25c—Of white lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless, plain or fancy ribbed; full in size; a small mended break or slight spot makes them "seconds" of regular 25c grades.

Women's Stockings

At 25c a pair, worth 35c—Plain black lisle thread; light weight, fine gage. Also Richelieu or narrow ribbed black lisle thread; all fashioned and German made.

Main floor, Cross aisle.

Make Your Piano Worth Something

Probably you paid a good price for it; and there it stands Summer and Winter, and you never hear anything from it but amateurish drumming.

Put an ANGELUS Beside It

Then you'll begin to know and enjoy *real music*.

Then you'll realize what marvelous possibilities your piano possesses.

Then the summer home will take on a new delight, for there will be something to make up for the loss of the diversions that one enjoys in the city in the Winter season.

The *Angelus* is the greatest of all piano players. It was not only the first instrument of its kind ever produced, but has always pointed the way to improvement in giving larger power to the player.

The new Angelus stands absolutely alone in aiding human interpretation of piano music.

We'll be glad to demonstrate the *Angelus* to you at any time. If you cannot come to the store, write us.

Price, $250, cash or easy payments.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Diamond Jewelry

The recent rise in the price of diamonds hasn't budged our rich collection of Diamond Jewelry from its low-priced position. And that's a good, gratifying thing to know, if you're on a diamond quest:

Women's single-stone Diamond Rings, $5 to $150.
Women's two-stone Diamond Rings, $85 to $250.
Women's three-stone Diamond Rings, $100 to $500.
Women's three-stone Floor Rings, set with rubies, sapphires, opals and pearls, $25 to $150.
Women's Cluster Rings, $25 to $250.
Women's Fancy Combination Rings, $12.50 to $25.
Men's Diamond Rings, $20 to $150.
Diamond Scarf-pins, clusters and fancy set designs, $15 to $75.
Diamond Earrings, $100 to $140.
Diamond Brooches, in scrolls, sunbursts, crescents, harvest sheaves, crowns, etc., $40 to $200.
Diamond Lizas, $2.50 to $35.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Summer Corsets

Very Low-Priced

You'd hardly believe that such a trifling outlay would bring you such altogether attractive Corsets for Summer wear. But it does, as you'll admit when you see them:

At 39c—Of black French batiste; end of a lot; short hips, medium high bust; sizes 18 and 19 in.

At 50c—Of flowered batiste; low bust; sizes 19, 20 and 22 in. Also R. & G. Corsets of fine ventilating net; low bust, dip hips, flat abdomen; sizes 18 to 23 in.

At 65c, worth $1—J. B. Corsets of fine quality batiste; short hips, medium low bust, closely boned; sizes 18 to 23 in.

At 75c, worth $1.25—Of batiste; elegant short hips, low bust, with satin gores; sizes 18 to 23 in.

Tenth st. Elevator Counter.

Things That Women Shouldn't Forget

Little worries are the worst. Here are things easy to forget in the buying; hard to forget when forgotten. Things in fact that you can't do without, if you want them:

Collar Foundations, 10c, 15c.
Lace Pins, with pearl heads, 5c and 10c a pair.
Hat Pins, 9 in. long, with pearl heads, 15c.
Shirt-waist Dress Shields, 10c and 15c pair.
Dressmakers' Shields, 25c pair.
University Safety Pins, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at 2c doz.
Imitation Shell Hairpins, plain or waved, 25c pair.
Wanamaker Steel Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c.
English Pins, paper of assorted sizes, in sun-bonnet fastener, with catches, 10c.
Silk Corset Laces, 1 yds., 10c; 2 yds., 15c; 4 yds., 25c.
Silk Tie Laces, 36 in. long, 10c, 20c and 25c pair.
Shoe Horns, nickel or celluloid, 10c.
Frilled elastic Hose Supporters, fancy colors, 25c pair.

Notion Store, Tenth st.

The Indispensable Chiffon Veil

Every woman must have one or many as she elects. The question is, which sort do you want? Certainly it's one or the other of these:

Made-up Chiffon Veils ready to drape; in elastic and crepe-finish cloths, with single and double hemstitched borders; plain, or chenille and velvet dotted; in plain colorings of light blue, brown, navy blue, national blue, black and white; also in the favorite combinations of white-and-black, black-and-white, navy blue-and-white, and brown-and-white. Price-range, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 each.

Broadway.

Sheet Music, Eight Cents

About 2500 pieces of popular copyright sheet music; most of it in original editions, published at 50c, and usually sold by us at 15c a copy; today

Eight Cents a Copy

Among the collection are some publishers' samples. A list of titles is impossible, as quantities are small—but variety is great.

Then here are certain excellent Music Folios that you'll be glad to take with you for a summer music supply, at low prices:

Gems from Verdi; 150 pp.; finish sixth cent; published at $1; now 15c.
The World's Vocal Folio; 72 pp.; words and music; now 15c.
Piano Classics for Popular Composers. Published at $1; now 25c.
Piano Classics by Favorite Composers. Published at $1; now 25c.
Folio of Sacred Music, with choruses, 9 x 12 in.; paper. Published at $1; now 15c.
Golden Gems of Song and Music for the Dance, where music and words agree. Over $2 worth of music in each folio; 25c each.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Toilet Soaps

Little prices rule on some of these Toilet Soaps; and we can recommend them all as to quality:

Green Olive Oil Soap, pure and delightful, in 2-pound bars, 15c a bar.
Assmann's Regatta Bouquet Soap, delicately scented; 3 cakes in box, 10c a box.
Queen Mary Toilet Soaps, 25c. Stately cakes, scented; 25c a cake, $1 box 12 cakes.

Tenth street.

A Sensible Summer Drink— Wanamaker Grape Juice

Have you been at your wits' end, these last few hot days, to find a cooling drink that wouldn't heat you up afterwards?

Did anybody suggest to you a tall lemonade glass filled with cracked ice, the chinks between filled halfway up with *Wanamaker Grape Juice*; and with vichy or carbonic the rest of the way? And maybe a bit of lemon-peel to give an extra dash of flavor? Try it today, and note the cooling, thirst-quenching effect that you derive from it.

Wanamaker Grape Juice is an ideal hot-weather drink. It has delicious flavor, for it is made of the choicest Lake Erie grapes—picked over, berry by berry, before they are used. It is pure—no deleterious chemical substances are used as preservatives. It is unfermented—not a trace of alcohol in it; hence there's nothing to undo its cooling effects.

Then, it is a tonic—has health-giving, strengthening qualities that make it excellent for the invalid, or the convalescent. Its uses, in the preparation of cooling drinks and dainty desserts, such as ices, sherberts, and so on, are varied.

Try some at the Wanamaker Soda Fountain, in the Basement, or order a test bottle. Prices:

Half Pints, 15c each; $1.75 a dozen. Pints, 25c each; $2.75 a doz. Quarts, 50c each; $5 a doz.

Basement.

Ice Cream and Indolence

The Twentieth Century Freezer

How often, on a hot Summer's day, a dish of ice cream would make a much-to-be-desired ending to dinner, if it were not for the awful bore of freezing it! You don't want to impose on the cook's good nature to the extent of asking her to turn the crank for twenty or thirty minutes; and you certainly don't want to do the turning yourself.

But how about making your mixture, pouring it into a freezer an hour or so before dinner, and then, when the appointed time comes, sliding a perfect, delightfully chilly brick on to the serving-dish by means of the familiar hot-cloth operation—*and with no work at all between?*

This almost ridiculous simplicity is made possible by the Twentieth Century Freezer—by means of which the cream is surrounded by a freezing mixture in an indurated fibre pail, and comes out fine-grained, of just the right consistency, in just such a mould as you would get from the caterer's.

No work, no getting salt in the cream, no cogs and dashers to get out of order, no parts to break, and no trouble to keep clean.

In sizes, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50.

See it work in the Basement.

A Group of Women's Garments

Possessing Marked Price-interest

First comes news of a most attractive group of Summer Negligees, that have been newly marked at half price.

Then there's word of a series of round-up lots of Women's Underwear, all bearing prices that represent but half original values.

It's a rare chance to pick economically; and in each group you will find all sizes; though of course, a size may be missing in some particular style. Details:

Negligees

Of dotted Swiss muslin and lawn; in Empire and kimono effects; or with low neck; elbow sleeves; elaborately trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and insertion and embroidery.

$3.75 to $14, formerly $5.50 to $20

Chemises

At $1, formerly $1.50 and $1.75—Of nainsook or cambric; four styles; round neck, trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and insertion and embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.50, formerly $2 and $2.75—Of nainsook; three styles; round neck, trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

At $2.25, formerly $4.50—Of nainsook; two styles; round-neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, medallions and ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Corset Covers

At $1, from $2—Of lawn; two styles; round or square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

At $1.25, from $2.50—Of lawn; three styles; round or square neck, trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

At $1.75, from $3.50—Of lawn; four styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion, embroidery and ribbon.

At $2, from $4—Of lawn; square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and cluster plaits, ribbon-trimmed.

At $2.25, from $4.50—Of nainsook; four styles; round neck, trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

At $2.75, from $5.50—Of lawn; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

At $3.25, from $6.50—Of lawn; square neck; entire cover trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

At $3.75, from $7.50—Of lawn; two styles; trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

Silks that Are Black and Cool

Perhaps you might not associate coolness with black; but you know that no material is cooler, thinner, better for summer wear than Japanese Habutai Silks—also called, with lack of geographical precision, China or India Silks. To add to the confusion of tongues, these silks are dyed and finished in Lyons, France.

The seven qualities we quote below we have tested for years, and have sold them in quantities, always with utmost satisfaction. For no silks give better service than well-made Japanese Habutais like these.

All 27 inches wide, and priced at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

Silk Store.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

YACHTS HAD GOOD BREEZE

Aspirant Won from Mimosa II. in Close Race at Larchmont.

Eight Raceabouts Finish Within Nine Minutes—Well-Known Theatricals in Larchmont Theatricals.

For the fifth of their race week series the Larchmont Yacht Club had a fine breeze yesterday, and plenty of good racing was the consequence. Thirty-three yachts started, and the most exciting contest was between A. and W. Hanan's Aspirant and Trenor L. Park's new Mimosa II. These two yachts have been pitted against each other in a special class, and yesterday it was nip and tuck between them twice around the eleven-mile triangle. Twice Mimosa II. went through Aspirant's lee. But the Gardner & Co. boat with her well-fitting suit of canvas proved herself the better in the windward work on the second leg of the triangle, and managed to cross the finish line 1 minute and 29 seconds before Mimosa II.

F. M. Smith's Effort, which sailed in Class L, also did surprisingly good work. Aspirant and Mimosa II. had a long lead over her on the first round, but Effort, with her spinnaker to starboard, managed to catch a good breeze on the first leg of the second round, and she went around the second mark with Mimosa II. and but a few seconds behind Aspirant. Sailed with excellent judgment by Hasen Morse, Effort was able to get over the line eleven seconds before Mimosa II.

The sixty-footers—Westomoe, Neola, Helin, and Isolde—made a pretty start, all getting over the line within ten seconds, the Westomoe being a little ahead and to windward. She led the way all around and finished four minutes ahead of the Neola. F. L. Rodewald's Eolin, which is racing against F. M. Hoyt's Isolde in a special class, won over her rival by a margin of 8 minutes and 55 seconds.

The raceabout class, as usual, made good sport, and the eight boats which started finished the eleven-mile course within nine minutes. H. Willetts's Cricket was, but T. L. Park's Hobo was only twenty-nine seconds behind her. Dorothy, owned by L. D. Spence, won her fifth consecutive victory in the Larchmont twenty-one-foot class, and in Class M, thirty to thirty-six feet racing length, Amaatok again won an easy victory, defeating Spasm by 8 minutes and 9 seconds and Breeze by 10 minutes and 16 seconds.

Mira won a good race from Hebe, and Bab added one more to her string of victories in the Manhasset Bay class. Woodchilde and Little Peter were matched against each other in a special race, but Little Peter's jibstay carried away and she had to withdraw. The Charles Herreshoff one-design boats again finished last. C. O. D. Iselin's Lively winnings with August Belmont, Jr.'s, Spoonbill second.

The summaries:

CLASS L—30 TO 70 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Course, 20 miles. Start, 12:05.

	Finish.	H. M. S.
Westomoe, H. P. Ippitt	3:05:30	3:00:30
Neola, G. M. Pynchon	3:09:29	3:04:29
Eolin, R. L. Rodewald	3:22:07	3:18:08
Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	3:31:17	3:26:37

CLASS L—30 TO 40 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Course, 22 miles. Start, 12:10.

Effort, F. M. Smith	4:08:27	4:04:27
Challenger, W. P. Foote	4:21:38	4:11:38
Mira, C. L. Poor	4:24:46	4:14:46
Hebe, H. B. Smithers	4:20:35	4:16:35

SPECIAL CLASS L.

Course, 22 miles. Start, 12:10.

Aspirant, A. & W. Hanan	4:06:58	4:02:28
Mimosa II., Trenor L. Park	4:08:27	4:03:58

CLASS M—30 TO 36 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Course, 22 miles. Start, 12:15.

Amaatok, W. P. Stokes	3:50:22	3:45:22
Spasm, E. D. Peet	3:58:30	3:53:30
Breeze, W. G. Hoskier, Jr.	4:00:38	3:56:38

CLASS N—30 TO 39 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Course, 22 miles. Start, 12:15.

Fleahilde, D. W. Hennen	3:16:53	3:03:23
Little Peter, J. J. Widener	Withdrew.	

CHARLES HERRESHOFF ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 22 miles. Start, 12:15.

Heart, Theodore Ley	3:39:16	3:22:19
Lively, C. O'D. Iselin	3:37:44	3:20:44
Spoonbill, August Belmont, Jr.	3:40:07	3:23:23

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:30.

Dorothy, L. D. Spence	3:00:01	2:13:01
Heart, J. H. Barry	3:07:08	2:17:08
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	3:07:08	2:17:08

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:25.

Hobo, T. L. Park	3:33:56	3:30:56
Cricket, H. Willetts	3:33:27	3:30:27
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	3:39:39	3:07:39
Iniba	3:37:40	3:04:40
Rogue, Hopkins	3:41:10	3:08:10
Grasshopper, H. Pryor	3:41:23	3:09:23
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	3:37:08	3:05:08
Rogue, A. B. Alley	3:39:18	3:06:18

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:30.

Bab, J. C. Hoyt	4:42:04	3:46:46
Arizona, A. A. Curry	4:32:04	3:36:04
Lambkin, C. V. Roach	4:29:13	3:33:13
Falcon, Stevens & Chic	Did not finish.	

Last night was dramatic night at the club, and members and their guests made merry over two sketches written by Clay M. Greene, "for the occasion," according to a unique and handsome programme. "The following constellation of Thespian luminaries has been concentrated and will positively sparkle." Among the lights who appeared and sparkled were, besides the author of the plays, Guy Standing, Arnold Daly, Louis Gottschalk, Forrest Robinson, and Charles Stevenson. The first play was named "The Stage Door" and the title of the second "Gustinus Monrovius." Dictator Maximus was borrowed from Augustus Thomas, the Chairman of the House Committee, and the chief part in the "political tragedy," as it was called, was Fredericus Primus, Emperor of Larchmont, acted by Guy Standing. David Belasco was one of the spectators.

The regatta of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club will be the guest of the club, and a merry time is promised.

JAIL DID NOT TERRIFY HER.

Young Woman Offered to Take Escort's Place Behind the Bars.

William McIlvrid, twenty-eight years old, of Yonkers, an employe of the Packard Motor Car Company, was arrested at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street about midnight last night by Bicycle Policeman Debas of the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of running his automobile at an illegal rate of speed. In the machine with McIlvrid was a Miss Gillespie, also an employe of the company. All went to the station house.

When the young woman and McIlvrid had protested that they knew the law and had not been violating it Sergt. Wall said he would have to hold McIlvrid.

"Well, Sergeant," said the young woman. "Won't you let me stay in this gentleman's place so he can go out and get bail?"

"I can hardly do that," pleaded the Sergeant.

The woman was indignant and she said to him:

"Well, sir, you are a very, very hard-hearted man."

Then the woman went out herself to seek a bondsman for McIlvrid.

Greenberg Assault Case Dismissed.

Simon Greenberg, seventy-five years old, of 1,414 Second Avenue, was in the Yorkville Court yesterday in connection with a case of assault for which four men have been under bail for some time. Greenberg, on June 22, was assaulted by some one in the restaurant at 1,157 Third Avenue. The proprietor, Bernard Moorhan, and three waiters, William Lampkin, Herman Osterhorn, and James Fisher, were arrested, charged with assault. Greenberg, in court to-day, said that he could not identify any one, and asked that the case be dismissed. This was done.

Irish Immigration Figures.

Figures on Irish immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30 have been compiled by the Ellis Island officials, and they show that about 5,000 more immigrants from "the old sod" arrived during 1902-03 than during 1901-02. The total for the former period was 34,356 and for the latter 19,301.

MONOLITHS FOR ST. JOHN'S.

Huge Stones for the Choir Reach This Port from MaMine by Lighter.

Two of the immense granite monoliths for the inner edge of the choir of St. John the Divine at Morningside Heights arrived on the lighter Benjamin Franklin yesterday from Corbett's Harbor, Me., and are now at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, in the Hudson River.

These stones started on their journey on July 1 in tow of the ocean-going tug Clarita, the most powerful one in the fleet of the Boston Towboat Company. On the lighter there were also two other sections of the columns and their bases. The main pillars are 28 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, and weigh 81 tons. The sections are each 18 feet long, 6 feet in diameter, and weigh 40 tons.

Great precautions were taken in loading this immense weight on the lighter as the least shifting would have meant disaster. As the columns are as highly polished as the art of the stonecutter will admit, they had to be handled with care to prevent scratching. It has taken a year to cut the stones out and prepare them for shipment. On the trip down rough weather was encountered on July 3, and the tow was forced to take refuge in Boston Harbor, and the tug recoaled. After this the trip was made without incident.

JERSEY CONVICTS PAROLED.

Board of Pardons Grants Mercy to Many Prisoners.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 10.—The Board of Pardons to-day acted upon a large number of applications for mercy.

J. Frank Patterson, who was elected Chief of Police of Red Bank this Spring, but who was afterward asked to resign because he had been previously convicted of conspiracy, was restored to full citizenship. It is said that his friends will now start a boom to have him elected Chief of Police of the town. He was sentenced several years ago to serve a term in prison, but after serving part of his term was paroled.

The Rev. Clarence Young of Newark, who was convicted of bigamy two years ago, was paroled. He attempted suicide in prison a year ago by eating ground glass. Friends interested themselves in his case and asked that he be paroled.

These prisoners also were paroled:

William Greenleaf, sentenced from Hudson County in 1900 to seven years for assault and battery.

William Howell, sentenced from Cape May County in 1900 to five years for conspiracy.

Count Kossek, sentenced from Essex County in 1900 to five years for larceny.

Richard Mathias, sentenced from Atlantic County in 1900 to ten years for murder in the second degree.

Harry T. Sapp, sentenced from Cape May County in 1900 to five years for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Frank Connelly, sentenced from Hudson County in 1900 to three years for robbery.

Thomas Duggan, sentenced from Hudson County in 1899 to ten years for burglary and assault with intent to kill. A fine of $2,000 was also remitted.

William Frances, sentenced from Passaic County in 1900 to ten years for manslaughter.

Owen Ferguson, sentenced from Monmouth County in 1899 to nine years and six months for murder.

Victor Guercias, sentenced from Middlesex County in 1899 to twenty years for murder.

OLD GLORY ON THE MOON.

Brooklyn People Who Saw a Flag Draped About the Satellite.

Many persons in Brooklyn were claiming yesterday that they saw a queer phenomenon affecting the appearance of the moon on Thursday night. At about 9:30 o'clock, they said, a thin, delicate cloud, the only one visible at the time, passed across the sky until it reached a position between the moon and the earth, where it apparently remained stationary for some minutes.

The light of the moon showed through the cloud, and gradually circles of color—red, white, and blue—appeared, dissolving and spreading over the cloud. Those who watched claim that for a few minutes it looked as if an American flag was draped about the moon. The condition of the atmosphere resulting from the heat is the only reason assigned for the phenomenon.

ANXIOUS TO GO TO SING SING.

Convicted Policeman Masterson Restless in the Tombs.

Ex-Policeman Eugene A. Masterson, who on April 24 was convicted of abduction and sentenced to not less than four years or more than six years in prison, finds himself in a strange predicament. He cannot get away from the Tombs to Sing Sing, though he has made a strong effort to do so.

After his conviction he made an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt. This was returnable on June 8. The case came up before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court, and on June 20 the latter gave his decision, denying the application. After making his decision known the Justice left on his vacation, neglecting to hand down the memorandum. As that was not done the case is legally unsettled and the former patrolman can neither get his liberty nor be sent to Sing Sing.

A few days ago Masterson found out that he would have to serve out his sentence without deduction of the time he spent in the Tombs. Yesterday he asked an Assistant District Attorney to aid him in going to Sing Sing, but was told that nothing could be done until Justice Greenbaum returns from his vacation.

POLICEMAN SAVED DOG'S LIFE.

Crowd Thought Animal Mad—Everitt Knew Better.

The life of a little black-and-tan dog was saved yesterday afternoon through the unusual humanity displayed by Patrolman Everitt of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The dog was declared to be mad by a crowd of several hundred people when it acted queerly in the vicinity of the Waldorf-Astoria. Instead of shooting the dog Everitt grappled with it and carried it to a yard, where he had a pail of water thrown over it. He then notified the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the dog was taken care of by an agent of the society.

The dog was not mad, but had become overheated. Everitt was bitten on the thumb, but as he had the wound cauterized he is not worrying over the consequences.

Several guests of the Waldorf-Astoria applauded Everitt's action in caring for the dog instead of shooting it.

Seeking Ferry Service Plans.

Dock Commissioner Hawkes up to yesterday had received only a few communications from marine engineers in regard to the plans ordered by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the modern, up-to-date ferry service, including five fast boats, to run between Staten Island and the Battery. Estimates and plans are desired of the cost of construction and equipment of boats best suited for the ferry and the cost of the best method of operating by the city. Mr. Hawkes said yesterday that he hoped that the marine and naval engineers would submit plans and that the ones accepted would meet with proper remuneration.

Fatal Fall in Dyer Residence.

Mrs. Susan Masset, fifty years old, of 313 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a domestic employed in the family of Elisha Dyer, Jr., died in Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of a fall in the Dyer residence, 37 West Fifty-sixth Street, earlier in the day. The woman had been scrubbing a marble staircase, and was up about five steps from the landing when she slipped and fell, striking on the back of her head. She died a few hours after being taken to the hospital.

Spencer in the Deathhouse.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 10.—William Spencer, the negro condemned to death for the murder of Superintendent MacFarlane of the Anti-Policy Society in New York, reached Sing Sing Prison, in charge of two deputies, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The deputies said that they had had no trouble with Spencer on the train. He was quiet and docile when he reached the prison. There are no formalities beyond recording their pedigrees in the cases of prisoners condemned to death, and Spencer was quickly taken to the death house, where he was placed in Cell 7. This is the cell that a new arrival is always placed in.

NEW CAPTAIN SUSPENDED

Dillon, Appointed by Gen. Greene, Is Under Charges.

Capt. Rooney Is Fined—Sergeant Accuses Capt. Knipd—Two Policemen Are Dismissed.

James E. Dillon, the Captain in command of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, was suspended by Acting Police Commissioner Ebstein yesterday under charges of neglect of duty. He is charged with having permitted twenty-two violations of the excise law in his precinct on June 14, 21, and 28 and July 5. Dillon was made a Captain by Gen. Greene four months ago.

Commissioner Greene some time ago summoned before him Inspector Richard Welsh and Capts. Dillon and O'Connor, the latter of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and said he wanted the excise violations in their districts stopped. Since then Capt. Dillon has been under surveillance.

The evidence was secured by co-operation of Gen. Greene and the District Attorney. The charges were drawn up by Assistant District Attorney Lord and were signed by Chief Inspector Cortright.

The suspension of Capt. Dillon created astonishment at Police Headquarters. He is one of the most popular men in the department. He has never been in trouble before. Commissioner Ebstein, in speaking of the action, said:

"Capt. Dillon had full means to enforce the law. He had found that he could not secure evidence with the men under his command he should have applied to headquarters, and as many men as he wanted would have been given him."

Does this reflect on Inspector Welsh?" the Commissioner was asked.

Mr. Ebstein hesitated and said: "There is nothing in these charges against Welsh."

The case is set for trial before Deputy Commissioner Davis next Wednesday.

Commissioner Ebstein yesterday made public his decision in the case of Sergt. Bowen. Rooney, his commander, was found guilty of neglect of duty and sentenced to a fine of thirty days' pay.

Charges have been preferred against Capt. William Knipe of the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, by Sergt. Thomas F. Curran of the precinct. Knipe has made a technical charge against Curran recently, and Curran now alleges an improper entry on the blotter by the Captain.

Policeman William J. Tynan of the 125th Street Station and John Curran of the Mott Street Station were yesterday, by Deputy Commissioner Davis on charges of intoxication, were yesterday sentenced to dismissal from the force. Tynan was tried for intoxication several months ago, and a priest appeared and said that he had signed the pledge. He was then fined thirty days' pay.

TWO HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 10.—In a runaway here to-day A. O. Erhart, private secretary for G. A. Boston of New York, was thrown out of a carriage and suffered a compound fracture of the skull. The groom in charge of the carriage had his left arm fractured at the wrist.

The accident took place shortly before the arrival of the 7:55 A. M. train. Patrick Noonan was in charge of the horse, which became unmanageable before reaching the drawbridge. The animal dashed across the railroad track into the iron fence as the express was coming.

The carriage was wrecked and both occupants were thrown under it. They were removed from the tracks before a train reached the station. Both were unconscious. Mr. Erhart's wounds were dressed by Dr. James J. Reed. Both he and the coachman were removed to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital.

It was said to-night that Mr. Erhart was resting well and is likely to recover.

COLLECTOR SHOOTS HIMSELF.

William Davidson Takes His Life After a Fishing Trip.

Although his wife and brothers declare that he was without reason for the act, William Davidson, twenty-nine years old, a collector for the American Ice Company, committed suicide late last night in the private hallway of his apartment on the fifth floor of the apartment house at 611 Park Avenue by shooting himself behind the right ear with a 32-calibre revolver. He died instantly.

Davidson's brother Edward came to this city from Ohio on Thursday, and yesterday Willis Davidson, another brother, David, went to Jamaica Bay on a fishing excursion. They were successful and returned home late last night.

According to the brothers Mrs. Davidson, William's wife, was waiting up for them. They went to the kitchen for supper, and seemed to be perfectly rational. About 11:30 o'clock he went out into the private hallway to where his trunk had been placed. Lifting the cover of the trunk he took out a revolver and shot himself behind the right ear.

Mrs. Davidson and his brothers heard the shot and rushed into the hallway. He was bleeding profusely from the wound and Dr. Percy B. Hough of 123 East Seventy-sixth Street was summoned. He pronounced Davidson dead and said that death must have been instantaneous.

Policeman Egan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station learned of the suicide and made an investigation. He says he could learn nothing as to the cause of the suicide. Davidson's brothers would not entertain the theory that the heat had affected the suicide's mind.

FUNERAL OF GUSSIE McKEE.

Friends at Services for the Woman Known as "The Poolroom Queen."

The funeral of Gussie McKee, known to many as the "Poolroom Queen," was held yesterday morning at her home, 113 West Forty-seventh Street. The Rev. Richard Ball of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church officiated. The regular burial service was read. A few pebbles were sprinkled on the coffin. There was no formal service at Woodlawn Cemetery, where the body was interred.

There were about twenty-five persons present, most of them women dressed in bright colors. Iced lemonade was served in the rear parlor during the ceremony. The music was silent save once, to the horror of the woman. Miss Helen Summers, a contralto, sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which was Mrs. McKee's favorite hymn.

The coffin, which was of white velvet, lined with white satin, was placed in a white hearse, driven by white horses, and taken to the Grand Central Station, whence it was shipped to the cemetery.

Estate of Mrs. Charles A. Dana.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 10.—In the Nassau County Surrogate Court yesterday, Paul Dana made application for letters of administration on the estate of his mother, Eunice M. Dana. The value of the personal estate was given as $600,000, and the value of the real estate undetermined. Mrs. Dana was the widow of Charles A. Dana, until his death several years ago editor of The New York Sun. She died from the effects of a fall in Manhattan on Wednesday of last week.

Janitor Carle Dies from Assault.

As a result of the murderous assault committed upon him several months ago by two robbers, Martin Carle, a janitor, of 828 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Brooklyn Hospital from hemorrhages due to an injury to his stomach. Carle was set upon in the street near his home at night by two negroes, who gave him a severe beating and then robbed him of his watch.

Tramps Took a Boy's Clothing.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 10.—Frank Anderson, thirteen years old, was held up by four tramps near Metuchen this afternoon. His coat, hat, shoes, and stockings were taken. The boy gave an alarm at once and an armed posse gave chase. After an hour's search two prisoners were taken, and they are now in the county jail.

Dr. Morgan Returns from Wales.

The Rev. Dr. T. Parker Morgan, pastor of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, returned from Europe yesterday on the Germanic. He visited relatives in Wales. Archdeacon Charles Rowland Hill was also a passenger on the Germanic.

FOUND DEAD IN TUNNEL.

Body of Italian, Full of Stiletto Wounds, Near Jerome Park Reservoir—Two Arrests.

The body of a murdered Italian was found yesterday by John Martins, a foreman of the Jerome Park Reservoir, in the new tunnel which when opened will connect the reservoir with the High Bridge Aqueduct, within about 100 feet of the opening. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. Martins notified Policeman Bailey of the King's Bridge Station, and telephoned Coroner O'Gorman. When they examined the body it was found that there were nine stiletto wounds in it, six in the back, two in the breast, and one in the stomach. It was taken to the Fordham Morgue.

Coroner O'Gorman immediately began an investigation by questioning the Italians thereabouts. At last Frank Vlocca, twenty-four years old, of Villa Avenue, and Aronolli Giuseppe, twenty-seven years old, of the same address, identified the body as that of Philip Ciutuglia, twenty-seven years old, who had up to the time of his disappearance lived with them. He had been in this country only about seven months, and about two months ago left the house with $60, which he was going to send home. The two men were arrested and held to await examination to-day.

Then the Coroner and Acting Captain Schlattman of the King's Bridge Station returned to the tunnel and made a more careful search. Near where the body had been found a long and murderous-looking stiletto, with strange signs carved on the handle, and several coins. There were also a number of footprints, evidently dating from the time when the body was first hidden there. The body was found at the Morgue and a cheap gold watch and chain, a five-dollar bill, a cardcase, and a bunch of keys were found in the clothing.

POOR WOMAN MAY GET RICHES.

Aged Mrs. McCarthy, Dependent on Granddaughter, Believes She Has Inherited Brother's Wealth.

Miss Lillian Gerver of Middletown, N.Y., who for the last five years has been the main support of her grandmother, Mrs. Johanna McCarthy, who lives in that city, has received information that her grandmother is one of the heirs to the estate consisting of copper mines and real estate, valued at more than $1,000,000, which belonged to John Webb, deceased, the brother of Mrs. McCarthy.

John Webb was a well-known sporting man of the Western States, and it is believed left this large estate to his sisters, as he was a bachelor and had no family.

Mrs. McCarthy, through her lawyer, Daniel W. Blumenthal of 35 Nassau Street, has begun proceedings to find out where and when her brother died. The first information received of his death was about three weeks ago. Mrs. McCarthy's sister, Mrs. Dellamater, received a call from a man who said his name was Fink. He offered Mrs. Dellamater $25,000 if she would sign a general release of whatever rights and interest she might have in the estate of John Webb.

Mrs. Dellamater knew that her brother, whom she had not seen for many years, was a millionaire, and in the event of his death she certainly would be one of his heirs. Being suspicious of the caller, she refused the offer. She immediately notified Mrs. McCarthy, and the matter is now in the hands of counsel.

TO REVEAL THE SECRETS OF THE DEEPEST SEA.

Marcus Woodward Describes the Wonderful Inventions of the Genoese, Cavaliere Pino,—Experiments at Kiel and Portsmouth.

Cavaliere Pino, of Genoa, is known on account of the submarine boat of his name, an invention which brought him a knighthood from the King of Italy and the honor of his countrymen.

He is about to become world-famous on account of two of the most wonderful inventions ever perfected, inventions which have given him the power to reveal all the secrets of the sea.

Pino, in a word, is master of the sea. His inventions will revolutionize the lives and the ways of all who go down to the sea, to do business on the great waters. They will place him upon such a high pinnacle of fame as few inventors have achieved, and they will bring him, it is reasonable to suppose, such wealth as Solomon or a New York millionaire never dreamt of.

The inventions are, firstly, a machine called the hydroscope; and secondly, a machine called the elevator. The hydroscope is an instrument which enables human eyes to look down into the sea, to behold what it contains, and to examine the floor of the sea at any depth, while the elevator is designed to recover from the water any object seen and coveted, from a sunken ironclad to a pearl or a coin. Each invention stands to-day absolutely perfected awaiting public trial.

These things are not dreams, but sober matters of fact. Every one will soon know all about them, for Pino's agent, Dr. Iebrtl, is at present in London actively arranging for a public trial of the inventions, and it is hoped to have all his plans completed before the end of next month.

There are to be two trials—one at Kiel, before the German Emperor, and the other at Southampton. It is hoped before the King, at any rate, before the British Admiralty and several of the leading shipbuilders and salvage companies.

CAN SEE AT ANY DEPTH.

At these trials it will be proved that the hydroscope enables one to see any object in the water at any depth, and to take clear photographs of the sea-bed, while the elevator will prove how it can bring sunken ships of any weight to the surface, and also such small objects as coins.

A private official trial of the hydroscope has already been made by the Italian Government on January 25 last, in Portofino Harbor, lying between Genoa and Spezia, when it was a proved beyond all doubt that it would perform all the miracles that its inventor claimed for it. The Ministers of the Italian Royal Navy, who has interested himself greatly in Pino's career, sent a torpedo boat to assist in the experiment and naval representatives from Portofino and the Mercantile Marine, several naval engineers and captains and two professors of science and two lawyers were also present.

These gentlemen at the end of the trials signed a document which described how they had seen with their own eyes all the objects on the sea's bed that came within the hydroscope's range with perfect clearness, in their natural forms, colors, and positions, bearing strong testimony as to the priceless worth of the invention.

Pino now has at his mercy all the treasures of the sea—the pearls, the sponges, the coral reefs, and the sunken ships with their lost cargoes of gold and works of art. With his hydroscope he can see them, with his elevator he can rescue them.

HIDDEN TREASURES.

Few conceive what treasures of all sorts the sea now hides and jealously guards. To take one example of the sea's natural wealth—a single coral reef, discovered in Japanese waters after two years' search, yielded in one year a profit of more than half a million pounds.

And for an example of the sea's wealth in the shape of sunken treasure one may mention the Black Prince, a British ship that went down in the days of the Crimean war with an enormous sum in gold on board, of which not a single gold piece has been recovered.

Then here lands it possible to locate coral banks and to garner the coral harvest with absolute certainty. He is making arrangements with the British Government to recover the Black Prince's cargo.

There is another big contract between Pino and the Greek Government for the recovery of statues and certain other works of art of inestimable value known to have been sunk in Corigotto Harbor during the Pompeian war. Though these treasures from ancient Athens have lain beneath the sea for some two thousand years, already many of them have been photographed as seen by the hydroscope's far-reaching eye at the bottom of the sea.

With the hydroscope to locate sunken ships and the elevator to raise them, the work of the salvage companies will be utterly revolutionized. And not before time. As it is, divers can only descend some ninety feet; while only a minute proportion of the ships that sink every year are ever brought to the surface again.

The possibilities of the hydroscope, apart from its uses with its companion the elevator, are endless. Attached to a ship, it enables the captain to see all rocks and sandbanks and other dangers in the water beneath him.

IN TIME OF WAR.

Commanders of men-of-war may see where explosive mines are lying, or observe the approach of submarine or torpedoes. Surveyors, with the hydroscope's help, may map the sea as easily as the land. And cable companies will bless the invention, for it solves at once all their greatest difficulties.

Then the hydroscope offers a new sensation to ocean voyagers, for it may be so adjusted as to reflect the sea's bed and the things in the sea, the fish, and the flowers, on a screen on deck, where a hundred people at the same time may watch, while a telegraph show all the infinite beauties of the sea waters as their ship passes over the surface.

One most important point must be mentioned. With hydroscopes attached to fishing boats, catches of fish or pearls will be a matter of chance. The fishermen will be able to see exactly where the shoals are feeding or moving.

To the hydroscope night and day are alike. Cavaliere Pino has ascertained that even a great depth the instrument does not need help from artificial light in the day's time to clearly reveal everything in the water. But for use at night time and in the deepest waters he has designed new electric lamps of enormous penetrative power to illumine the sea-bed in its blackness, so that nothing can escape him.

That the hydroscope is an instrument in the nature of a long tube, fitted at one end with new and wonderful optical instruments, is all that may be written definitely about this marvelous machine at present. One may say more of the elevator than that it is a species of submarine grab designed to grip and lift objects of any size when lying any depth, totally unlike any lifting apparatus ever designed.

But after the trials in July all details will be made public, and all the world will be convinced what in Giuseppe Pino of Genoa, whose age is thirty years, the sea has found a master.—Marcus Woodward in London Express.

CONVICT'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Execution of Nebraska Criminal Delayed Thirty Minutes on an Appeal to the Supreme Court.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—The hanging of William Rhea, which was to have taken place at 12:30 o'clock to-day, was postponed thirty minutes pending a decision of the Supreme Court on an application for an injunction to prevent the hanging. The action before the court was brought in view of the reprieve granted Rhea by ex-Gov. Savage. The reprieve imposed "hard labor" upon Rhea as punishment. The attorneys for Rhea argued that this imposition nullified the sentence for hanging.

The Supreme Court denied the application for an injunction, but expressed a willingness to go into consultation regarding the granting of a reprieve by the Governor until a further hearing of the application could be made. The Governor and Chief Justice Sullivan of the Supreme Court then went into consultation regarding such action. The conference soon ended, Mr. Mickey refused to grant a further reprieve and ordered the Sheriff to proceed with the execution.

The attorneys for Rhea in a last effort went before Judge Holmes of the District Court in an endeavor to get the lower court to prepare an injunction stopping the execution. Before the injunction proceedings could be prepared Gov. Mickey's order was carried out and Rhea was hanged at 1:31.

BALTIMORE BROKER A SUICIDE.

Son of ex-Senator Coggeshall Shoots Himself—Body Found by His Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Walter H. Coggeshall, of the firm of Coggeshall & Co., brokers, formerly of New York, committed suicide this evening by shooting himself through the right temple. Walter Pels, his manager, found the body in Coggeshall's home.

Coggeshall is a son of a New York State ex-Senator at Herneliwille, N. Y. He was thirty-two years old and leaves a wife and three children, now on a visit to his father.

JACOB RIIS HIS TEXT.

Western Clergyman Preacher Sermon on Well-Knokn New Yorker.

The Rev. Charles T. Wheeler, the pastor of the Southwest Tabernacle, preached last Sunday night upon "The Making of an American: a Study of the Life of Jacob Riis." He said in part:

"All the lover loves a lover. It finds one in Jacob Riis. How his life illustrates the keeping, purifying, stimulating power of love. The years were but a breath for the great love he had for Elizabeth. From the day on which she saucily tossed her head as she passed him on the wooden bridge even until this present hour she has been his strength and inspiration. What assurance was his in believing that he, a boy at the carpenter's bench, would one day win 'the pride of the castle'? How has love and ambition carried him over all obstacles and through all difficulties and beyond all failures.

"What a stimulus in his life for the man who fails—he failed and failed and failed, but to get up and go on until success crowned all effort—failing at coal mining, at truck farming, at brickmaking, at attempts at things innumerable, sleeping in milk wagons, wagon sheds, cemeteries—finding the dead much better company than the living in that they 'minded their own business and let a fellow alone.' What an example for all newspaper men. When told that the world needed not more preachers but more consecrated pens, he tells us: 'Then and there I consecrated mine, and scarce a day has passed that I have not thought of the charge laid upon it and upon me.' The great preachers of our day are the newspapers. What might not have been the condition of our city these past weeks without the daily cry of warning against the use of polluted water?

"What a great lesson on revenge we have in the life of Riis in the killing of the abusive police-lodging house—instance of the mad Sergeant who put his dog to death. What earnest moral purpose was his, what persistency in that he could work and wait through the long years until sunlight came to the tenements at last? How he has brought us to see that even on the very beings of bad human nature is not wholly lost.

"How do we know this patriotic Sunday that we are studying the life of an American? He found it out himself wandering about across the sea, in the country of his childhood's memories he lay ill of fever many weeks—sick, discouraged, sore, he lay moodily picking at the coverlet, when there sailed past a ship flying at the top the flag of freedom. He knew then—but let him tell it: 'Gone were illness, discouragement and gloom! Forgotten were homesickness and suffering, the cautions of doctor and nurse. I sat up in bed and shouted, laughed, and cried by turns, waving my handkerchief to the flag out there. I knew that it was my flag, that I had become an American in truth.'"—Kansas City Times.

Darby Guilty of Murder.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—James Darby, the slayer of Joseph Tobias, was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree. The jury was out an hour and a half. The killing occurred during a fight between the men—both negroes—in Darby's saloon.

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By GOLDWIN SMITH, M.A., D.C.L.

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WOULD ADOPT ANY BABY.

Peculiar Trait of Mrs. Weingarten, Who Is Almost Without a Penny.

With a husband and children of her own and things not breaking any too smoothly for her, Mrs. Mary Weingarten, who lives in one room at the old Germania Building, in Sycamore Street, has a penchant for adopting babies, according to the officers of the Humane Society. This peculiarity on the part of the woman was brought out a few days ago in a case wherein Mrs. Weingarten was at cross-purposes with Dr. Anna Florein, who conducts a lying-in hospital.

Mrs. Weingarten volunteeded to become foster mother to one of Mrs. Florien's protégés. She at first applied for a baby boy, but as the market at the time was short on masculines, she took the only think in stock—a one-week-old baby girl—and went away satisfied. It required almost a week for Mrs. Weingarten to discover that the babe had a large mouth. Such a physical trait in a boy, she argued, would make no difference, but in a girl it was a defect, and forthwith she took the child back to the hospital. Dr. Florein refused to receive it, claiming the infant had been legally adopted. Then Mrs. Weingarten appeared at the offices of the Humane Society with tears in her eyes.

It happened that at the time she called there was a full quota of Directors present, who after hearing her story, became very indignant. The woman ignored a request to be arrested forthwith

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND AMERICA.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN enjoys the reputation in his own country of having done much to "Americanize" its politics. He did unquestionably modify in the direction of the American models the organization and management of the radical wing of the Liberal Party while he was still its leader. He introduced a form of the caucus and a plan of representation in the party councils on the basis of numbers, and he maintained a large and well-directed staff of managers not merely at the time of an election, but in the long intervals between elections. He included in his plans the local contests and managed to consolidate and render exercise a much larger part of the electoral body than had ever before been reached. He was prevented by the conditions of the civil service in Great Britain from using any large number of appointive offices as the reward of party activity, but distributed the elective offices and the honors, local and national, such as were within his control, with a keen eye to the effect on the vote. All this was distinctly distasteful to the old-fashioned Liberals, with whom he was then working, and was generally derided by the Conservatives. But the Liberal-Unionists who accompanied him in his separation from Mr. GLADSTONE and the Conservatives who accepted his alliance do not seem to have objected to his continuance of the tactics that have given him a tighter grip on his followers than any other politician in the kingdom has.

But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is now engaged in an attempt to "Americanize" the affairs of the entire empire in a manner and to a degree that may well give pause to his most admiring colleagues in the Unionist Party. He is seeking to organize the empire on the basis of satisfaction to special interests instead of the basis of general welfare and common patriotism. He is trying to convert the Parliament of the United Kingdom into a body distributing tariff favors among the colonies and the contending interests of the colonies and the home country much in the way that our Congress deals out favors of the same sort with a view to party success. He definitely announces that this is absolutely the price of the continuance and development of the empire. Unless the home country will put upon her supplies from other sources duties that will check competition with colonial products and make a growing market for them he declares that the doom of the empire will be sealed. Mr. BALFOUR, while hesitating to go so far as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN goes, consents to the raising of the question whether an arrangement of this sort be not essential to the future of the empire. And the colonial supporters of the Chamberlain idea are even more emphatic and more reckless than he in their predictions, which are in substance threats.

This is a situation much worse than that of the American Congress. That body has never trafficked in tariffs for the prevention of secession, except in one instance, when the real force that threatened the Union was not opposition to protection, but the need of more land for slavery. For nearly three-quarters of a century the tariff question has had no practical or even seriously pretended connection with the maintenance of the Union. Nor do we wish to imply by any manner that the sole business of Congress is peddling tariff favors. But there remains an analogy close enough between the inevitable results of the Chamberlain policy and our own situation to justify the charge that the Minister for the Colonies is, in a most unfortunate sense, trying to "Americanize" the politics of his country. He is trying to introduce into its imperial affairs the element of "trade and dicker" in industrial legislation, from which we have suffered so much, and which would be more hurtful to Great Britain even than it has been to us. If, for instance, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, after the fashion of Senator JONES during the second Cleveland Administration, should start a "bargain counter" in the House of Commons, with imperial unity depending on the outcome, the effect would be more disastrous than anything we have had to undergo.

The stronger minds among the statesmen of Great Britain are not blind to this peril. Lord GOSCHEN, in his great speech in the House of Lords, brought it out forcibly and clearly and with impressive earnestness. But there is one point in connection with the policy of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN that has so far been pretty well overlooked, but which is bound to appear later. It is that the veiled threat of the colonies is and must be an idle one. Their interest in the maintenance of the empire is in reality far greater than that of the United Kingdom. It is practically vital. Not one of them could possibly afford to keep up for itself the powerful system of defense that is kept up without cost to them by the mother country. Nor could they unite among themselves, scattered as they are on three widely separated continents. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S policy, fairly analyzed, would seem to involve the terribly expensive purchase of immunity from a danger really imaginary.

A WORTHY GOVERNOR.

There are few Americans who will not thank Gov. DURBIN of Indiana for the plain and simple words in which he has announced his purpose to do his clear duty in the case of the negro whom the mob in Evansville sought to murder.

He refuses to return the man to the city for immediate trial because he is officially informed that "he is suffering from severe and possibly fatal gunshot wounds." "However heinous the crime or seemingly clear the guilt, he is entitled under the most sacred tenets of our jurisprudence to a hearing, which he cannot have in the very nature of things until he is sufficiently recovered to make a defense, if he has one." And again: "No grounds should be given for the suspicion that even a guilty man has been railroaded to the gallows to satisfy public sentiment or that the civil authorities have been influenced to the determination of their course by the demonstration of the lawless."

"Nor," he adds, "do I desire to compromise for a moment with the mob spirit." If there are in the city any who desire to deprive the State of the exercise of the function conferred by the people, "then the State will be ready to give further demonstration of its disposition and its ability to do with the rioters as they deserve." These are the words of loyalty and common sense. Right-minded men will understand and approve them. The lawless will understand and be compelled to respect them. The reckless cowards who have thought it safe to try to do violence in cowards, and did not count on the power of the State in the hands of a fearless and just man, will be brought to their senses by such words.

And there is a certain number of thoughtless persons who foolishly imagine that they are contributing to the cause of justice in taking its administration out of the hands of the responsible authorities, who should learn from Gov. DURBIN'S admirable statement that it is only in the hands of the responsible authorities that the rights of all are safe. The law alone can truly protect all. This has been shown in our State in a striking fashion at the very time when the Evansville rioters were defying the law. A negro ruffian on June 19 murdered an officer of the Anti-Policy Association. He was arrested and indicted within a few hours. He was fairly tried within three weeks, with every right duly observed. On the 9th of July he was found guilty and he will be executed in the week beginning Aug. 17. His fate was certain from the moment he committed his brutal deed, but the indignation that deed rightly excited has not been permitted for a single moment to imperil the rights which "the most sacred tenets of our jurisprudence" require to be protected. He goes to his death by "due process of law," which equally guarantees the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

We do not pretend to be intimately informed as to the plans of the Junior Senator from Ohio with reference to the so-called trust engaged in the manufacture of farming machinery. He is not a man who is in the habit of proclaiming his personal business from the housetops. He may be on the point of throwing all his considerable fortune and his still more considerable business ability and influence into a contest with that particular octopus, or he may be dealing with it in the course of his other wide operations. But what is interesting to the public is that he is one of very numerous men in the United States who lie in wait for opportunities offered to them by the excessive ambition and the defective foresight of the makers of trusts.

We have all of us heard a great deal within the past few years of the perils to which the public interests are exposed from the wish of men controlling immense capital to monopolize branches of industry essential to the public welfare, and to extort ruinous prices for what are practically the necessaries of our varied and highly developed industrial and commercial society. We ventured to point out very fully in the period of excited discussion of these recent and apparently novel phenomena that the fever for monopoly, where it existed, was a self-limiting disease, and that the ratio of extortion in any great branch of trade would be inevitably the ratio of incitement to opposition and efficient competition. Very large undertakings in manufacture and production could succeed for any length of time that made it worth while for capitalists to enlist in them, absolutely on the single condition that goods were turned out better and cheaper than they could be turned out on a smaller scale by a greater number of concerns. We may be practically sure, if Mr. HANNA has really gone into the business of "bucking" the powerful and extensive combination in the making and selling of farm machinery, that he has done so because he sees his way to making goods better or cheaper, or both. The subtle and patient law of trade brings him into competition with the trust, and if the trust owned all the plants on earth, it could meet that competition only by lower prices or better products.

Of course, the so-called trusts have many difficulties to contend with in trying—if they do try—to avoid such competition. "Constituent" economies often come high. Business ability and character adequate to big operations is rare and costly. Credit in bulk, so to speak, is not so available as credit in relatively small blocks. Concentration of control and administration brings out many interesting traits of human nature, and greed is a prolific mother of contention. Still, to a certain point, these are solid advantages in combination. Greater economy and greater efficiency are possible through it. But the limit of advantageous combination, if not easily seen in advance, discloses itself with merciless certainty. It is reached at the moment that combination can not or will not do as well for the public as competition, and when it is reached the Hannas of the country spring up to take a hand in a game that has been played too recklessly.

THE BUILDING AGREEMENT.

The ratification by the labor unions of the arbitration plan proposed by the employers' association makes it possible to predict that the tie-up of the building trades will end with this week. The walking delegates are really mustered out. The Board of Building Trades, composed of these delegates and their agents, did what it could to prevent the ratification of the agreement, but without effect. The unions have had enough of servitude under the most irresponsible and injurious tyranny ever assented to by men who pretended to be free. They recognized the propriety of the declaration of the employers that these men had established intolerable conditions in the local building trades, and comprehended that the decision to continue the suspension until a plan was agreed to which eliminated the walking delegate as a factor to be reckoned with meant just what it said. The obstacles which their servants, who should have been the executives of their will and whose only power was that which was conferred upon them by the unions, have placed in the way of an amicable agreement with the employers have cost the workmen several weeks of idleness; but probably the lesson, which might have been learned from the fable of the frogs and the stork, is worth what sacrifice it has involved. It will make the unions cautious.

Whether the evils successfully resisted in this instance shall return in the same or another form to disturb the trade and make harmony impossible depends wholly upon the disposition of the employers to deal justly and equably with labor. There is no room for tricks and devices in such a relation as has been established in the building trades by agreement upon arbitration.

THE AMERICAN BALLET.

M. JULES HURET, who is at present engaged in the agreeable occupation of applying the actual cautery to the back of American pride by criticisms of what he is pleased to consider typical features of American life, has discovered that we have made at least one important contribution to the gayety of nations in the well-dressed and good-looking figurante who can sing a little in unison with others of her kind and dance a few steps, it may be, but whose principal accomplishments are to look handsome, go through certain sinuous motions supposed to interpret the song of the singing soubrette, and make a unit in a satisfactory stage picture which is at once modest, graceful, and beautiful. M. HURET says:

> The solemn, wearisome ballet has existed too long on conventional lines at Paris, Milan, St. Petersburg, and Vienna. Efforts have been made to rejuvenate it, but it has lost all expression within thirty years. Who knows that the American dance will not be established in the academies of old Europe?

The term "American dance" would seem to be a misnomer. What we find to admire in the lavishly gowned figurante of the modern musical burlesque is that she discreetly abstains from any attempt to do what prompted THOMAS CARLYLE once to say, accounting for his hurried and premature departure from an opera at which a ballet was provided: "I had not the heart to stay and see a woman with an immortal soul make a Manx penny of herself." The allusion to the device on the copper coinage of the Isle of Man was as appropriate as it was felicitous.

That the conventional ballet has disappeared is a cause for congratulation. That we tolerated it so long is surprising, and may be attributed chiefly to the fact that no philanthropist had organized a society for the prevention of cruelty to old women. For nearly a century this country was the refuge of the ungainly "human scissors" who, having danced themselves into innocuous desuetude in all the capitals and most of the provincial towns of Europe, found here a chance for one last pathetic "bluff" at being billed as "Prima Assoluta from La Scala," engaged at a thousand dollars a night—with no liberal a discount for cash that what they actually received was probably enough to pay for a hall bedroom in a second-class boarding house. These venerable women were usually marvels of gracious agility. They could pirouette on their toes, leap like kangaroos, and do all sorts of things which were extremely difficult and excited perpetual regrets that they were not impossible. Their costume, consisting of tights, a fluff of gauze standing out around the waist like an Elizabethan collar around the neck of a fifteenth century dignitary, a corsage without dimensions, and a set smile, may have been appropriate for the work they had to do, but not so unmistakably appropriate as to give an excuse for itself. They have drifted into the infirmaries and the homes for aged and indigent females, and their place has been taken by young women of natural shape and native grace, not tortured into leaping automata by some ridiculous Italian maître de ballet, and able, by reason of youth and beauty, to "face the footlights in unbecomed red," even if they do not always do it. Their principal charm is that they are human, that their motions are those possible to normal women, and that to stand on their toes or figure themselves on the fing thereof across the stage is no part of their "stunt."

We like the new order very much, and it is naturally gratifying that so keen a critic and competent a judge as M. HURET finds it commendable. We shall continue to like it just as long as the theatrical manager can keep the figurante from the destructive influence of the professional ballet master, who, unless restrained by fear of dire consequences to himself, will taint upon teaching her the dreadful artificialities of his craft and making her a dancer. We don't want her to dance. By the time she has learned how she will be eligible for retirement under the age limit. She can do without much teaching and scarcely more practice a great many pleasing things which are womanly and do not suggest the Manx penny. Nature did more for her than art can hope to do. If all the ballet masters in the country could be deported back to Italy to spend their old age mourning the decline of art in dancing, and the public could be assured that their works would follow them, we should not be troubled by the thought that the displacement of the conventional corybbe by the graceful, stately, and beautiful figurante is something too good to last.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is cause for humiliation as well as for pity and sorrow in the dismal list of deaths and prostrations due to heat which is taking up more and more space in the papers with every day that the present weather continues, and is sure to become of really alarming proportions if a decrease of temperature does not soon come. In the crowded cities of the tropics much severer and more prolonged hot weather than we ever have produces results bad enough. Indeed, but not these results, and we could avoid them, too, if we would only do intelligently what the dwellers of the South do by a sort of blind instinct—that is, adapt our methods of work, our clothing, and especially our food to the conditions in which we find ourselves for a part of every Summer. As far as clothing goes, the people in least danger from the heat, because possessed of money and therefore of leisure, do fairly well, but a vastly greater multitude dress about the same the year 'round, except that they decrease the number of their garments—a process that cannot be carried far and still leaves those resorting to it ill-protected against the heat, since a fraction of Winter dress is far from the best dress for Summer. As for work, we make little change, except under absolute compulsion, and while we may eat a pie cut less in hot weather than in cold, we are not at all apt to eat the right things or to drink the right things. It would be well worth everybody's while to get expert advice about the conduct of life during our short, but fervid heats, and if that advice were followed the papers would have more space for more pleasant news than is their record of fatalities and illnesses caused in large part by ignorance and obstinacy.

—We have already expressed approval of the college students who have determined to answer the cry of the West for harvesters and thereby earn in vacation time the money needed for continuing their studies, but the more one reflects upon the subject the more admirable does the plan seem, for new merits constantly present themselves. One that deserves mention is the greater dignity of work in the grainfields as compared with most of the tasks to be found by those who have only a few weeks of Summer to devote to them. Temporary employment is usually hard to get, and it is apt to be undesirable as well as severe. Now, of course, work in a grainfield at midsummer is about as severe as work can be, but it is work of a kind that can be performed without the slightest loss of self-respect—indeed, with a marked rise of that feeling—by educated and intelligent men, and therein is it immeasurably superior to some of the other forms of activity to which needy college students have been accustomed to devote their Summer vacations. There are no country schools to be taught at this season, and much too often the boys, and the girls as well, have lowered themselves to the performance of servile duties in the Summer hotels and boarding houses. It is all right to say that all honest labor is honorable, but the rendering of personal services for strangers and for hire is certainly the lowest form of honorable labor, even in the best of conditions, and when it is complicated and degraded by the miserable and slavish incidents of tip-hunting and tip-taking it comes painfully near to being disgraceful for the sons and daughters of white Americans. Why they endure it, even as an alternative to starvation, is a mystery to some of us, and how infinitely better is it to take a helpful part in gathering the harvests of clean wheat and corn! That, considering the desperate need for workers, is a sort of philanthropy as well as a means of earning untainted money, and to whatever heights one may rise in after life an experience on the ranches will be no source of disquietude—will not have to be concealed. While employment as a waiter—!

—After prolonged opposition to the building of a great trolley system in one of the well-settled regions it traverses, the Pennsylvania Railway Company has at last decided not only to give up the fight, but, through some of its officials in their individual capacity, to assist the construction of the new line—and incidentally to get some of the new profits. That is just like a railway company for all the world—to delay the development of a region as long as possible, and then, when the development has taken place in the face of wholly unnecessary difficulties, to turn around suddenly and take boastful advantage of an opportunity it ought to have created. We are about to see a fine example of this right here at home. The New Haven people, having done their best to hinder the building of trolley lines in Westchester County and beyond, and having, apparently, exhausted the last possibilities of legal delay, are now beginning to say that the short haul passenger traffic is a nuisance, and that the road will be the better without it. They are not saying it very loudly as yet, but the whisper has come from the inner official circles, and there is really a prospect at last that the New Haven will encourage hereafter the construction of independent, or semi-independent, feeders for its trains. So will a new era dawn for the country along the Sound, population will increase, taxes will rise, and everybody will be as happy as five or three hundred other grievances will permit.

—After a long consideration of the relative merits of eye-bars and wire for the cables of the Manhattan bridge over the East River, Engineering News has reached the conclusion that a bridge built with either would be a structure perfectly sound, safe, and substantial, and that the real questions at issue are those of cost and time. It declares that the proper course for the city administration to pursue, therefore, is to call for bids for bridges of each type. "There is," it says, "the excellent business reason for taking this course that competition would thus be secured between the wire cable manufacturers and the makers of steel eye-bars. It is stated, we know, that there are several firms able to bid upon the wire cable work and that there are also at least three independent concerns able to bid for the eye-bars. Without disputing the truth of these assertions, we venture to suggest that it is also true that one concern has a large advantage over all others in bidding for wire cables and another concern has a large advantage over its competitors in bidding for the eye-bars. In order to secure the closest competition on the contracts for the bridge, therefore, the wiremaker and the eye-bar maker should be given a chance to bid against each other." Engineering News emphatically declares that the controversy is not one that balances good and bad bridge work, and that the administration is not justified, as it would be if such were the case, in standing out against all odds. Free competition, it thinks, is the only way of settling the question conclusively and of preventing the misfortune of having it become an issue in the next municipal campaign.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

Merchants' Association Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in THE TIMES of this day headed "What Does It Mean?" and showing up the peculiarities of George L. Duval and Mr. De Bevoise of the Merchants' Association will certainly be appreciated by the whole community.

The Merchants' Association, working through these two gentlemen, have made many charges, and, so far as I know, have proved none. Also, I notice that when any public movement is started the Merchants' Association throws itself to the front, and in the case of at least one, namely, the abolition of the overhead cars, it did more harm than all its bellyaching ever did for betterment of the service.

AN ENGINEER.

New York, July 10, 1903.

Purity of Public Officials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in one of Mr. Roosevelt's speeches in your paper "that a public official's record should be as clean as a hound's tooth." I have been wondering lately whether the "hound in question had a set of false teeth or were its teeth decayed and waiting to be filled with gold? Government gold from the Mint makes an excellent dental filling apparently.

ANTI-HUMBUG, but not anti-Roosevelt.

New York, July 9, 1903.

THE TIMES'S NEW BUILDING.

From The Springfield Union.

In these days of wild and yellow journalistic successes, it is gratifying to record one newspaper success that has been gained along common sense lines. THE NEW YORK TIMES is about to desert Park Row and to build up town a home that will probably be the finest occupied by any paper in the country. THE TIMES, under its present management, tried the experiment of giving the people the best possible newspaper. The policy of printing all the news that is fit to print, and printing it in a dignified, impartial, and equally fair manner as regards the newspaper. All the news that's fit to print" is its motto, and it lives up to it. It has prospered in influence, in circulation, and in money-making. It has already demonstrated that it is not necessary to be indecent to succeed in journalism.

From The Scranton Tribune.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is soon to occupy a magnificent building worthy of it. The new structure will raise its stately proportions on the square between Broadway, Park Row, Nassau and Ann streets and Printing House Square. It will be a soaring and substantial edifice, typical of the high ideals and solid worth of the great journal whose home it will be.

From The Grand Rapids Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will erect a sixteen-story building with a twenty-two-story tower—and it won't be yellow.

Birthday of The Birmingham News.

In commemoration of its fifteenth anniversary The Birmingham Evening News has issued a handsome special edition, which, among other interesting features, presents a full history of the development of the mineral resources of Alabama during the period of the greatest activity in that industry. Numerous views and many handsome illustrations of men and places of greatest local interest. The publication as a whole fittingly reflects the phenomenal growth and prosperity of the remarkable city to which it is mainly devoted.

NUGGETS.

Hard Work.

"He likes to work, doesn't he?"

"I should say so. Why, he runs his own automobile without even taking along a chauffeur to make repairs."—Chicago Post.

As Defined.

"Say, Mamma," queried little Mary Ellen, "what's a dead letter?"

"A letter that you don't seem to know father's half name for, dear," replied the wise mother.—Chicago News.

Foresight.

Miss Giddy (graciously)—My new gown is a dream—very light gray voile.

He (practically)—Ah, yes; very pretty. I'm sure. But doesn't gray soil easily?

Miss G. (leaping before she looked)—Oh, I had it made with a broad black girdle.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Asking Too Much.

Housekeeper—I'll give you a good meal if you'll take the tire in the stove for me.

Weary Willie—All right, lady.

Housekeeper—Very well. Here's a hatchet. Just chop some wood that's out there.

Weary Willie—Oh, me here, lady. I thought it was a gas stove you had.—Cleveland Press.

THE TOKEN.

Light & Talbot in Harvard Monthly.

He had won some costly baubles
On the blood-stained battlefield,
From the hearts of foemen hewed to bits
By his sword of tempered steel;
But the one he loved the best
Was the rose sent to his breast,
Was a little withered flower—
A poor, belittled flower,
Is a token now to memory dear,
But it's dead less than I mind it,
As they kissed once of the year.

So the years we learn to value
You will find no mark of favor,
'Tis a little, simple token
Hardly worth the name.
But to me 'tis always bright—
It is always pure and white,
And the little withered flower—
The poor, benighted flower,
We may scorn it as it might,
And it calls for them to forgive
As it asks no wish to right.

We may slay it, put in secret,
Far us sacred from the world,
And with downcast eyes we clasp it,
In the angry battle whirled,
But it speaks of love that lasted,
As we feel it nestling near,
Though a little withered flower—
A poor, belittled flower,
Scarcely worth a brave man's tear,
Yet the hard won prizes fall to
While this simple one brings cheer.

ATTACK ON CO-EDUCATION

President Hall Also Assails Bachelors at Teachers' Convention.

Classes Them with Stay-at-Homes and Tax Dodgers—R. W. Gilder on the Kindergarten.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—At to-day's session of the National Educational Association's convention, President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., spoke against co-education, his subject being "Education in the High School." His views were sharply combated by many of the educators present.

"Of course," said he, "co-education is here; it is widely approved by the people it is cheap, it is expedient. These and other facts may be cited by its defenders. They are all old arguments, with which we who impeach co-education have long been familiar, but those of us who have studied the question have reached the conviction that there are new considerations which go to the very foundations of the question of the functions of the sexes, arguments which, I believe, from my study of this subject, cannot be arraigned. Many of them are so subtle that it is very difficult to state them particularly in a few minutes. One of these is that co-education during the middle teens tends to sexual precocity, and this is the worse because it is so subtle and insidious, and it is worse for boys than girls, because girls are more mature at this age than boys. It is a very grave danger to civilization.

"This danger of sexual precocity tends in woman to overbrain work, an exaggeration of the importance of the intellectual, a diminution of the importance of the natural and highest function of womanhood as it affects the content of heredity. This, it seems to me, is the cardinal question. Statistics show that marriage is undertaken later in life than formerly, and late marriage is one of the things which tend to the decay of civilization.

"It is because I have given some study to this question that I have taken a new attitude with respect to the relation of the sexes. When the normal man reaches thirty and is not married begin to think something is the matter with him. When he is thirty-five and is unmarried I am almost convinced that something is the matter and begin almost to think that it might be well to have a tax on bachelors. When he reaches forty and is still unmarried I am convinced he is certainly wrong; that the man has neglected a duty and should be classed with those who will not fight for their country in time of war or who will not pay their taxes.

"The school and all institutions should push sex distinctions to the utmost. Make boys more manly and girls more womanly. Do not forget that motherhood is a very different thing from fatherhood.

"One bad effect in girls is seen in all statistical studies, which show that their brains are not found among noble women, but in men. Not more than one out of one hundred college girls even go so far as to state that they would rather be men than women, and more than one-half choose man ideals. This suggested to a recent writer that unless there was a change we would soon have a female sex without a female character.

"A little bloom is rubbed off the ideal girl by a close and incessant contact. Each sex seems less ideal to the other when at close range and when in constant view. This disillusion weakens the motive of marriage and is one of the results of co-education is perhaps seen in the small and diminishing rate of marriage among college graduates of both sexes."

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century, speaking upon "The Kindergarten, and Its Uplifting Influence on the Home and District," outlined the marked influence of the kindergarten in bettering the lives of millions who may hardly be reached in any other way.

"A kindergarten," he said, "is bravely attempting to be a true democracy, and the American kindergarten is rightly strengthening the foundation of that democracy by its influence upon the children, and through them upon the people at large. In our social life of to-day there are influences that strongly militate against what have hitherto been the fundamental principles of this democracy of ours—equality, open and fair dealing between man and man, the protection and preservation of rights through public and established agencies of law, open to all citizens.

"A kindergarten is a region of illegal procedure and chiefly profitable in connection with the suppression of crime. There is, too, an increase of selfish violence, not only as between the supposedly opposing interests of labor and capital, but also as between the interests of various groups of labor, and of the latter as a harmful extension of the violence of venality in the courts of local and other government. Allied with this there is a brutal display of unsocial luxury, the semi-insanity of irresponsible wealth. The principles, the teachings, the tactics of the kindergarten are all devoted to the protection of the young heart from these evils upon society. Its influence may not actually prevent them, but in its nature its work tends to be preventive of them.

"When one thinks what the streets of a crowded city are as schools for unsocial manners and morals, the importance of the kindergarten is something hard to overvalue. Kindergarten children are constantly playing their games in the streets. In the cramped space between front and rear tenements you may, at one time, see a dozen children playing with different games. The public school children run home, and even the babies are initiated; on the steps are 'occupations' exercise is perhaps being conducted by a couple of girls, and you need not be told that the children are not punching, cheating, or cursing. Boys begin to fight with their fists. The convention practically closed to-night. The great army of educators began to disperse this afternoon, and by to-morrow night the great majority of the visitors will be on their way home.

INCREASING IMPORTATIONS OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Total for Fiscal Year Just Ended Will Exceed $30,000,000 Worth—Cutting of Diamonds Here a Growing Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—More than $30,000,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones were brought into the United States in the fiscal year just ended, according to statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. This is the largest importation of diamonds and other precious stones ever shown in a single year of United States commerce. Prior to 1898 the total had seldom, if ever, reach $18,000,000 per annum; from 1897 to 1900 the total gradually moved upward until it reached $24,000,000; then it rapidly fell to $17,000,000 in 1901, $7,000,000 in 1902, $4,750,000 in 1903, and $2,300,000 in the fiscal year 1904. In 1898 the total increased to nearly $20,000,000, in 1899 to over $24,000,000, in 1900 to $27,000,000, in 1901 to $17,000,000, in 1902 to $13,000,000, and in 1903 only $9,000,000, making the total for the year just ended not only more than in any preceding year, but 50 per cent in excess of 1900, double the figures of 1899, and more than six times the average during the period 1894-97.

This remarkable growth in the importation of diamonds, while it suggests general prosperity, also seems to indicate the development of a comparatively new industry in the United States—the cutting of diamonds. The total importations of diamonds alone in the seven months ended with May amounted to $24,000,000, and of other precious stones $4,800,000. Of the $24,000,000 worth of diamonds imported, $10,000,000 were uncut diamonds; the value of $10,000,000 of uncut diamonds is a large increase compared with the importations of uncut diamonds in preceding years, the figures for eleven months of the year 1902 being $5,500,000, while for the corresponding period of 1901 they were $6,000,000. For the corresponding months of 1900 $3,500,000, and for the corresponding months of 1899 but little over $2,000,000.

The diamonds imported are divided by the Bureau of Statistics statements into two groups, viz.: "Diamonds uncut, including miners', glaziers', and engravers', not set," and "Diamonds cut, but not set." The value of diamonds uncut, including miners', glaziers', etc., imported for glaziers' purposes has grown from $2,000,000 in 1899 to $10,000,000 in 1902, while that of diamonds set but not set has grown from $4,000,000 in 1899 to $14,000,000 in 1902, these figures being in each case for the period of eleven months. This enormous part of the cutting of diamonds is becoming an important industry in the United States, as statements in the report show that the gross value of lapidary work in 1900 was over $6,000,000, against less than $250,000 in 1890.

POSTAL ARRESTS COMING.

Plan of Investigation Mapped Out—Mr. Payne to Take Orville in a Revenue Cutter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The scope and extent of the Post Office investigation are now fully defined, and with the completion of the work cut out the investigation will be at an end. Next Wednesday Postmaster-General Payne will leave Washington on the revenue cutter Gresham for a ten days' cruise from Norfolk along the Atlantic coast as far as Boston and possibly on along the Maine coast. On the way Mr. Payne may make a short stop at Oyster Bay to call on the President and discuss with him some phases of the investigation. He will be a guest of the Gresham, and the cutter will adhere to its customary official service.

It does not mean that the investigation will come to an immediate end to say that its scope is now determined. It will be several months before the work begun can be completed. But it is true that all the defective work intended to be taken up has been cut out, and the rough work completed. From now on the force of inspectors will be engaged in finishing up the work and preparing things in a comprehensive conclusion.

So far as can be stated at this time, all the criminal cases brought out by the investigation are in the hands of the District Attorney, and the special counsel engaged for the Post Office case, the indictments are yet to be framed, and the cases being taken in doing this so that there may be no miscarriage of justice. The repeated indictments in the Machen case show how important this part of the work is.

It is settled that there will be several arrests within the next few days. The papers in these cases are prepared, and only await consideration by some of the counsel in the Post Office cases before the accused persons will be confronted with the charges that have been worked up against them. That these papers are not in shape possible to state now, but it is understood that they have been implicated in transactions not very dissimilar to those which have been charged against Machen.

There is nothing of more than ordinary routine importance remaining to be done in the matter of the detention of letters by Postmaster-General Payne, and he will not unlikely take several short vacations during the heated term, and give himself a chance to rest and regain his health, which has suffered somewhat from worry over the tension and burden of the work. Any criticism or criticism that any of the executive departments has undergone is many years.

TO EXPERIMENT ON SMOKERS.

Agricultural Department to Test Effects of Tobacco, Both Pure and Adulterated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Upon the conclusion of the food tests which Dr. Wiley of the Agricultural Department has been conducting for several months, he proposes to institute another and quite as interesting a series of tests with tobacco, which will include experiments to determine the effect of tobacco upon the digestion and upon the human system in general. When the tobacco tests are taken up Dr. Wiley will proceed with them as he has done in the food tests. Pure tobacco in its various forms for chewing and smoking will be procured with, and experiments and observations made to ascertain what effects its use has upon the consumer when used in various quantities.

He will then take up the adulterated or flavored tobacco, and by experiments ascertain what effect tobacco of that character has upon the system. How far these experiments will go has not been determined, nor has Dr. Wiley decided whether he will use any chewing, Cavish, and about all kinds of tobacco. Tobacco is the only article of consumption in the United States upon the effects of which the Bureau of Chemistry has not made exhaustive and ascertain the difference between the effect of cheap cigars and cigarettes on the system as compared with those of higher grades. Cigarettes and cigars, the result would be very interesting.

It is Dr. Wiley's intention to take men who are regular smokers and ascertain their physical condition as to heart action, breathing, digestion, etc., while continuing the use of tobacco under normal conditions, and then to have them suddenly cease the use of tobacco entirely. The effect of such stoppage will be carefully noted, and Dr. Wiley expects to be able to report on the benefits or injuries to health, sudden changes in the habits of smokers and chewers. After the effects of the prolonged use of tobacco have been eradicated from the system, it is proposed that the subjects of experiment shall recommence the use of tobacco, beginning in small quantities, which will be gradually increased until they are using as much as when the experiment first began, or more. Throughout the course of the experiments the effect of the tobacco on the digestion will be carefully noted.

OLD LOUISIANA BONDS FOUND.

Relics of the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory Which Will Be Exhibited at the World's Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Some of the cancelled bonds used in paying for the Louisiana territory purchased from France in 1803 have been found in the Treasury Department and will be exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition. From a history of the purchase of and payment for the Louisiana territory compiled by the Treasury some years ago it was found that bonds were created known as the "Louisiana 6 per cent. stock," and issued in 1804.

The United States at that time had large claims against France for spoliations committed on American commerce during the previous ten years. The amount of these claims was estimated at $5,000,000. The first proposition of the French Minister was that the United States should assume the debts of the Province of Louisiana, $20,000,000, and assume payment of the claims for spoliation, but the amount was finally fixed at $15,000,000, of which France was to receive $11,250,000 in bonds, payable at fifteen years, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The remaining amounting to $3,750,000, was to be devoted to reimbursing American citizens for French depredations on their commerce.

The treaty was confirmed by the Senate, in the House. The act to issue the stock in payment for the territory was approved Nov. 10, 1803.

MR. DALZELL IN THE DARK.

Knows Nothing of Cannon's Reported Intention to Oust Him from the House Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—Representative Dalzell, who is spending the Summer at his Hawkins Station home, was not able to shed any light on the report that he would be deprived of his place on the Committee on Rules in the next House. When asked for his views, he replied:

"I know no more of it than you do. In my opinion the story is a guess, for I do not believe Mr. Cannon has made any intentions known to anybody regarding committees. In fact, I never knew a Speaker who did so in advance of announcing them. But that is not a matter that concerns me at this time. Mr. Cannon will no doubt depose of the matter as suits him best when the time comes."

To Create an Army and Navy Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretaries Root and Moody were in conference to-day discussing details of the joint committee of the army and navy which it is proposed to create with the supervision of the General Staff of the army. The members of this committee will be named from the General Staff of the army and General Board of the navy. It is contemplated that this committee shall hold stated sessions and give consideration to questions in which the two services of the nation may be naturally expected to work a view to co-operation of the army and the navy.

PRESIDENT A GUEST AT JOHN BURROUGHS'S HOME

With Mrs. Roosevelt Spends the Day in Naturalist's Cabin.

Secretary Root Going to Oyster Bay for Conference—Cablegram from King Edward.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 10.—President Roosevelt is the guest to-day of his "guide, philosopher, and friend," John Burroughs, the poet-naturalist, at West Park, Ulster County, N. Y.

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, the President left Sagamore Hill about 9 o'clock last night, boarded the naval yacht Sylph, and started for West Park. So carefully guarded were the plans for the trip that not even the officers of the Secret Service were informed. None of the officers accompanied the President.

Mr. Burroughs occupies a quaint home at West Park, on the Hudson River, above Poughkeepsie. In the Sylph it is about nine hours' run from Sagamore Hill.

Mr. Burroughs accompanied the President on his tour of the Yellowstone Park last Spring, and for some time it has been the President's desire to visit his friend quietly in his own home.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were met at West Park by Mr. Burroughs and his son Julian, who escorted them on foot to Slabsides, the cabin in which Burroughs and his son live. It was a walk of two miles, but the President and Mrs. Roosevelt did not seem to mind it in the least.

After a typical Slabsides dinner, consisting of lettuce, beefsteak broiled on hot stones, potatoes and coffee prepared by Mr. Burroughs, the party started at 1 o'clock for Mr. Burroughs's Winter home, Riverbee, which is two and a half miles from Slabsides and nearer the river, which it faces. The Sylph left at 4 o'clock for Oyster Bay.

President Roosevelt will to-morrow entertain a party of guests at his home. Secretary Root will be one of the party. He comes to consult with the President on the Alaskan question and some army matters requiring immediate attention.

Senators Dryden and Kean of New Jersey will be here as guests of an invitation from Gov. Murphy of New Jersey for the President to visit Sea Girt during the encampment there of the First New Jersey Infantry of Newark, the crack regiment of that State, and the First Troop of Newark, which will also be in camp with the First Regiment. The coming of the two New Jersey Senators is said to have no political significance or any connection with the visit of Secretary Root, as the Senators were to have come to-day, but for the Cabinet officer's visit to the President's trip up the Hudson. The visit to the New Jersey camp will be on July 28, if it occurs.

His Majesty King Edward of England, after proposing the health of President Roosevelt at a banquet in Buckingham Palace which he gave on Thursday night to Admiral Cotton and the officers of the American squadron now at Portsmouth, indited while sitting at the banquet board a message of friendship to the President. The cablegram was received here and is as follows:

The President, Oyster Bay, New York:

I have the great pleasure in entertaining Admiral Cotton and the Captains of his squadron, and have just proposed your health with every feeling of cordiality and friendship. EDWARD, R.

A reply will be sent by President Roosevelt upon his return to Sagamore Hill.

Secretary Loeb will leave to-morrow for Albany, N. Y., and Lake George, where he will spend a month's vacation. Assistant Secretary B. F. Barnes will be in charge of the executive offices in the absence of Mr. Loeb.

THE KISHINEFF PETITION.

President to Confer with Jewish Committee Next Week—Distinguished Signers.

It was announced here yesterday that the President's conference with Oscar S. Straus, Simon Wolf, and Leo N. Levi, respecting the Kishineff petition, would be held on Tuesday next. The plans for getting the signatures are being carried out as rapidly as possible, and signed petitions are already coming in. The absence on Summer vacation of prominent men is the greatest impediment. Practically every person who has been approached has promptly given his signature. The names, it is said, come from every portion of the country and are representative of all classes.

A superficial preliminary examination of the new lists that have been sent in discloses the following prominent names: Andrew D. White of Cornell University and Clifton R. Breckinridge, ex-United States Ministers to Russia; John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's Cabinet; ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James; Judge Rufus W. Peckham of the United States Supreme Court; M. J. Montague, Governor of Virginia; Mayor Seth Low, Judge D. Cady Herrick, the Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, Bishop of Albany; Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Thomas C. Platt; Senator Hopkins of Illinois; Congressman A. S. J. Bishop of Pennsylvania, Edward M. Shepard, Judge Allen Chester, J. Newton Fiero, Dean of Albany Law School; Judge Charles H. Truax, and A. J. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen.

CONFERENCE OF GLASS MEN.

Workers and Employers to Resist Jointly Proposed Tariff Changes on Glassware by Congress.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The First Glass Workers' National Convention to-day came to an agreement with the Glass Manufacturers' Association to have their joint conference commissions meet at Star Island, Mich., July 28, the object being then to consider wage scales for several branches and to decide also to take concerted action in regard to the tariff changes on glassware which, it is understood, may be proposed in the next Congress.

On this point the idea would be to unite the forces of the manufacturers and workers in opposing changes which would have a detrimental effect on the glass industries of the country. President Rowe and Vice President Deebler will go with the workers' conference commission.

Another Cut in Iron at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—No. 2 foundry iron has been reduced by the furnaces of the Birmingham district from $14.50 to $12 per ton. The formal action was taken at a meeting of the Northern furnace men in Chicago to-day, at which the Birmingham furnace interests were represented. It is known that practically no orders have been booked by any of the Birmingham furnaces since the recent cut to $14.50 was made and the furnace people found it necessary to make a further reduction in order to move the iron on hand.

Schoolship St. Mary's Reported.

The Board of Education received a cablegram from Cherbourg yesterday morning stating that the schoolship St. Mary's had arrived at Cherbourg. All on board were well.

FOR BRITISH UNITY.

Movement for Co-Ordination of Education Throughout the Empire Receives an Impetus.

LONDON, July 10.—Another movement for the solidification of the British Empire received a strong impetus to-night at a dinner of "The Allied Universities," at the Hotel Cecil.

Premier Balfour presided, and 400 representatives of educational institutions throughout the empire listened to the speeches of the Premier and Sir Gilbert Parker, representing the Trinity University of Toronto, in favor of the co-ordination of education and a closer academic confederation.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT PROSPERS.

HAVANA, July 10.—The Government's receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30 were $17,707,000; the disbursements, $15,200,000. The amount in hand is $5,173,500. Of the year's receipts $14,705,500 were derived from the customs.

RUSSIA'S LABOR PROBLEM.

Government Plan to Grant Workingmen Some Rights in Bargaining with Employers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—The Times's Russian correspondents say that, in order to allay the growing agitation among the working classes, the Russian Government proposes to grant workmen some right to collective bargaining with employers, subject to strong bureaucratic supervision. A measure with this object has passed the Imperial Council and awaits the Czar's approval.

The principle of the measure is the election of elders who shall confer with the managers of establishments and the authorities on questions arising over contracts.

It is feared the authorities will only sanction the election of those who are subservient to them and who will not heed the interests of either men or employers.

INQUIRY AT KISHINEFF.

Russian Notary at Kishineff, Fearing the Result, Kills Himself.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—The Times's correspondent at Vienna says the Zeit, a newspaper, has received a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the effect that the chief notary at Kishineff, who participated in the recent massacres, has shot himself on account of the unfavorable result of the inquiry into his conduct.

The Minister of Justice, now at Kishineff, has ordered many arrests, chiefly among the better-educated classes.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 11.—The Standard's correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the work of the examining Magistrates in connection with the Kishineff massacre is completed, and indictments will be prepared in a few days.

The judiciary and police of Kishineff are reticent with regard to the number of prisoners who will be charged with the capital offense. It is believed that no severer sentences than twelve to fifteen years' penal servitude will be passed on the more guilty concerned in the massacre.

ANTI-LYNCHING PETITION TO BE SENT TO THE CZAR.

Asks Him to Intervene in Behalf of American Negroes—Envoy at London Refuses to Transmit It.

LONDON, July 10.—The Russian Ambassador in London, according to The Catholic Herald, has refused to receive a petition relative to the treatment of negroes in the United States and forward it to the Czar, as requested by The Catholic Herald.

The petition draws attention to the "increasing outrages on negroes, accompanied by appalling brutality," and urges the Russian Government to make representations to Washington, asking the authorities there "to take steps, in the interests of civilization and humanity, to suppress the growing evil."

The Ambassador says the matter is outside his province, and that he cannot, therefore, move therein.

The Catholic Herald says the petition will be sent direct to St. Petersburg.

MARQUIS ITO'S POSITION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the Japanese Emperor has suggested to Marquis Ito that in conjunction with Premier Yamagata he take an advisory position near the throne, which would involve his severing his party connections. Public opinion seems to approve of this suggestion because Ito's present dual function as party leader and elder statesman renders him the Ministry's counsellor to-day and its opponent to-morrow.

TURKISH OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—The Times's Sofia correspondent says that the Austrian, British, and Russian Consular representatives, who recently made a tour of Vilayet, ascertained that terrible outrages had been committed by Turkish officials on a large number of Bulgarians of both sexes. The publication of the stories here produces a feeling of horror and indignation.

CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—Urgent letters received from Tetuan are requisitioning all available troops, says The Times's correspondent at Tangier. The town is threatened by a division of the Pretender's forces, and very few troops are available. The Sultan is negotiating a loan of 20,000,000f. in France.

SEDITION IN CHINA.

Foreign Office Endeavoring to Suppress Anti-Dynastic Societies — Native Christians Murdered.

PEKING, July 10.—The Chinese Foreign Office is exerting its utmost to exterminate the anti-dynastic societies in the Yang-Tse provinces. Five leaders of the movement are now on trial for sedition in the Foreign Concession at Shanghai. The Government considers that this propaganda is a grave menace to the throne.

Three native Christians have been murdered at Pin-Yang, in the Shansi Province. The Catholic priests have been escorted to Cheng-Kou under military protection. The Foreign Office declares that the murders are not anti-Christian, but have their motive in robbery.

WAR TALK IN THE ORIENT.

Recent Disagreement of Russia and Japan Causes a Renewal of Alarms.

PEKING, July 10.—Advices from Nin-Chwang regarding the recent cleavage in the relations between Russia and Japan have caused a revival of the war talk greater than at any time for three years. The recent sale of the British Company to Russia has been taken to indicate a loss of confidence by the foreign residents in the ability of the powers to resist Russia's absorption of the best industries.

Since the departure of the Russian Minister, M. Lessar, for the Port Arthur conference, it has been learned that the Chinese Foreign Office intended to have a representative at that meeting, and was only deterred from accepting the invitation by the fear of alarming the other powers. Japan's demand regarding the deficiency in the indemnity payment is taken as an indication that she is adopting a policy independent of her British alliance.

To Prepare for Antarctic Expedition.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 10.—The steamer Terranova, the largest and most powerful vessel of the Newfoundland sealing fleet, which has been purchased by the British Admiralty for use as a relief ship for the British Antarctic expedition vessel Discovery, now two years in the southern polar regions, sailed this morning for Dundee, where she will fit out for her southern cruise.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

The Times's Editorial Comment on Speeches of Naval Officers — Praise for Roosevelt.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—The Times editorially says it is impossible to read the speeches delivered, whether by British or by American naval officers, at the steadily accumulating series of dinners and luncheons without being struck by the unforced note of intimate personal cordiality running through them; and that intuitive sympathy between the British and the American sailors is fed by national sympathy, lending it peculiar force.

In the virile personality of the man now controlling the destinies of the United States Englishmen recognise a figure with great qualities precisely of the kind which their own character enables them to understand and appreciate. They admire the courage of the large-hearted humanity which can overleap conventional bounds and, as lately by the President's promised action in regard to the Kishineff atrocities, give effective expression to feelings shared by other civilized States.

RUSSIAN OIL TRADE.

Effort to Choke Competition in the Persian Market.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—Efforts are making by Caucasian oil merchants, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, to place Russian kerosene oil on the Persian markets at a figure calculated to render outside competition impossible and secure the whole oil market from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf.

The merchants have the full sympathy and the active assistance of the Russian Government.

AFTER GAYNOR AND GREENE.

United States Seeks to Appeal from Canadian Decision to British Privy Council.

QUEBEC, July 10.—The United States has not abandoned its endeavors to get Gaynor and Greene, the fugitives from justice, across the line, for trial before its courts. A cablegram received here says the petition has been presented to the Privy Council in England for leave to appeal to that body from the decision rendered by Judge Caron here last Fall, which gave the two men their liberty in the Dominion.

The argument on the appeal will be heard in the latter part of July, and Mr. Taschereau, counsel for Greene and Gaynor, will sail to-morrow for London. A big fight will be made against possible extradition. Mr. McMaster of Montreal is now in England representing the interests of the United States.

Greene and Gaynor are wanted in the United States in connection with the alleged stealing of millions in the Federal improvements in Savannah Harbor. Capt. Carter is now in a military prison for his connection with the case.

IN THE SHOPS.

"Veils draped without charge," is the sign in one of the shop windows. As every other woman is now wearing a veil draped around her hat, in addition to the one she wears over her face, this is worth while. The veil that is not properly draped deprives itself to blowing into the woman's next neighbor's face in the cars.

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Those nice little green frogs, made of solidly set emeralds and frisking at the head of a stickpin, as if they were enjoying themselves, are among the most attractive of these little pins.

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Checkerboard effects are to be seen in everything this year. Tea table cloths are included. These are made of four or five inch squares of a heavy openwork lace, alternating with hemstitched squares of plain linen. They are finished around the edge with a broad band of lace.

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Among the prettiest of the table doilies are those in delicate oval form for oval dishes. They are long and very slender, linen, edged with lace.

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Taku baskets are to be found in another than the Boston bag shape, with a loop and shell to fasten at the top. These others are made like the old-fashioned traveling bag, deep at the two sides, with two handles and opening in the centre. They are more convenient for real service. They cost in different sizes, 40, 50, and 75 cents.

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Pretty little spoons, with painted scenes in the bowls, can be found at $1.25.

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Pipelan designs in bonbon boxes are to be seen in the shops where society with a big S buys its bonbons. There are natural size chisels, hammers, trowels, planes, and even oil cans—all bonbon boxes. The plane has a considerable capacity, the oil can is of very good size, and the handles of the other tools are filled with candy.

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Think of it! Mexican sombreros from 15 cents to 75. Fifteen cents is reasonable, but the 75-cent hats have the most mountainous peaked crowns.

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They are very good for the money—only 25 cents for nice little silk lisle undervests, which have been 50 cents. But they have something of a prison effect, for they are in colors, pale pink and blue and lavender, all having circular stripes, with narrow lines of white. However, many people have a fancy for striped effects.

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Those pretty delicate scarfs for wraps come in delicate colors, pinks and blues, striped white, and are a couple of yards long, though barely half a yard wide.

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Cool-looking hats for men are of white felt, with a fold of white polka-dotted dark blue India silk around the crown. These are to be seen at one of the best men's hat shops.

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Quite the prettiest things seen for some time in Welsh rabbit sets are of dark blue English china and have not a rabbit in view on them. They are of the very dark blue china, and the decoration is a hunting scene—men on horseback following the dogs. The rabbit is probably just over the edge of the plate, or will be on it when the contents are in order. There is one very large deep plate and a dozen others as large as a dinner plate. The set sells for $10.50.

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All sorts of little novelties in German pottery sell for 25 cents each. There are cups and saucers, the cups in the form of dice, and the saucers a stand of cards, while the handle to the cup is a small red Mephistopheles.

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For ash trays there are dishes formed of cards with dice upon them, cigars, a key—any of a number of different designs. Little slippers for matches are to be found in these novelties, and matchboxes covered in the form of a pack of cards.

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Sèvres is one of the chinas reduced one-third just now. It is a china which one expects to see lower in price, for it has a heavy, warm look in Summer. However, the dark, richly colored plates, with a single figure or portrait upon them, are very beautiful, and it would be a heresy not to admire Sèvres at any time.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All interest in social matters is at present centred in the concert, THIS afternoon the Misses Cameron will have a lawn party at Clifton Berley for the benefit of St. John's Church. Clifton Berley is the country seat of the late Sir Roderic Cameron, at Port Wadsworth, S. I. There will be Mrs. Jerley's Wax Works, Punch and Judy, and various other amusements, with refreshments. At Southampton there will be a similar party for the benefit of a local charity at the residence of Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Meadowmere.

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Mr. and Mrs. Augustine N. Lawrence of Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna Rice Lawrence, to Randal H. Hagner of Washington, D. C. The marriage will be celebrated in November.

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Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., who arrived in New York at the end of May, will return to Russia early in August to resume his duties at the American Embassy, where he is the Second Secretary.

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Miss Marie de Neufville, whose marriage to Lewis Iselin is scheduled for October next, with the exception of a few visits she will pay, will spend the Summer at Babylon, L. I., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jules de Neufville.

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There was the usual dance last evening at the Meadow Club, Southampton, and this evening there will be a dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club, Southampton, and a dinner with vaudeville in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton at the Larchmont Club. There was a dinner last evening at Manhattan Beach, given by the Atlantic Yacht Club for Sir Thomas Lipton. The dinner this evening closes the week of festivities at the Larchmont Yacht Club. Sir Thomas will visit Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bourne at Oakdale next week.

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The first week of the polo tournament at the Rockaway Hunt will close to-day. There will be several dinners and informal dancing at the club this evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have left town, and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane over Sunday at Lenox. The Vanderbilts will sail for Europe the latter part of next week.

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Miss May Van Alen is to go to Newport to-day for the season. She will join her father, who is at Wakehurst.

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Mrs. Harold Brown sailed yesterday for Europe. She will be absent all Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee are booked to sail to-day.

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Mrs. Coles Harris and Miss Nathalie Harris have taken a château in France. Mrs. Harris was Miss Coles, and the auburn-haired Miss Rutledge who is the mother of Sidney Harris of this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will spend to-morrow at their cottage at Narragansett. Mrs. Gould has been in the Catskills.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm are G. Beekman Hoppin, Bayard C. Hoppin, Dr. J. P. Oliver, and Charles Henderson. On the Zeeland are booked Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Laura D. Gill, and Mrs. James Struthers.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 10.—The Newport cottage colony received several very notable additions, both permanent Summer residents and guests, to-day. Two prominent parties of guests arrived, one including Lady Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada, and her daughter, who are guests of ex-Senator Edward O. Wolcott at the Pinard cottage, and the other a house party in which were Darius O. Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at the Ogden Mills villa, where Mr. Mills is the host.

Lady Minto and her daughter, the Hon. Eileen Elliot, arrived on the early evening boat from Wickford and were met at the landing by Mr. Wolcott and driven at once to the Pinard cottage. The distinguished visitors will remain here five days and a continual round of dinners has been arranged for their entertainment. To-night Mrs. Vanderbilt gave at the Breakers her first large dinner of the season in honor of Lady Minto. To-morrow Mr. Wolcott will give a dinner at the Pinard cottage. Sunday night Lispenard Stewart will be the host at White Lodge, and Monday evening Mrs. Henry Clews will entertain the party at dinner.

The day's arrivals of cottagers included James J. Van Alen, Harry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Royal Phelps Carroll, and the Rev. J. T. Huntington.

Mr. Van Alen has returned from his annual fishing trip on the Restigouche River in Canada, and is at Wakehurst, where his daughter, Miss May Van Alen, who is returning from Europe with her grandmother, Mrs. William Astor, will join him next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones came up from New York rather unexpectedly, and went to The Orchards, George B. Fearing's villa on Narragansett Avenue, which they have rented for the season.

Royal Phelps Carroll, who has recently returned from Europe, opened his cottage on Clay Street for the Summer.

The Rev. John T. Huntington is at his cottage on Indiana Avenue in Middletown for the Summer.

J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here on the steam yacht Corsair early in the morning and went to the Gravesend fishing club house on Ocean Avenue, which is owned by Mr. Morgan, and where he entertained a party of friends at luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson arrived to-day from Lenox and are guests of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways. They will remain there until the arrival next week of Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. Astor, when they will be her guests at Beechwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived last evening and are at their cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., are at the Hilltop cottage.

Mrs. John J. Mason gave a luncheon at her cottage as Catherine Street, and Mrs. C. C. Dietrich a luncheon at Berger's this afternoon, and a dinner-dance was given by Mrs. George S. De Forest, Francis J. Otis and Mrs. Elisha Dyer.

George P. Eustis of Boston arrived here to-day.

F. E. Sturgis has returned here from Lenox, and Morris Wells and Charles M. Oelrichs from New York.

G. P. McFadden of Philadelphia has arrived at the new Cliffs Hotel.

William Cutting, Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp, J. H. M. Draveton, Ogden Mills, Douglass Cochrane, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., are registered at the Casino.

Emile Pfizer of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer at Linden Gate.

Mrs. E. E. Meadows, M. S. McAdam, Sidney Shepard, and Miss Jenny Shepard of New York, Miles F. H. Clothier of Philadelphia, and Norman A. Hill of Baltimore are registered at the Jamestown hotels.

The steam yachts Narada, Corsair, and Wanturna, and schooners Wanderer and Chanticleer arrived here to-day.

Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Commander Richard Wainwright, United States navy, has arrived at her cottage at Jamestown.

MARRIED HALF A CENTURY.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schlesinger Will Celebrate To-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schlesinger of 60 West Ninetieth Street will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary to-morrow at their home. A family reunion has been planned, at which the eight living children, fifteen grandchildren, and one great-grandchild will be present. Mr. and Mrs. Schlesinger will return from the country on Saturday, and will open their residence to the family.

Mr. Schlesinger came to this country at the age of fourteen from Liverpool, England, where he was born in 1828. For over fifty years following he carried on a large wholesale wine business under the firm name of Charles Schlesinger & Son, from which he retired a few years ago, after selling out his interest.

Mrs. Schlesinger is a native of Germany, who came to Norfolk, Va., at two years of age. Since their wedding in 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Schlesinger have lived in this city, where they have been known for their extensive work among the charitable institutions.

RECORDS OF ANCIENT RACES.

Recent Discoveries in Crete and Egypt by Agents of Exploration Societies.

The activity of the various societies and individuals who are digging over ancient sites in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and the mainland and islands of Greece increases each year. It has become a matter of international pride to secure concessions for rights to excavate from Persia, Turkey, Egypt, and Greece, and the Ministers of various European nations have to exercise the arts of diplomacy in order to satisfy that thirst for knowledge of the past which is shown by the "exploration funds" and individual antiquarians belonging to their respective nations.

The careful cultivation of the Sultan by the German Emperor has borne fruit in other ways besides the intrusion of German influence into the general antagonism of Russian and British interests at the Porte. In the way of antiquities the Germans have obtained important concessions for excavations in Asia Minor, and their antiquarians are doing excellent work, especially on the site of Miletus. But neither the French nor the British are resting on their laurels.

One of the most interesting recent discoveries is on the Island of Crete near the site of Knossos, where Evans made such illuminating finds, which testify to a civilization, apparently Greek in essence, but longing to centuries far earlier than the earliest to which Greek art and literature have been hitherto assigned. On the site of Phaistos, the royal residence similar to that of Knossos, an arrangement of stairways or approach has been unearthed which may seem to contain the germ of those theatres and other open-air establishments for public functions which formed such a distinctive feature in the city life of the old Greeks and Romans in Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy.

The entrance stairway at Phaistos had been known, but under the accumulations of soil on one side of the palace there is another broad-stepped approach, which does not lead to an entrance. At the top, where two stair wings meet, is a square platform, which seems to have been in the nature of a royal box, access to which thereto being had by a sloping corridor. At the foot of these stairs is a broad paved space, where it is supposed that performances of some kind went on, directly below the royal box and commanding by the stairs. On these stairs, it is presumed, the audience was seated. This practical adaptation of "blind stairways" to the same uses as those of the open-air theatres in Greece at later periods is looked upon as the beginning of the open-air theatre, which, in the course of ages, evolved into a gigantic affair like the Colosseum in Rome.

Owing to the fact that the mural decorations discovered in the Knossos palace offer a number of examples of bullfights, in which women as well as men performed "stunts" by vaulting over fierce bulls, the idea was natural that the stairways at Phaistos were used as seats above an arena where bulls were tormented. This inference will not hold, because the space is too small. Up to the present time no explanation for the existence of the chief germ of a theatre was put than been acceptable, and the matter is still an architectural question mark. Perhaps when Phaistos and other ancient sites are thoroughly examined a wall picture or a carving may come to light which will give a clue to the meaning of this little theatre. Others of a similar sort may be unearthed which show more clearly than that of Phaistos what the structure means. Perhaps it represents a very highly developed example of the agora, or meeting place for the conduct of public business, instead of a very rudimental theatre. It is plain that there is not enough in the way of specimens to warrant the belief that the theory of a theatre is more than an able guess.

In Egypt the Graeco-Roman branch of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, Drs. Hunt and Grenfell to work at Hibeh, Behnesa, Oxyrhynchos, and other sites, and their finds have been brought to London and shown at University College. Two fine portrait mummies of the time of the Roman occupation were among them, one going to the Egyptian museum, the other to London. Canopic jars containing the inner parts of the body, each jar with the head of a different patron deity, images, carved ivories, and other small objects are in the spoil. Of the most important of these are the writings on papyrus rolls belonging to the first four centuries of the Christian era. The vast majority are still rolled up and undeciphered, but among those which have been read sufficiently to identify them are portions of Georgica Hellenica by Plato, the "Colax" of Menander, and XVth Book of the Iliad, all assigned to the second century; certain plays by Euripides and Aristophanes, written down in the third century, and a fragment of a "Life of Alcibiades," belonging to the fifth century A. D. There is a Christian prayer; there are wills, petitions, speeches, letters, brief notes of invitation to dinner, &c.

Near Abydos, on the eastern bank of the Nile, just where the cultivated land submerged by the high Nile ends on the desert, there is a cemetery where the early Kings of Egypt made their tombs. Here Prof. Petrie and his party have been digging. Though the tombs were rifled thousands of years before Christ and have been searched in recent times, a careful digging over would find the ancient pits and many objects. Taking a large temple area, Prof. Petrie has laid bare the sites of no less than ten temples which belong to as many epochs. The earliest antedates the First Dynasty, and the Pyramids; the latest belongs to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty. They range from 4000 to 600 B. C.

A site assigned to the Seventh Dynasty has yielded some polished black pottery, finely shaped, and Greek in style, like the pottery found in Crete in strata belonging to the Mycenæan horizon. An ivory statuette of Khufu or Cheops, retained by Egypt, shows a square face, heavy features, and bulldog expression. The body of this statuette was first found, and only after three weeks of patient sifting of the soil were the explorers overjoyed to discover the head. Of historical importance is a piece of statuette of the Pharaoh who forced his people to build the Great Pyramid. Herodotus, when in Egypt, learned that this Pharaoh closed the temples and appropriated their revenues, giving thereby a proof of the unlimited power he struck at the most influential body of men in the community and outraged the superstitious of the people. Prof. Petrie thinks that in an open hearth with remains of baked clay objects, he has found one of the altars which was used after Khufu closed the temples.

First Dynasty objects discovered last Winter include a large vase of clay with a green glaze, on which in a purple glaze appears the name of Menes—Aha in Egyptian. This nearly 7,000 years ago the Egyptians knew how to make finely glazed pottery. Another statuette shows a royal personage in old age wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, which shows a delicacy and truth of work, says the report, that equals anything of later time.

"Aha is shown to be the crown of Upper Egypt: a thick, quilted robe is wrapped about his body. The head declines forward; the expression of the face is at once rather senile and distinctly crafty."

There are also nude figures of boys. None of the statuettes found at this early epoch show the conventional stiffness always associate with Egyptian art. On the contrary, they recall the best Greek carvings.

"Thus, though the founders of the First Dynasty," says an anonymous writer in a London journal, "knew no other metal than copper for economic purposes, and chiefly made use of tools and weapons of cherty often admirably wrought, they have hardly been surpassed by any in the six or seven millenniums that have elapsed since their age. Such weapons in fact lasted long. For no better material than copper appears to have been in general use till at least the Twelfth Dynasty, (about 2600 B. C.) For it is doubtful whether bronze (the alloy of tin with copper) was employed till the Eighteenth, or some seven centuries later. Last Winter, however, the workers discovered a piece of iron adhering to a copper blade, which carries back the knowledge of that metal, however imperfect it might be, twenty-five centuries earlier than was previously known.

Another singular find was made by Prof. Petrie, which might be interpreted to mean that in one part of Egypt at least there were people during the First Dynasty, or earlier, who worshipped or had superstitious ideas concerning the dog-headed baboon. A number of figures of baboons rudely carved from limestone, little smaller than life, were found in one of the earliest chambers. Another was roughly hewn out of flint. Petrie calls these "primitive fetish stones," and thinks they are remains from a very much more distant antiquity, when the natural stone was selected in the desert and brought into the temple as a "presented object." He thinks that they were inherited from a much ruder age by the men who were able to make pottery like the jar of Aha-Menes and the statuettes of the old monarch and the nude boys.

"It is curious to note that the ancient Indian tribes of Chiapas, who carved and painted the reliefs in the temples of unknown age in the valley of the Usumasintla River in Southern Mexico, seem to have worshipped the monkey. A similar worship appears in Egypt at an immensely earlier period, if with Petrie we are to believe that these figures of baboons were part of a ceremonial that existed long before the pyramids were built.

PLAN FOR "STRAUSS FESTIVAL."

Mr. H. H. Wetzler's Arrangements to Conduct His Orchestra Jointly with Richard Strauss.

Mr. Herrmann Hans Wetzler, who is in Germany, sends word as to his arrangements with Richard Strauss, whose coming to the United States has already been announced. Mr. Wetzler has completed all the preliminary agreements with Herr Strauss for a "Strauss Festival" in New York similar to the one recently given in London, at which only works by Strauss will be given, and all his orchestral compositions will be brought to a hearing. The orchestra will be Mr. Wetzler's. Herr Strauss will conduct twelve of his works, and Mr. Wetzler one at each concert.

It will be so arranged that the fifth and last of Mr. Wetzler's own series of symphony concerts will be the first evening of the "Strauss Festival," thus giving his subscribers an opportunity of hearing and seeing the famous young composer conduct some of his own works. Frau Strauss-de Ahna will sing some of her husband's songs at each of the four concerts of the festival, and be will play the accompaniments. She will make their first appearance in America on these occasions.

Mr. Wetzler has nearly completed the programmes for his own series of five concerts. At the first, which will be on Oct. 30, the solo performer will be Thibaud, the violinist, who will then make his first appearance in this country.

DEFENSE OF SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Hammerstein Denies Violation of Law—Leader Will Discontinue.

On behalf of Oscar Hammerstein of the Victoria Theatre, Frederick House argued yesterday in the West Side Court that when a horse goes through a series of tricks without a rider upon his back he was not participating in an equestrian performance within the meaning of the law against Sunday concerts. Therefore, Mr. House argued that Mr. Hammerstein had a right to continue his Sunday concerts at the Victoria. Magistrate Hogan gave Mr. House until the 23d to prepare a brief on the subject.

James Lederer and Louis T. Wertheim of the New York Roof Garden, like Mr. Hammerstein, had been summoned to the court to be warned against continuing their concerts on Sunday, said they had decided to discontinue the Sunday night concert because it was not a paying performance and was more trouble than it was worth.

A TALE OF A BLONDE CURL.

Chorus Girl Tells How Men on a Car Took a Souvenir.

Miss Angie Weinstein is young and pretty and she wears her hair down her back because it is becoming that way and also comfortable during the hot spell. Miss Angie is one of the college girls in "Fiddle, Judy & Company," at the Paradise Roof Garden.

Miss Angie lived at 60 Sutton Place. According to the publicity promoter at the roof, she was on a Broadway car on her way home Thursday night. The car was an open one and her blonde curls were waving in the breeze. Behind her were three young men who had burst forth into song.

Miss Angie got off the car to transfer at Fifty-ninth Street. The young men changed their song to the old one about the little girl with a curl down the middle of her forehead. She turned to frown on them and noticed that they were waving at her one of her blonde curls. She was angry and tried to catch the car, but it was too swift for her. She wept, but the aid of the police was not sought.

DR. LOCKWOOD DIES IN BATH.

Presbyterian Clergyman Believed to Have Succumbed to Heat and Old Age.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 10.—The Rev. Dr. Vernatis Leroy Lockwood, for fifty years a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, was found dead this morning in the bathroom of his residence, 16 Lenox Avenue, East Orange, by his son, Charles, who was the only member of the family at home. Dr. Lockwood's wife and daughter being in Asbury Park. Death apparently was caused by the heat and old age.

Dr. Lockwood was born in Rochester, N. Y., on Dec. 12, 1823, and received his collegiate education in Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., and then entered Union Theological Seminary in New York, being graduated with the class of 1850. He was ordained at Galena, Ill., in December of the same year and filled pulpits in Granville, Ill.; Rahway, N. J.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dunham, N. Y., and New York Mills, N. Y.

In 1880 he retired from the active ministry of the Presbyterian Church at Hillsdale, Mich. The Hillsdale College at that place conferred the degree of D. D. on him in 1879. In recent years he devoted himself to literary work. Two sons, Charles Lockwood and Eugene Lockwood, and a daughter, Miss Maria Lockwood, survive him, besides his widow, who was also Miss Mary Elizabeth Eversly. They live in New York, whom he married fifty years ago. He was a member of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM J. O'NEILL, a Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1896, died suddenly yesterday at Middletown, N. Y.

THOMAS HAWSON, a wealthy retired New York business man, died Thursday night at the residence of his brother-in-law, Richard Orange, from hemorrhage. Although more than ninety-one years old, he had been in good health up to the time of his death. He was born in England, but had made this country his home for many years. His widow, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

Sister MARY CONSTANTIA, who had been connected with St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, for the last twenty-two years, died early yesterday morning from heart disease, aggravated by the intense heat of yesterday and last night. Sister Mary Constantia, who was in the world Miss Mary Conroy, was born in Ireland sixty-four years ago. She came to this country when a girl, and in Cincinnati joined the Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis in 1868. The funeral will be held this morning from the hospital chapel.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is the favorite for dressing the hair and restoring its life and color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

DIED.

BEST.—At Washington Conn., Friday, July 10, Alice L., daughter of Ethel Lombard and the late Ralph Westervelt Best, aged 15 months and 13 days.

BOOTH.—Thursday, July 9th, 1903, Katherine Martel, daughter of Rhinelad W. and Mellie S. Booth, in the second year of her age.

Service at 276 Clairmont Av., Montclair, N. J., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

GIFFING.—Suddenly, July 9, William Craig, son of Henry M. Craig and the late Imogen Hutton Giffing.

Funeral from his late residence, 257 West 71st St., on Monday, July 13, at 2:30 o'clock.

MANSON.—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 9, Thomas Manson, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 604 Main Street, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HAVILAND.—

POLO FOR LADIES' CUP

Bryn Mawr Beaten by Westchester at Rockaway Club.

Quakers Would Have Owned the Cup Outright Had They Won—Waterbury and Whitney Play Well.

Westchester defeated Philadelphia's second polo team from the Bryn Mawr Polo Club yesterday in the final match for the Ladies' Challenge Cup, played on the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. The Westchester Country Club team, composed of Devereux Milburn and F. M. Waterbury, Jr., defeated two from its first quarter, Harry Payne Whitney and F. M. Waterbury, Jr., and two from the second team, E. S. Bryant and J. G. Cooley, Jr., scored 10 goals against 2 for the Quaker players. The latter, however, claimed 3 goals, but lost a whole goal for one foul and two safeties.

While the victory of the local team was not at all unexpected, the one-sidedness of the score was a decided surprise. Bryn Mawr, it was known, intended to make a supreme effort to capture the cup. For the club has held the trophy for the past two years, and a victory yesterday would have enabled the visitors to carry the cup home to Philadelphia as their permanent possession. Westchester won the cup in 1901 and is now tied with Bryn Mawr.

The game was played without handicap allowances, and it is interesting to note that had the score been figured under the existing handicaps Bryn Mawr would have had to give Westchester one goal. Taking this into consideration the standard of play may be pretty accurately judged by the fact that Westchester made exactly ten more goals than the Philadelphians.

The first period was the best of the game, so far as scoring was concerned, to speak of. Only one goal was made, and that was hit by Waterbury after nearly ten minutes of play. Both teams began fast play from the start, and the ball went up and down the field in fast runs several times. For fully half the time Bryn Mawr had the ball down to its goal lines, but without the honor of the first score by interrupting in hitting, sending the ball outside, but close to the goal posts fully three times.

In the next period six goals were made, and Bedwell struck two of them for the visitors. The last one he made in dashing style in forty seconds. Simpson's hitting throughout was very accurate, and he held his position well. Wheeler made a powerful back for Bryn Mawr, but Kendrick and Rosengarten failed to give the requisite team support at many critical moments. On the other hand Westchester was almost perfect in team play, and every man hit with force.

Westchester's fifth run away from Bryn Mawr in the final period, scoring eight goals with comparative ease. Waterbury and Whitney each took two to his side. The line-up and

WESTCHESTER.		BRYN MAWR.
Cpt. Harry F. Waterbury, Jr.	Back	C. W. Kendrick, Jr.
F. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Centre	H. G. Rosengarten.
Devereux Milburn	Rush	Charles Wheeler.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
1	Waterbury	Westchester	9.50
2	Bedwell	Bryn Mawr	10.40
3	Whitney	Westchester	11.05
4	Bedwell	Bryn Mawr	11.30
5	Bryant	Westchester	11.50
6	Bedwell	Bryn Mawr	12.00
7	Waterbury	Westchester	12.30

Bryn Mawr had ½ of a foul in Westchester.

THIRD PERIOD.

8	Simpson	Bryn Mawr	1.05
9	Simpson	Bryn Mawr	1.15
10	Waterbury	Westchester	1.30
11	Bryant	Bryn Mawr	1.40
12	Bryant	Bryn Mawr	1.50
13	Cooley	Bryn Mawr	1.55
14	Waterbury	Westchester	1.59

Bryn Mawr had ¼ of a foul in Westchester.

The game to-day will be the fourth consolation for the Belmont Cups, the contest for those being Great Neck and Rockaway.

PHILADELPHIANS BEATEN.

Warwickshire Cricket Team Won from Americans by Seven Wickets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COVENTRY, England, July 10.—The Philadelphian cricketers sustained a material loss to their team here to-day, and their chance at the hands of Warwickshire by 7 wickets must be put down to the injury to J. B. King, their chief bowler, who was unable to field in Warwickshire's second innings.

J. A. Lester was also placed hors de combat with a split finger, while J. H. Scattergood is still suffering from the injury sustained in the Somerset match. The Philadelphians broke a good showing at the bat, and F. H. Bohlen especially distinguished himself with a faultless defense of 91. J. C. Sharpless played steadily for 35, and the total fell just 9 runs short of the second century.

The Warwickshire batsmen, left with 107 runs to win, quickly obtained these for the loss of 3 wickets, the absence of King being much felt by the Philadelphians. The next game will be against Worcestershire at Worcester on Monday. The score:

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. A. Graves, c. Lee	20	c. Richardson, b. Field	4
F. H. Bohlen	91	c. Lilley, b. Moor	35
J. C. Sharpless	35		
J. A. Lester, c. Gardner	22		
J. B. King, b. Richardson	0		
J. H. Scattergood, b. Field	1		
J. H. Baker, c. Moor	2	b. Richardson	1
W. Woodward, c. Lee	10	b. Richardson	0
A. M. Wood, c. and b. Field	10	c. Richardson	0
H. D. Brown, not out	2	b. Field	5
J. Rotherham, b. Field	0	c. Lilley, b. Field	0
Extras	14	Extras	3
Total	207	Total	99

WARWICKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. E. Byrne, c. Clark	4		
H. Cooper	32	Byrne, c. Henry	1
F. R. Foster, c. Clark	32	c. Clark, b. Graves	22
Clark, c. Graves, b. Rotherham	11		
Quaife, c. Graves, b. Rotherham	0		
Cooper	1	Byrne, b. Graves	20
Lester, c. Graves, b. Rotherham	0	c. Graves, b. Cooper	10
Lilley, c. Cooper, b. Graves	0	not out	44
Charlesworth, c. Wood, b. Graves	10		
Field, c. Clark, b. Graves	0		
Richardson, c. Graves, b. Rotherham	0		
Moor, not out	24		
Extras	11	Extras	15
Total	129	Total (3 wickets)	107

Bryn Mawr had 4 to 1 against it in the betting.

Sunday Motor Cycle Run.

The New York Motor Cycle Club will hold a run on Sunday, starting from the clubhouse, 1,956 Broadway, near Sixty-third Street, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The run will be to New Rochelle, by way of the Boston Post Road, Pelham Parkway, Bronx Park, Broadway, Yonkers and Yonkers Avenue.

Handicap, 50-mile race, 2:45 P. M. Starters: Hoffman, Bronx A. C.; Wilson, Brooklyn A. C.; Hall, Brooklyn A. C.;

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Rev. E. L. Parsons, president. 11, Friendship—What Is It? 4, A Trembling Priest. Everybody welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., the "Exalted Christ"; 8 P. M., Christ Crucified. Everybody welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 74th St. Sabbath Services 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Rev. HOWARD L. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.

BETHANY AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 42d St.—Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Rev. W. W. BUTTARD, M. A., will preside; subject, "The Best Thing in the World"; Young People's Meeting at 7 P. M.; Sunday School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.

CLIFF HORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH AV., near 126th St. W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., Immortality and Present Life. 7:45 P. M., Memorial service and lecture on "The Old Testament."

Reformed Church, 76th St., near 8th Av.—Rev. William J. Noble of Kingston, N. Y., will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV., near 81st St. Rev. E. D. Lester, Toronto, Ont., D. D., Rector. 11 and 4 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Rev. GEORGES ALEXANDER STRONG, Pastor. Services 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 4 P. M., each free; preacher, Rev. J. L. Lasher. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. 11 A. M., morning service and sermon. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith preaching. 8 P. M., evening service and sermon. The rector preaching. Seats free at all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector. Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer will preach.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 59th St., Bishop Gabriel Persons in charge. Morning and evening services throughout the Summer at 11 and 8 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, 61st Street and 7th Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th Street, west of Columbus avenue.—Rev. Andrew Gillies, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Justification and the Kingdom." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. WILLIAM P. ODGERS, Associate Pastor. Rev. C. T. SHISOOE, D. D., Pastor Emeritus. Dead Church, District Evangelist. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

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THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Ave. Rev. Dr. JOHN P. PEERS, Pastor. Preaching 10:30 and 8:00 by Rev. WILLIAM M. TOWNE, Assistant Pastor.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 44th St., near Broadway. Rev. ROBERT J. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; the Pastor is expected to preach at both services.

14TH ST. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, near 7th Av. Pastor, 10:30. Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre. Attractive meetings every night. Seats free. Open all Summer.

POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William S. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepard Knapp. Services Sunday, 10:30 (11), 11 A. M. & 4:00 P. M. Prayer Meeting Every Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Evening Services Wednesday at 8 o'clock. CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av. Rev. Willis Lerle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Prof. Henry Sloane Coffin. Endeavor Meeting evening at 7. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. on July 12th. Rev. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., Fifth Sunday services. Doors open at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 79th Street and 91st Street. REV. PEREMANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. GEORGE D. EGBERT of Norwalk, Conn., will preach.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Rev. WILLIAM M. PAXTON will preach. 11 A. M., "The Law and the Gospel."

PRESBYTERIAN TENT GLAD TIDINGS, at 8th Av. and 110th St., Grand Circle. Evangelistic meeting, Rev. T. J. Shaffer, of Baltimore. Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., of New York, Music by Prof. Sweet's band.

MONROE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 167th St. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR. Services 11 A. M., Preaching by the Pastor. 8 P. M., Preaching by Rev. Alfred E. Myers, D. D.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45; also evening at 7:45, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. W. Miller.

TWENTIETH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 20th St., near 7th Ave. Rev. James R. Bradley, D. D., pastor. Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 11th St. and Univ. Pl. Public worship to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. at the morning service Rev. A. W. Halsey, D. D., will preach; at the evening service Rev. William E. Robb will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. JOSIN G. PAGE, D. D., Minister. Rev. CHAS. J. SCUDDER will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Sunday, "The Message of the Tide on the Cross"; Evening, "From Whims Out of Man's Heart."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. GEORGE WM. KNOX, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; sermon by Rev. A. R. Churchman, assistant pastor; no evening service; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 6th Av. Rev. D. Ass Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Rev. Fred B. Smith, the Christian young men's evangelist will preach. Sunday evening, July 12th, at 8 o'clock. All invited. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St., between 6th and 7th Aves. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN WILL PREACH IN CARNEGIE HALL EVERY SUNDAY EVENING DURING JULY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

NATIONAL EMPLOYERS' UNION.

Representatives of Associations Over All the United States May Organize at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Representatives of employers' associations from all parts of the United States will soon meet in convention to form a National body to deal with the labor question. The preliminary work has been done at Indianapolis, but the national meeting, it is expected, will be held in Chicago.

The Chicago Employers' Association, of which Frederick W. Job is Secretary, will be affiliated with the National body in accordance with the plans of John Sherman, John B. Clow, and other charter members of the employers' association.

While E. D. M. Parry, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, was present at the meeting at Indianapolis, his ideas, it is said, will not be followed out in this new and larger organization. It is not the purpose to wage war on the labor unions, but to prepare a defense that will not permit the industrial strife that has done so much harm to business within the last year.

NO EXEMPTION GRANTED.

State Civil Service Commission Denies Request from Kings County for a Rehearing.

ALBANY, July 10.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day denied the request for a rehearing of the application for exemption from competitive examination of a large number of positions in the offices of County Clerk, Sheriff, and Registrar of Kings County. The Court of Appeals recently dismissed the suit for a mandamus compelling the exemptions, declaring that certiorari and not mandamus would be the proper procedure.

It is believed that the second application, denied to-day, contemplates the bringing of action in certiorari against the Civil Service Commission and that the litigation will go through the courts again.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 19, 1903.

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SUBJECT.—Samuel's Farewell Address. I Sam., xii. 19-25.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Only fear the Lord, and serve Him in truth with all your heart. I. xii., 24.

It is said that in the ancient cathedral of Lübeck, in Germany, there is an old clock with the following inscription:

Thus speaketh Christ our Lord to me:
Ye call me Master, and obey me not;
Ye call me Light, and see me not;
Ye call me Way, and walk me not;
Ye call me Life, and desire me not;
Ye call me Wise, and follow me not;
Ye call me Fair, and love me not;
Ye call me Eternal, and seek me not;
Ye call me Gracious, and trust me not;
Ye call me Noble, and serve me not;
Ye call me Mighty, and honor me not;
Ye call me Just, and fear me not;
If I condemn you, blame me not.

How the children of Israel were convinced that there was sin in such paradoxes, is brought before us in this lesson. For they said that the Lord was their God, and that they were his people, yet—like many in our midst to-day who say the same things—they did not trust Him to care for them in their daily, personal, and national affairs, and they knew not that it was sin.

When Saul was chosen by lot to be King over Israel, the choice did not meet with the hearty approval of all the people. Some of them,—Josephus says, "the greater part"—could not see in the hiding youth one fit to lead them out to war, and they said sneeringly,—"How shall this man save us?" (x., 27.) He appeared to have the strength, but not the spirit that was needed, and so "they despised him, and brought him no presents." They are called —"the children of Belial,"—men who reasonified human strength,—and who wanted a man of ambition and dash, who, like themselves, had confidence in himself,—to lead them. Some there were, however,—"a band of men whose hearts God had touched,"—who escorted him to his home, and honored him as their King. But Saul, apparently with no idea whatever of what was expected of him as King, and with no ability to meet the expectation if he had had any such idea, instead of at once taking some steps to organize the people for the onslaught which they feared, quietly returned to the care of the asses and "following the oxen" (xi., 5, R. V.), on his father's estate at Gibeah.

While he was thus engaged the threatened invasion of "Nahash the Ammonite" took place. Josephus says that it was "one month" after the casting of the lot at Mizpeh. With a large army Nahash invested the town of Jabesh Gilead on the east of the Jordan, and made his own dominions. The people of Jabesh were greatly distressed. They were utterly powerless to help themselves—their neighbors were infatuated—and there was no King as yet established over Israel to bring an army to their relief. There seemed to be therefore, nothing for them but to yield to Nahash, as they said to Nahash, "Make a covenant with us, and we will serve thee." (Cor. I.) Knowing the advantage which he possessed, and desiring to cast "a reproach upon all Israel," (xi., 2,) he consented to make such covenant with them, but only on one condition—that he might "thrust out the right eye of every Hebrew man," that when their left eyes were covered by their shields, they might be wholly useless in war." (Josephus.) He would then have a complete and permanent control over them.

This condition, however, was too hard to be accepted at once. So the men of Jabesh asked for seven days to consider it, promising that if relief could not be obtained in that time they would surrender and suffer. Believing that it would be utterly impossible in the time for any one to dedicate help, Nahash willingly consented to their request. At once they sent messengers to every city to make known their sad condition. Fear and dismay filled the breast of every one that heard it, "and all the people lifted up their voice, and wept." (xi., 4.) for no one appears to have thought of calling upon God or even of calling upon the man they had chosen, only a little while before, to be their King. Even when the news reached Gibeah—Saul's own home—it only filled the people with the same fear as elsewhere, and no one there thought of him, for he was apparently more interested in the care of his father's asses and soon than in the affairs of the people.

SAUL THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

But when he came in from the field and learned the cause of the weeping all about him, he was seized with a sudden, impulsive, and altogether unlooked-for energy. "The spirit of God came mightily upon" him, (xi., 6 R. V.)—as it did when he met the "band of prophets" on his return from Samuel to Gibeah, (x., 10, R. V.)—and he awoke to some consciousness of his position and opportunity. Without waiting to confer with others, he promptly and boldly acted. With the symbolic message of the oxen hewed to pieces, he appealed to his countrymen. They actually feared Samuel, under penalty of being in the manner hewn in pieces themselves.

As the result of this prompt and decided action, Saul soon had an army of 330,000 men under his command. Probably the seven days' respite given to the men of Jabesh Gilead had almost expired, and the army must move quickly to be of any service. Word was immediately sent, therefore, to them, promising deliverance on the next day by noon. Relying upon this assurance, without a stain upon them, he pleased with them to remember well the "righteous acts of the Lord which He had done for them and for their fathers. (xii., 7.) But they only listened, as the Jews listened to Stephen (Acts, vii.) and to Paul. (Acts, xxii.) with pride and satisfaction, to all that he said concerning the glorious history of their past, and they only looked with admiration upon the king the Lord had set over them. His presence and their misery magnified in their eyes the goodness of God toward them, rather than their sin in rejecting Him. For hardly given them just then not only a King, but also a great victory, such as He could not be very angry with them as if they had sinned. Thus the mercies which should have led them to repentance, and which Samuel evidently recognized for that purpose, only hardened their hearts, and he could only add the earnest exhortation that they would henceforth walk obediently to the Lord whom they professed to honor, if they would cleave to Him. He would surely bless and keep them.

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOD'S PEOPLE.

But there was no response of penitence on their part. Their attention was fixed upon themselves rather than upon God—upon the mercies they enjoyed, rather than upon the sin they had committed. The victory over the Ammonites had been just as complete as that of their fathers had been over the Philistines when they set up the stone "Ebenezer." But then the Lord plainly saved them by His hand alone. Now it was largely by their own hand. But it was the Lord still. This however, they did not see.

They saw only the hand that He used. What they needed was to have a conscious sense of the presence of God Himself. Their deliverance had evidently tried to awaken but so far the sad failure to find Him must in some way manifest Himself to them. That this was Samuel's thought is clear from the conclusion of his address—for the conclusion always indicates the nature of the argument. Now therefore stand still that I may see this great thing which the Lord will do before your eyes. Is not this my reproving and your wickedness in a great thing which ye have done in the sight of the Lord, in asking you a king." (V. v. 16-17.)

It was the time of wheat harvest. For the greater portion of the year in that climate rested from rain, and the harvest, which began in May or June. Then, especially, every day was bright and clear. To have even a moderate shower was more uncommon than for us to have a snowstorm in July or August. To this Samuel called attention when he said: "Is it not wheat harvest to-day? I will call unto the Lord, and He shall send thunder and rain." (V. 17.)

So he prayed. Soon the clear sky became black with clouds, heavy thunder rolled over their heads, the lightning flashed on every side, and the rain began to fall in torrents. It might have been a fearful storm from which none could escape. Death stared them in the face, and they were filled with awe and trembling. (Psa. xviii., 7-15.) and they soon realized that they were not only helpless but that they were guilty. They declared God's presence, His might, and His grace. For it showed that He was in their very midst, and that He was displeased with their sin. In answer to the prayer of Samuel, He had proved Himself to be the God who could, and would, hear and answer. Samuel alone was calm and unmoved. As they drew nigh to him, saying, "Pray for thy servants unto the Lord thy God, that we die not," for we have added unto all our sins this evil, to ask a king." (V. 19.)

Thus they were brought to the end of a clear sight of God Himself. This is what every sinner needs. No experience of either the mercies of God or of His wrath ever produces conviction of sin and awakens a real repentance unless God in them reveals Himself to them. Even such a sight of God is needed not only to awaken the believer, but to stimulate and strengthen the believer as well. For conviction of sin must never end simply in repentance for sin. It demands not only sorrow for the past but hatred and abhorrence for the future, so that the heartily repented from to henceforth serve the Lord with all their hearts. (Verses 20-22.)

GOD'S WAY OF DEALING.

This is always God's way of dealing with men. For, as Prof. Gaussen, D. D., of Geneva, once said in a sermon on national reformation, "there are two periods very distinct in the ministry of every faithful servant of God, or rather, there are three. In the first he preaches the Law. In the second the Gospel. In the third the Law again. In the first he awakens the sinner; in the second he converts him, and in the third he makes him advance."

"There is no time for crying out to the Prodigal Son, Oh! converted soul! thou debasest thyself; there art ruined; thou wilt perish. This is the first exhortation of the Law.

There is another time for saying to him, Have courage, take comfort, poor sinner. Yes arise, return to thy Father. He is thy friend. He will receive thee. His words of loving kindness will be moved. He will even run to thee. He will press thee against His breast and thou wilt have great joy in His house. This is the exhortation of the Gospel.

Then it is time to say to the Prodigal Son as soon as he is seen to lament in the arms of his Father—Blessed child! Obey now. Thou wast lost, and thou art found again. Thou wast dead, and thou art alive again. Thou art now delivered from the corruption of thy nature, through the compassion of thy Father, to offer to Him thy body and soul as a living and holy sacrifice—be changed by the renewing of thy spirit—and acknowledge that all His will is good, pleasant, and perfect. This is the second exhortation of the Law."

Now this is precisely that does not recognize these three periods of obedience to God is required quite as much under the Gospel, and should be urged just as earnestly and positively, as it is under the Law. The only difference is in the place the Law. It is placed in order to be justified—under the Gospel because we have been justified. Under the Law it rests upon our own doing—under the Gospel upon what Christ has done for us. Under the Law it is slavish, and full of fear—under the Gospel it is free, and full of joy and peace.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON FOR JULY 19, 1903.

What great truth is brought before us in this lesson, and how is it illustrated?

How was the appointment of Saul as King received, and what did he do?

What did Nahash, the Ammonite, demand as terms he offer—and what did the people do?

What was the effect upon Saul, and what action did he take?

What was then done, and for what did Samuel remind them when he lay down his office as judge?

How were they convinced that they had sinned, and what is said of it?

How is Samuel's exhortation illustrated, and what is said of obedience?

FOLK THE COMING MAN IN MISSOURI POLITICS.

If Democrats Nominate Him for Governor, Republicans Will Be Beaten, Says Representative Bartholdt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—"If the Democrats of Missouri nominate Prosecuting Attorney Folk of St. Louis for Governor next Fall it will be useless for the Republicans to put up a man against him, as he probably would sweep the State," said Representative Bartholdt to-day. Mr. Bartholdt, who is here from Missouri on his way to Europe, thinks the only hope of Republican victory is a split in the Democratic Party, as general is the confidence the public has in the attorney who has made such a results fight against boodlers in his State.

The better element of the Democrats desire to nominate a clean man for Governor, one who stands against the boodlers and the machine. Mr. Folk is such a man, and his efforts to secure the conviction and punishment of the wrongdoers have commended him to the reform element of the Democratic Party and generally to decent men of both parties. The machine leaders recognize the strength of Folk, and are disposed to make him their candidate, and thus prevent a split in the party. In that event Mr. Bartholdt thinks Folk would be surely elected Governor. If Folk is rejected there probably will be an independent reform movement, he said, and Folk might be nominated as an independent candidate. Commenting on this contingency, Mr. Bartholdt said:

"In that case it would be feasible for the Republican Convention to indorse his candidacy and unite with the independent vote in an effort to elect honest men to office who would clean out the corruptionists at Jefferson City. Under these circumstances the Republicans could carry Missouri, and that is what will be done unless the Democrats nominate Folk."

According to Mr. Bartholdt, Richard Kerens, who is a member of the Republican National Committee and something of a boss in Missouri politics, is likely to drop out of the National Committee when that body comes to be constituted next year. Mr. Kerens was made a member of the National Committee in 1896, and was continued in membership in 1900. There has been a marked change in conditions since 1900, and it is thought it is highly probable that President Roosevelt, who will be candidate next year, will prefer that another man shall represent Missouri on the National Committee next year.

PHILIPPINES CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A circular was issued to-day from the office of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department inviting bids for $5,000,000 of the certificates of indebtedness of the Government of the Philippine Islands authorized by act of Congress.

These certificates will be issued in coupon form in the denomination of $1,000 each. They will be dated Sept. 1, 1903; will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, payable quarterly, and will be redeemable in one year after date in gold coin of the United States at the office of the depositary for funds of the Philippines, in New York. The circular says the certificates are exempt absolutely from taxation of any kind whatsoever, here or in the Philippines.

The circular further says:

The Secretary of the Treasury authorizes the statement that these certificates of indebtedness will be accepted by the Treasury Department as security for deposits of the public money of the United States in National banks, whenever further deposits may be made, and any of said certificates may be substituted for United States bonds now held as security for deposit, on condition that the Government bonds thus released be used as security for additional National banknote circulation.

The bids will be opened at 2 P. M. Aug. 25.

A WOMAN ENOCH ARDEN.

Supposed Victim of Railway Accident Returns to Rockford, Ill., After Many Years.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 10.—A woman in the role of Enoch Arden returned to Rockford to-day after an absence of twenty-one years.

The chief figure in this history is Mrs. Louise Olson. Twenty-one years ago Mrs. Olson was injured in a railroad wreck near Buffalo, N. Y. She was taken to a hospital, but recovered. Her mind was not quite clear, however, and she wandered to France. Another victim of the wreck died in the hospital, and by mistake was buried as Mrs. Olson.

When Mrs. Olson returned to Rockford to-day she found the two babies she had left, Hilda and Frank, full grown and surprised beyond measure at her return. Alexander Olson, her husband, she found living with his third wife. The second Mrs. Olson, whom he married while believing fully in his first wife's death, died some years ago. Mr. Olson fully identified the returned one as his first wife. The latter will recognize the rights of the third wife and will live with her recovered children.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Whitner, Williams & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. O. Hoffman, Moore and Schley, Cincinnati; Navarre Marcel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Bird, boys' clothing, 460 Broome St.

P. C. Cox, Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Dois, Pittsburg, Pa.; Fred Gerstle, Minneapolis, Minn.; Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. F. Pollock, milliner; Park Avenue Hotel.

H. B. Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Lawrence, Lawrence, Mass.; Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; L. D. Burnett, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Barr, Williams Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Foy, Conley, clothing, 381 Broadway.

Finch, Young & Co., Boston, Mass.; Paul Mink; S. Fisher, dress goods; 61 Leonard Street.

Emery, Bird & Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. C. Kling, underwear, and corset; Wyman, Partridge & Co., 3 Broadway.

Meyers, de Rose & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Campbell, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; F. L. Rogers, notions and laces; 31 Leonard Street.

Kinnear Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss E. L. Kinnear, trimmings, cloaks, and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Hayden Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. A. Hadden, dry goods, notions, and carpets; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Richard Joy, Detroit; M. W. Muir, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—A. L. Finch, Tiffin, Ohio; F. H. Raymond, Washington; E. J. Fry, Marshall, Texas; J. R. Gordon, Atlanta.

GRAND—Capt. S. W. Dicking, United States Navy; Richard C. Sewell, Spokane; J. M. Keefy, San Juan; W. H. Moore, Cincinnati; George W. Wittman, Chief of Police, San Francisco.

GILSEY—George A. Mills, Baltimore; Dr. H. P. Baldow, Chemnitz.

VICTORIA—E. C. Chapin, Lansing, Mich.; H. Glassford, Washington; A. F. Curtis, Toledo.

MANHATTAN—R. H. Robins, London; F. J. Gould, Cincinnati; Dr. C. A. Van Norden, Vienna; E. H. Mendis, Chicago.

SAVOY—Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam; M. Vatable, Paris; J. A. Kuglemann, Hamburg.

NETHERLAND—William Stewart, Pittsburg; William E. Cogswell, Chicago; E. A. Drexel, Detroit.

MURRAY HILL—David Williamson, London; Lord H. Hope; Robert, Cincinnati; R. W. Spaulding, Honolulu.

FIFTH AVENUE—Daniel R. Ripley, Pittsburg; Stephen C. Mason, Pittsburg; H. H. Elliott, Birmingham, Ala.; David W. Fairleigh, Louisville.

HOFFMAN—L. N. Scott, St. Paul; Robert H. Shields, Houghton, Mich.; Thomas Lawrence, Ky.; Emil Jonasson, Berlin; R. W. Scott, Grahams, N. C.

ALBEMARLE—P. Stanley Adams, London; H. B. Playfair, San Francisco.

HERALD SQUARE—John R. Hoskins, St. Louis.

EVERETT—J. H. McCutcheon, Los Angeles; George Peck, Washington.

ASTOR—F. V. Dawson, Richmond; F. C. Gillespie, Pittsburg; Dominic Kroll, Hamburg; Philip Gran, Copenhagen, Denmark.

EMPIRE—Emile Hochus, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. H. Schmidt, Knoxville; W. Crane, Kingsville; A. E. Stringham, St. Louis; Dr. C. Joachim, New Orleans.

MAJESTIC—J. Chapman, Pittsburg; Charles F. Chase, Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The atmospheric conditions continue much the same as during the preceding twenty-four hours. Thunderstorms have occurred at widely separated points, in some cases lowering the temperature considerably, high temperatures, however, prevailing in the greater majority of districts. East of the Mississippi there has been a lowering of the temperature in the Upper Ohio Valley and at a few points in the Middle Atlantic States, while much warmer weather prevails in the Northwest.

The outlook for showers in the Mississippi Valley and thence eastward to the Atlantic during the next few days is favorable, and it is expected that the severity of the present hot spell will be somewhat mitigated. The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly southwest and fresh, and on the Great Lakes fresh west winds.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England—Occasional showers and thunderstorms Saturday and Sunday; fresh southwest to west winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware—Scattered showers and thunderstorms, and not so warm Saturday and Sunday; fresh west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh west winds.

West Virginia—Scattered showers and thunderstorms Saturday and Sunday.

Maryland and District of Columbia—Showers Saturday; not so warm; Sunday showers; light variable winds.

Virginia—Showers Saturday afternoon or night; Sunday showers, not so warm; light variable winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Occasional showers Saturday and Sunday; light southwest winds.

North Dakota—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

South Dakota—Showers Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; not so warm; wind west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	1903.	THE TIMES. 1903.
1 A. M.	70	72	69
4 A. M.	70	72	69
7 A. M.	81	84	80
10 A. M.	90	90	90
1 P. M.	90	96	93
4 P. M.	90	97	97
7 P. M.	86	91	91
10 P. M.	76	81	81

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the roof level; that of the Weather Bureau is 250 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures Yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	88½
Weather Bureau	87
Corresponding date, 1902	81
Corresponding date for last 25 years	81

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 80 degrees and at 8 P. M. 89 degrees; the maximum register being 94 degrees at 1:20 P. M., and the minimum 76 degrees at 3 A. M. At 8 P. M. the wet bulb was 66 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 69 per cent.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, July 11.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Matilda Stutenraech.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Cullen, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Schmitt vs. Limmer—Gerard Roberts. Youngman vs. Kenny—Omar Fowell. Zahner vs. Zahner—Joseph F. McDonough. Duer vs. Allen—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Condert vs. Westworth—Edward L. Farrin.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PERRY, Attorney for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Arrive Grand Central Station	Depart Grand Central Station
12:10 A. M.	12:40 A.M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining and Observation Cars. For Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Montreal, Chicago and all important stations.
7:50 A. M.	8:00 A.M.—ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining and Observation Cars. For Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Montreal, Ticonderoga and Lake George.
7:54 A. M.	8:00 A.M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.	8:45 A.M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Vestibuled, with Dining Cars. For Buffalo 4:40, Niagara Falls 5:40 P. M.
8:45 A. M.	9:00 A.M.—FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:55, Niagara Falls 8:40 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	10:00 A.M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.	11:00 A.M.—FAST EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 P. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:00 M.—BUFFALO EXPRESS.—Due Buffalo 4:40, Niagara Falls 5:40 P. M.
12:50 P. M.	1:00 P.M.—BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 6:05, Niagara Falls 7:05 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:15 P.M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:20 P. M., Niagara Falls 12:20 A. M. Cleveland 7:30, Cincinnati 11:00 A. M., St. Louis 6:40 P. M. Solid Pullman Train.
1:00 P. M.	1:30 P.M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. Daily via M. C. R. R.
1:50 P. M.	2:00 P.M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.—Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	3:00 P.M.—FIVE FIFTY CENTURY LIMITED.—Through Vestibule Train of Parlor, Dining and Observation Cars. Electric Lights and Fans. Due Buffalo 10:05, Cleveland 5:00, Chicago 9:00 A. M.
3:20 P. M.	3:30 P.M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.—Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 8:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	3:40 P.M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 5:40, Troy 6:00 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	4:00 P.M.—DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
4:00 P. M.	4:10 P.M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:40 P.M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M., Cleveland 5:30, Cincinnati 8:00, St. Louis 6:40 A. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.	6:10 P.M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Due

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

Money easy, 2@2½ per cent.

There was no news affecting stocks yesterday. That is to say, the good news, to which nobody now pays attention, continued unchanged, and prices made further response to the unfavorable developments of Thursday affecting the iron market and New York Central. Their effect was not checked by the uncandid manner in which it was sought to soften them. There were technical denials regarding the specific manner in which New York Central will finance its terminals, and they were futile because the terminals are indispensable and the manner of financing them is mere detail. It was again explained to those not specially expert in the iron trade that they should not attach too much importance to reduction. They signified no weakness but merely intention to exclude imports, and, being reductions of raw materials, the effect upon consumers of them would be economical and stimulating to their trade. And the prices had not been reduced; sales were made at the reported lower figure without any formal reduction.

The argument is good, but Wall Street has a way of looking to the tape to settle matters about which there is any obscurity, and the tape settled all doubts. Atchison was the most active security, and it fell 2. The greatest fall among leading properties was 4¼ for Delaware and Hudson. St. Paul fell 1½, but the Steels only a bare ¼ for each description. New York Central's fall was 2½. As the market closed with a rally, these figures do not show the full severity of the movement. Central, for example, closed 1 above its lowest, 118, and Union Pacific advanced from its lowest, 78, to 79¼, its last, the reaction being just the amount of its fall for the day. And this was quite generally true, reducing the day's average fall to something over 1, resulting in many new low prices. In the bond market the tendency was similar. Colorado Southern 4s closed at 87, the day's lowest; Rock Island 4s touched 79, but improved ¼; Steel 5s sold down to 81, but rose at the close to 81⅝; Wabash B's sold below 60, but closed above it.

The bank statement will be a comparison of a full with a broken week, and hence there is more than the usual probability of being misled regarding what it will show. The forecast of the currency movement shows a slight loss of cash only. A different result might have been anticipated from the adverse foreign and domestic exchanges, but the exports of gold to-day will appear in next week's average, and there was an increase of receipts of cash from the interior which was not indicated and which was probably connected in some way with the Pennsylvania stock issue, since much of it came from Philadelphia. The redundancy of our currency at this season makes our gold artificially cheap, and the special demand for gold abroad indicated by facilities and concessions pursuant to quotation of premiums for it, does not indicate any immediate cessation in demand upon our market. We have spared more than we thought would be asked, and still the demand continues. We can spare it well enough, but the standing question must be how it will affect our money market with the season of domestic stringency approaching.

The session was occupied with conjectures about the Government crop report. The expectation regarding corn seemed to be that the acreage would be about 90,000,000, and the condition about 75. It was admitted that the conditions shown as of July 1 would be improved by nearly a fortnight of ideal corn-crop weather. On the other hand, a low average at this date is never improved upon. Not only is there added danger of frost; the plant is backward and small and the effects of sun and drought reach the roots more directly than when the growth is ranker and more able to withstand adverse conditions by robustness. The Government figures, as a rule, are about 10 per cent. below a decade's average. The acreage of corn planted was 89,900,000, being a decrease of about 4,200,000 acres, or 4.5 per cent., as compared with the final area of 1902. That is better than the trade's estimate regarding condition and worse than now's estimate of acreage. It may therefore be called about an average indication, pointing to 2,263,000,000 bushels. Allowing for some misadventures in the progress of the season, the country can use all that is indicated, and there will be some for export.

The total Spring and Winter crop this year is estimated at 720,627,000 bushels, against 781,808,000 bushels last month, 670,062,000 bushels last year, 748,460,000 bushels in 1901, and 522,229,000 bushels in 1900. The amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands is estimated at about 62,500,000 bushels, or about 63 per cent. Upon the whole, the crop outlook is encouraging.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

St. L. & S. W. 2d pf.	2	Balt. Union Gas	2
B. R. 1st pf. rcts.	2	Lake S. & M. S.	1
Ca. Car. Chem. pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Amal. Copper	½	Pf.	1
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Express	3	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Locomotive	½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	North American	½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Atch. Gen. 4s	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	3
Atch. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Brklyn R. T.	½	People's Gas	½
Brunswick	½	Peoria & Eastern	½
Canada Southern	½	Pere Marquette	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Pressed S. C.	½
Cent. of N. J.	3	Pullman	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	½	Rock Island	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Rock Island pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Rubber Goods	½
Chi. Term.	½	St. L. & I. M.	½
Chi. Term. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. W.	½
Col. Southern	½	Pf.	½
Col. Southern 1st pf.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Southern Railway	½
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2	Texas & Pacific	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Tobacco Products	½
Detroit Southern	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	Twin City	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Gen. Electric	½	U. S. Express	½
Hock. Valley pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Vulcan Detinning	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Vulcan Det. pf.	½
Kansas & Texas	½	Wabash	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Manhattan	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Met. Securities	½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	½	Wis. Central	½
Mexican Central	½	Wis. Central pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. Co.	3	Met. Street Ry. 5s	1
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
5s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Am. D. & Imp. 5s	2½	Gr. R. & Ind. 4½s	2
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	2	Nor. & W. Pocs. 4s	1
Col. & Southern 4s	2	Wabash Deb. B.	4
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 4s	2	West. Un. 6s	2
2½s	3	ref. 4½s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 10	821,202
To date this year	84,625,595
Corresponding date last year	91,377,633

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 10	$2,177,500
To date this year	$356,103,850
Corresponding date last year	$390,430,900

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Cement Co.
Pacific Coast Co.—All classes of stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

H. M. L. S. Co.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The fresh outbreak of liquidation in the market yesterday was taken advantage of by the bears to hammer the list wherever they believed a weak spot might be uncovered, and hence it was that for the greater part of the day the entire market was in a highly nervous and weak state. Uneasiness seemed to be in the air, and on all sides people were asking the reason for the new wave of liquidation sweeping over the market and the principal source of the selling. In no place, however, was it possible to obtain any satisfactory answer, wherein the market resembles the declining one of some weeks ago, which was brought to an end only by the successful placing of the new Pennsylvania stock. The apparently forced selling has broken out in a wholly unexpected quarter, and for reasons altogether unknown to the rank and file in the Street. The situation, not unnaturally, is not pleasing, and is just such a one as professional bears delight in, and of which they are not slow to take advantage.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to particular stocks, for all went down—few of them for any explained reason. The early weakness of the Granger shares can, of course, be set out to the expressed fear that the monthly crop report would be unfavorable, just as the subsequent partial recovery in them can be put down to later published statements from Washington, Chicago, and Philadelphia that the report might make a wholly unexpected and agreeable showing. Some investment selling was reported in the higher-priced issues, notably Delaware and Hudson, Consolidated Gas, Brooklyn Union Gas, Pullman, and Northwest. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit pool, which lately has been laboring in deep sea, let go some more of its holdings.

CENTRAL'S NEW LOW PRICE.

There was a further extreme break of over 3 points in New York Central stock yesterday—making a decline of more than 7 points in two days—on selling fully as aggressive as on the day previous, and made up as much of long stock as of offerings for the short account. The issue opened comparatively steady, but soon developed weakness, which became pronounced after noon, when the price broke to 118. Later there was a rally to 119¼, then a second decline to 118¼, and then a final rally in common with the general market, with the closing figure at 119¼, showing a net loss of 2¼ points on dealings in approximately 85,000 shares.

The principal reason for the selling seemed to lie in the two facts set out in these columns yesterday, to wit, first, that, as a 5 per cent. stock, the issue is selling relatively too high, and, second, that, under the financial plans necessary for the carrying through of its improvements and extensions, the company will not unlikely experience much the same difficulty as did Pennsylvania in its stock issue.

Indeed, though there is nothing official yet to warrant the statement that any new stock will be issued by Central—some of yesterday's sellers declared they were disposing of their stock in order to buy it back cheaper when the new issue is offered. Holders of Pennsylvania stock who followed this policy, it is known, were able to repurchase their stock fully 20 points cheaper. Yesterday's sellers say they expect to buy the stock back around par.

No light has yet been thrown on the exact plans of the company, but it was stated by one of the Wall Street bullettins during the day, on what was declared to be high authority, that the official details of the report that the company has borrowed a considerable amount of money are technical. The company, the bulletin said, has practically completed arrangements with five large financial institutions of New York to borrow $15,000,000 at 6 per cent. It is understood that the loan is to run one year.

In regard to the report that the Lake Shore, which is controlled by the Central, has approved an issue of $50,000,000 bonds at 4½ per cent., the same authority says there is no official basis for the statement that no issue will be placed at this rate of interest. It is, however, not denied that at a later date these bonds may be issued at a lower rate of interest. In this connection one statement is that the proceeds of the sale of these bonds will be used to repay the New York Central for money borrowed, and for other purposes, while another statement is that the proceeds of a possible bond issue of the kind mentioned would be used for the retirement of the serial notes issued by Lake Shore some little time ago. Best opinion inclines to this latter theory.

Insiders were again yesterday mentioned as among the sellers.

COPPER UNDER PRESSURE.

It is not believed that there is any truth in the report, which officials of the company decline to discuss, that if the labor troubles of the Amalgamated Company continue it may be decided at the dividend meeting next week to pass the dividend on the stock, and, instead, treats with it a "strike fund." Generally the belief is that the report was put out for stock market purposes.

On the other hand, it is said to be assured that there will be no increase in the rate at this time, it being pointed out that the litigation with the Heinze people is as far from settlement as ever, while the dividends from the Amalgamated, the Parrot, the Boston and Montana, and other companies are held up by injunctions.

The chief argument now heard against the stock (which sold down yesterday to within one-quarter of the lowest price on record) is that at a 2 per cent. mining stock it is, especially in the present money market, selling too high.

STEEL TRUST STOCKS.

The most striking development in connection with the movement of the Steel Trust stocks—weak in the early dealings and steady later, with actual strength appearing in the preferred—was the heavy buying by two houses who were large sellers several weeks ago. It is understood, in addition, that some substantial investment demand showed in the preferred stock.

It is now generally recognized that several large Pittsburg interests as well as some of the Rockefeller following have been large sellers of the common stock. It is understood that this liquidation is now over.

THE SELLING OF ST. PAUL.

The so-called Wall crowd received more or less credit for the selling of St. Paul, which broke at one time over two points to the lowest price recorded since the downward movement began.

On the floor it was said there were evidences of Standard Oil buying, but with no effort to advance the price, the purpose apparently being to accumulate the stock as offered. To this end buying orders were put in on a scale down.

THE DECLINE IN READING.

Further liquidation in the Reading shares during the greater part of the day was popularly credited to the Waldorf crowd, who have been industriously hulling the stock for some time. The selling was started by sales on the day previous by important banking interests, and the up-town hotel contingent decided therefore to beat a hasty retreat.

On the decline one house usually acting for one of the largest financial interests in the country took 15,000 shares of the stock.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency for the six business days ending July 9 indicate that the banks lost thereby only $434,100, in spite of the export of $4,297,300 gold. The gold going out on Saturday will appear in next week's currency movement.

The banks received from the interior $5,342,900 and sent to the interior $2,175,000, of which $280,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $3,167,900.

Receipts of new gold were $1,691,800, of which $661,300 was on New York assay office checks; $680,500 on San Francisco mint checks and telegraphic orders, and $210,300 on Seattle assay office checks. Nearly all the gold from San Francisco and Seattle was Klondike gold.

Gold exports were $4,297,300 in bars to Paris.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury amounted to $18,758,700; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $19,084,700. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $325,900.

The total loss by gold exports and Sub-Treasury operations was $5,223,200; deducting the gain of $4,796,800 from the interior and new gold the net loss was $434,100.

The feature this week is the large gain in currency from the interior, most of which came from near-by and Eastern points and a goodly portion of it from Philadelphia, possibly in connection with preparations for the payment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's loan which matures next week.

The Sub-Treasury reports collections of customs for the six days $6,767,000, a daily average of $631,200, comparing with a daily average of $697,000 for the preceding week. Pension payments were $770,000, an average of $128,300 per diem.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue favorable, Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:

Weather conditions continue almost perfect, the Winter wheat crop harvest has almost been completed, with a considerably larger yield than last year; retail trade in Summer goods has improved, and jobbing trade is larger in volume. Confidence is a large Fall trade grows as corn and cotton make up for their early backward start, clearings are in excess of a year ago for 6 more centres, the district clearings continue to show gains over all preceding years, and prices display exceptional steadiness for a midsummer period. The prospect grows that whatever deficiencies from last year's record crop yields will be made up for by increased quotations for better quality of products. Although money still remains easy, reports from Western centres indicate that the country has already begun to draw supplies for crop-moving purposes. The situation shows moderate improvement. No important new strikes are reported, and the two greatest existing troubles, those of building hands in New York and of cattle prospects at Philadelphia, show signs of ending. Retail trade has been stimulated by real Summer weather, and jobbers East and West note a much improved reorder business in seasonable goods. The trade of Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City as the West, New Orleans as the South, and Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston as the East. Chicago reports cotton goods advanced, Southern buyers especially active. Kansas City reports building material at all kinds very active. St. Louis reports an exceptionally large business in shoes and trade in dry goods fair, while Minneapolis and Northwestern trade advices are of confidence in a large Fall business. On the Pacific Coast the lumber trade is especially active at Portland, Oregon. Business at the East is rather better as a whole, due partly to the improved outlook in the Western. Hot weather helps Summer goods, however.

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Along the same lines Dun's says:

Business again responds to improved conditions. Retail distribution of merchandise is accelerated by more seasonable weather and fewer labor controversies, while wholesale and jobbing trade, especially at the interior, shows the encouraging effect of brighter agricultural prospects. There is the customary excessive demand for Fall items based on conservative views of actual requirements. Reports of holiday traffic and trade in holiday goods indicate no diminution in purchasing power, and semi-annual inventories show a more gratifying situation than expected. There is less than the usual midsummer idleness in manufacturing, except in the cotton industry, comprising all lines at Baltimore meets with good returns, there is seasonable activity in dry goods at Boston, reports from Philadelphia indicate that lumber and building materials are in brisk demand, while payments and industrial activity are most satisfactory at Chicago. Commodity prices advanced slightly during June, Dun's index number on July 1, being 909.450, comparing with 906.930 a month earlier. A decline of 2.4 per cent. is recorded in comparison with July, 1902, chiefly in articles of food. Railway earnings for June are 12.1 per cent. larger than last year and 28.5 in excess of 1901. Bank exchanges at New York for the week surpassed last year's by 4.2 per cent. At other leading cities there was a gain of 10.4 per cent.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's are to the effect that wholesale houses at St. John report business good for the season, and payments well met, while prospects for Fall trade are regarded as encouraging. Favorable weather has improved retail trade at Toronto, and wholesale business is very fair for the season. Crop prospects are most satisfactory in Ontario and Manitoba, and there are indications of a large trade with the West. Good weather in the Montreal section has changed crop conditions very materially, and in many districts where a total failure of the hay crop was feared the loss will not exceed 15 per cent. Wholesale trade is good for the season and collections are well sustained. Quebec reports trade conditions satisfactory and crop prospects promising, although some reduction in the yield of hay is probable. Trade is good at Winnipeg, and crop prospects of the brightest. Vancouver reports average business in wholesale and retail lines, but lumber and shingle mill operations are hampered by strikes. Collections are fair.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Indianapolis dispatches, the Big Four lines carried in the month of June 946,653 passengers, an increase over June, 1902, of 44,847 passengers.

Advices from Duluth that the ore shipments from Minnesota during the month of June were the largest on record, exceeding the big business of June, 1902.

Semi-annual dividend rate on Louisville Gas Company stock increased from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Cincinnati dispatches stating that the Toledo, Bowling Green and Southern have suspended dividend payments on the stock.

Statement from Indianapolis that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton lines are now making the largest earnings in their history.

Chicago advices that during June the Chicago Telephone Company installed 2,049 new instruments, practically all of which are said to represent new subscribers.

Increase of $21,574 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $74,386 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loans at 2@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, 4¼ per cent. for five months, and 5 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $181,020,859; balances, $9,010,916; United States Sub-Treasury debit balances, $525,200.

Money on call in London 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85¾ for sixty days and $4.88¾ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand $4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills were $4.84⅝@$4.84¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95 9-16@95¾; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston Par@5c premium. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par@25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 25c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraphic, 5c. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—In its City article to-day The Times says there were fairly large displacements of money in connection with the completion of the Stock Exchange settlement, but applications to the Bank were not needed.

Discount quotations again hardened, and the French demand for gold continued.

There was little fresh business on the Stock Exchange, and the tone was mostly flat, chiefly owing to the great weakness in American rails, the quotations of which fell heavily, closing at almost the lowest points touched during the day.

The renewed decline seriously disappointed operators in all the markets in view of the effect the collapse might have on the New York money market.

Consols were ⅛ lower, at 92⅝ cash and 92½ on account. Transvaal 3s fell 3-16, to 1½ premium. War loan 6s were 98. Home rails were flat. In the general decline Canadian Pacific fell 3 points. Foreign securities were dull, the principal feature being the weakness of Japanese bonds. South Africans showed a weak tendency on the reported withdrawal from the Bank of 20,000 sovereigns for South Africa and 5,000 for Batavia. Silver remained unaltered at 24 7-16 spot, 24 3-16 forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 10.—Money was much wanted in the market to-day for Stock Exchange requirements. Discounts were harder.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was mostly dull and irregular, owing partly to a sharp decline in Americans and also to tighter money and less prospects of the continuance of easy rates, in view of the decrease in the reserve and other deposits in the Bank of England. Consols were easier and home rails had a set-back on profit-taking. Americans opened weak, especially New York Central, on rumors of a new issue of stock; business was inactive, and they closed weak. Grand Trunk was easier. The traffic returns equal expectations, but the market was not satisfied.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92⅝; consols for account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4⅛; Atchison, 88; Atchison preferred, 94½; Baltimore and Ohio, 85½; Canadian Pacific, 125⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 88; Chicago Great Western, 18⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 153⅜; De Beers, 20; Denver and Rio Grande, 28; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 84; Erie, 32⅝; Erie first preferred, 68½; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 138; Louisville and Nashville, 112½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21⅜; New York Central, 134½, ex-dividend; Norfolk and Western, 66¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 25½; Pennsylvania, 63⅜; Rand Mines, 10½; Reading, 25½; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 25⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 46⅝; Union Pacific, 81⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 29; United States Steel preferred, 81⅝; Wabash, 24; Wabash preferred, 42.

Bar silver steady at 24 7-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅜@2½ per cent.

The withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England to-day were £50,000 for shipment to Batavia and £20,000 for South Africa.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.45; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 10.—Business on the Bourse to-day was inactive, owing to the approach of the settlement and the holidays. Heaviness prevailed, though toward the end of the day there was some buying of rentes, which resulted in a better tone at the close of the market. Rio Tintos were five points lower.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day was extremely stagnant and quotations were lower. Canadians were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 1,400,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 440,000 marks, other securities decreased 102,000,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 96,220,000 marks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Interest to-day naturally centred in the Consolidated Lake Superior issues, because of the official statement that the Directors had recommended a bond issue of $15,000,000 to be taken by the stockholders. Considerable long stock was thrown overboard at the opening and during the first hour, driving the preferred down to 10 and the common to 1⅞, their lowest prices on record. On the break the shorts became heavy buyers, and a careful reading of the official statement induced some outside orders. Particular importance was attached to the intimation that if the stockholders did not take the bonds they would be disposed of elsewhere. This was held to indicate that the bonds had been or would be underwritten. The preferred rallied to 14 and the common to 3 3-16, but the full recovery was not maintained. The local list generally was weak and unsettled. Cambria Steel declined 5, Lehigh Valley 5, Lehigh Navigation ½, Philadelphia Electric 3-16, Philadelphia Company ⅝, United Gas ½. There was a slight recovery before the close.

Total sales, 40,914 shares and $40,000 tonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Am. Rys. Co.	45¾	45¼	45¾
100	Am. Cement	4	4	4
200	Baltimore & Ohio	91	84	84
550	Cambria Steel	23	22⅜	22⅜
8,020	Consolidated Lake Sup.	2 3-16	1⅞	2
5,580	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	14	10	13
1,000	Danville Passenger	½	½	½
200	Electric Co. of Am.	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,300	Erie	31¾	30¾	31¾
4	Girard Nat. Bank	244	244	244
20	Jas. Co. of N. Am.	22	22	22
495	Lehigh Valley	47½	46¾	47½
52	Lehigh Navigation	69¾	69	69
2,545	Pennsylvania	62 9-16	61⅝	61⅝
145	Pennsylvania Rets.	62	61¾	61¾
104	Phila. Traction	93	93	93
1,091	Phila. Electric	3	3	3
702	Phila. Co.	41¾	40¾	41¼
13,685	Reading	24 15-16	24 5-16	24 11-16
140	Reading 1st pf.	41 3-16	41	41
100	United States Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼
19,000	United Cos. of N. J.	273½	270¾	273½
514	United Gas Imp. Co.	87⅛	86	87
265	Union Traction	45	45	45
2,465	United States Steel	29¾	29¼	29¾
6	United States Steel pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾
200	United Trac. Pitts. pf.	80	80	80
100	Wabash pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—There was some slight reactionary movement to-day in Seaboards, due to the general weakness in New York. Otherwise the market was featureless. Money on call was at 5@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,082 shares of stock and $44,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Seaboard Railway	21¾	20¾	21
282	Seaboard Railway pf.	39¼	38¾	39¼
1	United R. & E. pf.	54	54	54
5	United Rys.	11¾	11¾	11¾
6	Georgia Creek Coal	87	87	87
3	Fire Insurance Co.	22	22	22
2	M. & M. & L.	204	204	204
29	M. & M. rights	7	7	7

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	73¾	70¾	70¾
2,000	Ga. S. and Fla. 5s	113	113¼	113¼
5,000	United R. & E. inc.	54	54	54
2,000	United R. & E. 4s	87¾	87	90
1,000	Ga. C. & Northern 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
17,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	94	93¾	93¾
7,000	At. Coast Line 4s, (new)	90	90	90
2,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾
2,000	Char. Col. & Aug.	113	113	113
2,000	Northern Cal. 1st 5s	115	115	115
2,000	Northern Cal. 2d 5s	114½	114½	114½

Conscience-Stricken Bostonian.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received in an envelope postmarked "Boston" a conscience contribution of $500.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A new low record in International Mercantile Marine preferred, a 5-point decline in Northern Securities, and a drop of ten points in American Light and Traction common were the principal events in yesterday's market for outside securities. It will be seen that these developments were all of an unfavorable character. In some parts of the list firmness was displayed, but in nearly every case in which transactions assumed even moderately large proportions the result was a quitting down of prices. The quotations fell so easily that it was evident that those who might be looked to for support were not giving it. The market was somewhat broader than during the previous part of the week, but as this broadening was accompanied only by declines no satisfaction could be taken in that fact. Standard Oil, which has been among the stocks which recently have shown strength sold down 5 points to 645.

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AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION common, which has been selling at 75, yesterday broke to 65 on the sale of 200 shares. The reason for this decline was the knowledge that the proposed deal between the American Light and Traction Company and the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia had been dropped. Although the agreement between the two companies had never taken definite shape it was in many quarters expected that the Consolidated Company would be leased to the United Gas Improvement Company on the basis of a guarantee of 6 per cent. on all the American Light and Traction stock, both common and preferred. The buying of American Light and Traction common, which began when the tenders of the two companies was first proposed, carried that stock above 80, so that yesterday's low price represents a drop of about 15 points.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was one of the weakest stocks in the list, and in spite of a rally of more than a point during the last hour of trading, it showed a considerable net loss. At the opening there was practically no demand for the stock, and the first sale was made 2 points below Thursday's close. During the course of the day the stock sold off to 87, which brought it within less than 2 points of the lowest price on record. Each point decline was accompanied by sales of only a few hundred shares, there being very few buying orders in the market. After its decline to 87 the stock recovered to 88½ and ended the day at that price with a net loss of 2½ points.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE preferred declined just enough to make a new low record. About 500 shares were dealt in at 20 and at 19¾, the former price being until yesterday the lowest at which the stock had sold. No trading in the common stock was reported.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	American Can pf.	69¾	69	69
100	American Light & Trac.	75	65	65
100	American Writing Paper	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	105	105	105
800	British Columbia Cop.	4	3¾	4
100	Electric Lead Reduction	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Fuel Oil Power	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
2,300	Greene Con. Copper	31	30½	30½
100	Hanaunah Mexican	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Interborough Rap. Tr.	109¾	109¾	109¾
300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	20	19¾	19¾
200	Kitchener Mining	¼	¼	¼
100	Light, Fuel & Power	85	85	85
100	Manhattan Transit	14	14	14
1,000	Mont. & Boston Copper	15-16	¾	15-16
4,300	Northern Securities	90	87	87½
100	Otis Elevator pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
15	Safety Car Heating	117	117	117
200	Standard Coupler	3	3	3
500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	39	38	38
25	Standard Oil	645	645	645
400	Storage Power	½	½	½
100	Tennessee Coal	78	78	78
200	United Copper	18¾	18¾	18¾
20	U. S. Light & Heat	3	3	3
100	White Knob Copper	18	18	18

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	89	89	89
5,000	Consol. Tobacco 4s	61	61	61
10,000	International Salt 5s	41¾	41¾	41¾
19,000	Internat. Silver deb. 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾
500	N. O. Ry. 6% small bds.	85½	85½	85½
2,000	Northern Cal. Ry. 5s	115	115	115
3,500	New Orleans Ry. 4s	87	87	87
8,000	Syracuse Gas 5s	97	97	97

*Sold flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 10. Bid	July 10. Asked.	July 9. Bid	July 9. Asked.
American Banknote	43	45	43	45
American Chicle	110	114	110	114
American Chicle pf.	90	95	90	95
American Dredging	30	40	30	40
American Electrical	15	17	15	17
American Elevated	4	6	4	6
American Malt 6s	90½	92	90½	92
Amer. Sprinkler pf.	92	95	92	95
American Typefounders	30	35	30	35
Amer. Typefounders pf.	90	95	90	95
Amer. Writing Paper	3¼	4	3¼	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	14½	15¼	13	16½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	75	80	75	80
Bamberger & De Ramus	104	105	104	105
Borden's Cond. Milk	110	115	110	115
Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	107	109½	107	109
British Columbia Copper	4¼	4½	4	4¼
Brown Shoe	40	45	40	45
Camden Land	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Casein Co. of America	11	12	11	12
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	85	90	85	90
Central Fireworks	20½	22	20½	22
Central Fireworks pf.	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Central Foundry pf.	12	16	12	16
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Consolidated

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 10, 1903.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	Allis-Chalmers Co	12¾	12¾	12¾	-¼
61	$6,140 *Amalgamated Cop. Co.	82¼	82¾	81¼	-1¼
1,600	Am. Car & F. Co., ex d.	39¾	40	39¾	-¼
100	Am. Cotton Oil	35	35	35	
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	
200	Am. Express	185	185	183	-2
600	Am. Hide & Leather	4¼	4¼	4¼	-¼
200	Am. Hide & Leather pf	24	24	24	-¼
100	*Am. Ice Co	6¾	6¾	6¾	-¼
100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	23	23	23	-1¼
100	*Am. Linseed Co	15¾	15¾	15¾	-¼
100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	-¼
810	*Am. S. & R. Co	44¾	45	44¾	-¼
110	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	89¾	90¼	89¾	-¼
30	*Am. Snuff Co	90¾	90¾	90¾	-¾
200	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	104	104	104	-1
2,820	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	119¾	119	117¾	-1¾
50	*Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	91	91	91	-1
1,900	*Amalgamated Cop. M. Co.	69¾	70¾	69¾	-¾
100	Ann Arbor pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	
2,400	Atch. Top. & S. F.	91¾	92¾	91¾	-¾
2,400	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf	91¾	91¾	90¾	-¾
50	Baltimore & Ohio	97¾	97¾	97¾	-¾
50	Baltimore & Ohio pf	97	97	97	-¾
5,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56¾	56¾	56¾	-¾
200	Brooklyn Union Gas	205	205	205	-2
100	Brunswick, City	7¾	7¾	7¾	
100	Canada Southern	61	61	61	
21,000	Canadian Pacific	122	122¾	121¾	-1¼
100	Central R. R. of N. J.	164¾	165	164	-1
3,150	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47¾	46¾	-¾
2,300	Chicago & Alton	39¾	39¾	38	-1¾
530	Chicago & Alton pf	67¾	67¾	66¾	-1¾
4,170	Chicago Great West.	15¾	15¾	15¾	-¾
200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	77	77	77	-1
100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	55	55	55	-1
44,810	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	148¾	149¾	147¾	-1¾
1,400	Chicago & North'w.	198	198¾	197¾	-1¾
1,000	Chicago & Northw. pf	201	201	198	-3
100	Chicago Term. Trans.	11	11	11	
100	Chicago Term. Trans. pf	27	27	27	
300	Chi. Un. Trac.	27¾	27¾	27¾	-¾
100	Chi. Un. Trac. pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	-¾
4,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	41	41	39	-2
100	Colorado Southern	31	31	31	-¾
100	Col. & Southern 1st pf	60	60	60	-¾
100	Col. & Southern 2d pf	50	50	50	-¾
12,500	Consolidated Gas	130¾	130¾	128¾	-2
100	*Consolidated Tobacco	100	100	100	
1,000	Corn Products Co	10¾	10¾	10¾	-¼
2,000	Corn Products Co. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	-¾
2,000	Delaware & Hudson	177	177	176	-1
200	Del., Lack. & West.	267	267	267	-1
200	Denver & Rio Grande	37¾	37¾	37¾	-¾
200	Denver & Rio G. pf	87	87	87	-¾
200	Detroit United Ry.	77¾	77¾	77¾	-¾
100	*Distillers Securities	71	71	71	-1¼
200	*Dul. S. S. & A.	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¼
100	*Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	-¼
67,700	Erie	41	41¾	40¾	-¾
6,470	Erie 1st pf	69¾	70	69¾	-¾
6,400	Erie 2d pf	56	56	55¾	-¾
100	Fort Wayne	175	175	175	-1
100	General Electric	173¾	173¾	173	-1
1,100	Hocking Valley	89	89	88¾	-¾
1,100	Hocking Valley pf	89	89	89	-¾
1,100	Illinois Central	132¾	132¾	131¾	-1¾
100	Interbor. Paper pf	68	68	68	-¾
100	Iowa Central	24¾	24¾	24¾	-¾
100	Iowa Central pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	-¾
100	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	21	21	21	
100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	61	61	61	
100	Lake Erie & West.	19	19	19	-¼
100	Lake Erie & West. pf	69	69	69	-¾
3,100	Louisville & Nashville	140¾	140¾	140	-1
4,117	Manhattan Elevated	125¾	125¾	124¾	-1¼
10	Mergenthaler Linotype	180	180	180	-2
60	Met. Securities	60	60	59	-1
2,400	Met. Street Railway	120¾	120¾	119¾	-1¼
100	Mexican Central	19¾	19¾	19¾	-¼
2,400	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	125	125	124	-1
100	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	125	125	-1
3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27¾	27¾	27¾	-¾
1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	-¾
30,800	Missouri Pacific	101¾	102	100¾	-1¼
100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	63	63	63	-¾
200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	120	120	120	-1
1,600	*Nat. Lead Co.	16¾	16¾	16¾	-¾
100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	99	99	99	-1
115	New York Central	121	121¾	119	-1¾
34,725	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	191	188	-3
4,200	N. Y., O. & W.	39¾	39¾	39¾	-¾
6,000	Norfolk & Western	68	68¼	66¾	-1¾
100	North American	84	84	84	-¾
100	Pacific Coast, 2d pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	-¾
100	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	90	90	90	-1
100	Pacific Mail	43	43	43	-¾
48,800	Pennsylvania	134¾	134¾	133¾	-1¾
1,000	Peo. Gas, Chicago	98	98	97¾	-¾
3,750	People's Gas, Chicago	98	98	97¾	-¾
100	Pitts. & Western	20¾	20¾	20¾	-¾
100	Pitts. & Western pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	-¾
100	Pressed Steel Car	34¾	34¾	34¾	-¾
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	79	79	79	-1
20,600	Pullman Company	206½	206½	205	-2
50,400	Reading	80	80	79¾	-¾
1,700	Reading 1st pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	-¾
1,200	Reading 2d pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	-¾
100	Rep. Iron & Steel	21¾	21¾	21¾	-¾
23,100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	-¾
400	Rock Island Co.	27	27	27	-¾
400	Rock Island Co. pf	71	71	70¾	-¾
2,100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21¾	21¾	21¾	-¾
60	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	60	60	60	
200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.				
100	St. L. & S. F. R. R. pf.				
100	St. L. & S. F. & T. R. pf.				
100	St. L. & S. F. Gen. pf.				
3,000	St. L. & S. W.	11	11	11	-¼
200	St. L. & S. W. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	-¾
100	stock certs.				
100	St. Louis Southw.	20	20	20	-¾
15	St. Louis Southw. pf.	19	19	19	-¾
370	St. Louis Southw. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	-¾
200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & C.	60	60	60	-¾
50,110	Southern Pacific	46¾	46¾	46¾	-¾
2,750	Southern Ry.	30¾	30¾	30¾	-¾
400	Southern Ry. pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	-¾
100	Stand. Rope & Twine	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6,500	Tennessee C. & Iron	65¾	65¾	65¾	-¾
5,600	Texas & Pacific	27¾	28	27¾	-¾
115	Third Avenue	114¾	114¾	114¾	-¾
200	Tol. St. L. & West.	24¾	24¾	24¾	-¾
100	Tol. St. L. & West. pf.	48	48	48	-¾
100	Twin City R. T.	103	103	103	-¾
1,000	Union Pacific	97¾	97¾	97¾	-¾
500	Union Pacific pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	-¾
100	U. S. Express	105	105	105	-2
2,020	U. S. Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	-¾
1,850	U. S. Leather pf	86	86	85¾	-¾
1,200	U. S. Realty & Con.	104	104	104	-¾
1,200	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	97	97	97	-¾
100	U. S. Rubber	17	17	16¾	-¾
100	U. S. Rubber pf	48	48	48	-¾
2,300	U. S. Steel	39¾	39¾	39¾	-¾
48,300	U. S. Steel pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	-¾
10,970	Va.-Car. Chemical	37¾	37¾	36¾	-¾
1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	115¼	115¼	114¼	-1¼
100	Vulcan Detinning	17	17	17	-¾
100	Vulcan Detinning pf	77½	77½	77½	-¾
2,500	Wabash	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¾
7,900	Wabash pf	41¾	42¼	41¾	-¾
300	Western Union Tel.	92	92	92	-¾
1,200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	-¾
1,000	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf.	65½	65½	65½	-¾
300	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf.	50	50	50	-¾
300	Wisconsin Central	20¾	20¾	20¾	-¾
40	Wisconsin Central pf.	41¼	41¼	40	-1¼

Sales.... 821,300 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.
Friday, July 10, 1903.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Locomotive	28	28	27½	27½
1,610	Am. Sugar	119½	119½	118	118½
1,000	Am. Sugar pf	119	119	119	119
2,410	Atch. Top. & S. F.	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾
2,140	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾
100	Can. Pac.	121½	121½	121½	121½
100	Chi. & Alton	39¾	39¾	38	38
100	Chi. & Alton pf	67¾	67¾	66¾	66¾
3,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	149	149	147¾	148¼
1,140	Chi. Gt. West.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	77	77	77	77
100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	55	55	55	55
100	Chi. Un. Trac.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Chi. Un. Trac. pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	Illinois Central	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
100	St. Louis & Nash.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
100	Manhattan	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
100	Met. Securities	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
100	Mo. Pac.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
100	N. Y. Central	121	121¼	121	121¼
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	191	191	191
100	Nor. & West.	68	68	68	68
100	Pacific Coast	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
100	Pacific Mail	43	43	43	43
100	Pennsylvania	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
100	Reading	80	80	80	80
100	Reading 1st pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
100	Reading 2d pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
100	Rock Island Co.	27	27	27	27
100	Rock Island Co. pf	71	71	71	71
100	Southern Pacific	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
100	Southern Ry.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	Southern Ry. pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	Tenn. C. & Iron	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
100	Texas & Pacific	28	28	28	28
100	Third Avenue	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
100	Tol. St. L. & West.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Tol. St. L. & West. pf	48	48	48	48
100	Union Pacific	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
100	Union Pacific pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	U. S. Express	105	105	105	105
100	U. S. Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	U. S. Leather pf	86	86	86	86
100	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17
100	U. S. Rubber pf	48	48	48	48
100	U. S. Steel	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	U. S. Steel pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
100	Va.-Car. Chemical	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
100	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
100	Vulcan Detinning	17	17	17	17
100	Vulcan Detinning pf	77½	77½	77½	77½
100	Wabash	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Wabash pf	42	42	42	42
100	Western Union Tel.	92	92	92	92
100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½
100	Wisconsin Central	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Wisconsin Central pf.	40	40	40	40

Sales. Bonds. Open. High. Low. Last.
$1,000 U. S. P. L. & T. of 1921 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102
$1,000 U. S. P. Steel 5s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½
$2,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 53c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 41½@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 Comstock Bonds sold at 60¾, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 6¾, 500 Elkton at 4.05@4.07, 200 Horn Silver at 1.15, 1,000 Isabella at .51½, 900 Jack Pot at .10, and 1,000 Tuscarora at .16.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	252	252	252
1st week July	$20,286	$21,075	$22,536
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	112	112	112
1st week July	122,782	122,213	122,971
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA—			
Mileage	2,102	2,102	1,102
1st week July	$27,000	$26,000	$16,000
From Jan. 1	2,290,417	2,262,288	2,545,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	132	132	132
1st week July	20,000	18,000	20,000
From Jan. 1	614,267	484,000	618,140
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	250	250	250
1st week July	44,152	44,752	47,807
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	39.75	7.50	39
2d week June	12,249	2,500	
From July 1	426,124	442,624	
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,464	2,464	2,464
1st week July	460,624	462,624	462,624
ANN ARBOR for the month of May—			
Gross earnings	114,844	110,614	144,841
Op. expenses	74,000	70,000	96,000
Net earnings	40,844	40,614	48,841
Gross, 11 months	1,240,000	1,140,000	1,610,000
Net, 11 months	617,000	571,000	856,000
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	111,027	104,819	88,849
Op. expenses	76,000	60,000	60,000
Net earnings	35,027	44,819	28,849
Gross, 11 months	1,240,000	1,140,000	1,127,000
Deficit	7,000	2,447	3,157
Gross, 12 months	1,240,000	1,140,000	1,127,000
Op. expenses	870,000	777,000	675,000
Charges	370,000	367,000	377,000
Surplus, 12 mos.	2,000	1,000	1,000
*Surplus.			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$200,964,134
Gold	102,000,000
Silver	10,000,000
United States notes	16,000,000
Treasury notes of 1890, redemption	21,000
National bank notes	14,427,972
Total receipts this day	2,150,000
Total disbursements this day	2,150,000
Total receipts this year	16,121,000
Total expenditures this day	2,650,000
Total expenditures this month	2,650,000
Total expenditures this year	16,121,000
Balance in National Bank Redemption	14,000,000
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	762,000
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,388,000
Customs	1,162,317
Miscellaneous	24,000

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$449,286,000
Silver dollars of 1890	485,402,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,197,141
Silver bullion of 1890	15,324,187
Total	$951,009,328

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$449,286,000
Silver certificates outstanding	482,402,000
Treasury notes outstanding	16,905,000
Total	$947,605,000

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,713,716
Gold certificates	32,797,400
Silver coin and bullion	21,541,776
Silver certificates	7,540,672
United States notes	16,641,016
Other assets	24,622,436
Total in Treasury	$162,901,016
Deposits in National banks	184,036,982
Total	$347,000,718
Current liabilities	82,036,584
Available cash balance	$265,964,134

Larger Gold Shipment to Paris.

The shipments of gold to Paris to-day have been increased by $200,000, Darius Magous & Co. having ordered $350,000 and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co increasing their shipment $250,000. This makes the total amount to go to-day $2,600,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alta	01	02	01	02
Alpha Con	02	03	02	03
Andes	01	02	01	02
Belcher	02	03	02	03
Best & Belcher	11	12	11	12
Bullion	01	02	01	02
Caledonia	03	04	03	04
Challenge Con	10	11	10	11
Chollar	02	03	02	03
Confidence	62	65	62	65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05
Con. Imperial	01	02	01	02
Con. Virginia	01	02	01	02
Crown Point	02	03	02	03
Gould & Curry	03	04	03	04
Hale & Norcross	03	04	03	04
Julia	01	02	01	02
Justice	01	02	01	02
Kentuck Con	01	02	01	02
Lady Washington Con	02	03	02	03
Mexican	24	25	24	25
Occidental Con	02	03	02	03
Ophir	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05
Overman	03	04	03	04
Potosi	03	04	03	04
Savage	03	04	03	04
Scorpion	01	02	01	02
Seg. Belcher	01	02	01	02
Sierra Nevada	03	04	03	04
Standard	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.65
Union Con	03	04	03	04
Utah Con	01	02	01	02
Yellow Jacket	03	04	03	04
Silver bars	53		53	
Mexican dollars	41½		41½	
Drafts, sight	75c		75c	
Telegraph	10c		10c	

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 10.—Dantzer & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	17	18	17	18
American Consolidated	1	2	1	2
Amethyst	1	2	1	2
Bing Bell	1	2	1	2
C. K. & N.	31	31½	30½	31½
C. C. Consolidated	75	76	75	76
Coriolanus	2	3	2	3
C. C. & M.	2	3	2	3
Dale	1	2	1	2
Dewey Jackpot	1	2	1	2
Elkton	4.00	4.05	4.00	4.05
El Paso	2	3	2	3
Findley	11½	12	11½	12
Gold Dollar	1	2	1	2
Golden Circle	1	2	1	2
Golden Fleece	1	2	1	2
Gold Bond	1	2	1	2
Gold Sovereign	1	2	1	2
Gould	1	2	1	2
Gold Exploration	1	2	1	2
Isabella	1.12	1.15	1.05	1.15
Jerry	10	11	10	11
Kenyon	1	2	1	2
Last Chance	7½	8	7½	8
Last Dollar	47	48	47	48
Lexington	1	2	1	2
Little Pittsburg	1	2	1	2
Little Giant	1	2	1	2
Mollie Gibson	1	2	1	2
Mary Charles	1	2	1	2
Mary Ann	1	2	1	2
Mexican	1½	2	1½	2
New Era	1	2	1	2
Old Gold	1	2	1	2
Pharmacist	1	2	1	2
Portland	1	2	1	2
Potosi	1.12	1.15	1.05	1.15
Rose Maple	1½	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	1½	2	1½	2
Sunset Eclipse	2½	3	2½	3
Vindicator	81	82	81	82
Work	3½	4	3½	4

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,959,529, as against $1,937,740 for the previous week and $2,035,045 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,165,780, as against $1,822,130 for the previous week, and $1,966,449 for the corresponding week last year.

Treasury Bond Conversion.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The amount of 3 and 4 per cent. bonds received to date at the Treasury Department for exchange into 2-per cent. consols is $71,400,150. It is expected at the Treasury Department that by July 31, when the refunding operations will cease, about $82,000,000 will have been exchanged.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—Incorporated to-day:

Illustrated Machine Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frank Wilson, Frank Hoddelmann, and C. G. Ferguson, New York.

Niagara Glass and Bottle Company, West Seneca; capital, $200,000. Directors—F. C. Forrest and F. W. Lenhard, Buffalo; C. S. Chalmers, Williamsville.

Buffalo Canal and Dock Construction Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. L. Cooper, H. W. Bennett, and J. H. Crane, Buffalo.

Carroll Oil and Gas Company, Sangerfield; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. H. Carter, J. G. Brooks, and E. E. Fenton, Jamestown.

William S. Cornish Realty and Building Company, Elmira; capital, $40,000. Directors—W. S. Compton, Seymour L. Cornish, and F. E. Tuller, Elmira.

"C. S. Stevens," New York, merchandising; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. S. Stevens, C. F. Harder, and M. E. Furlong, New York.

Oriental Automobile Company, Brooklyn; capital, $7,500. Directors—H. A. Lange, Wilfred Hoyt, and R. W. Hoff, Brooklyn.

Manhattan Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Mastbaum, Hans Feerberg, and Thomas Sedgwick, New York.

Knights of Pythias Temple Association, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. S. Rosendale, Frank Grosbart, and Manuel Dominez, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Waterson Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Alfred George D. Snyder, Charles Miles, Port Monmouth.

The United States Lumber Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Alfred C. Hegt, Samuel E. Bullock, Charles D. Stowe.

Cosmopolitan Novelty Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—John Stoller, William Gaston, Hilton Smith.

Union Gear Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Harry Radford, Fred. eric G. Nandin, Herbert H. Davis.

The Keller Leather Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Andrew McAliley, James Lawler, Zane Foulke, and Joseph F. Keller.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:36	Sun sets	7:35	Moon rises	3:33

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:54	Gov. Isl'd	9:31	H. Gate	10:01
S. Hook	9:43	Gov. Isl'd	9:31	H. Gate	11:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SATURDAY.) JULY 11.

	Sails.	Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allowdyke, Hull	7:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	7:30 A. M.		10:00 A. M.
Appalachee, Charleston and Jacksonville			3:00 P. M.
Chatterton, Cuba			3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston			1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull			
Hyacinthe, Aux à l'Eau			
Uruguay, Ac.	2:00 P. M.		4:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	4:00 A. M.		10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool, via Queenstown	12:30 P. M.		1:00 P. M.
Newton, Argentine Ports	8:30 A. M.		9:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, London			8:30 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk			1:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.		1:00 P. M.
Mount Vernon, Galveston, via Key West			3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c.	8:00 A. M.		12:00 M.
Saale, Bremen	10:30 A. M.		1:00 P. M.
Sensa, Naples, Mediterranean	8:00 A. M.		8:00 A. M.
Zealand, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.		10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, JULY 12.

Benedict, Northern Brazil	9:00 A. M.		9:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Progreso			
Vera Cruz	10:30 A. M.		1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk			3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville			4:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Italy	8:30 A. M.		11:00 A. M.
El Sigio, Galveston			1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk			3:00 P. M.
Texarkana, Colon	8:30 A. M.		1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.		
Alleghany, Jacksonville	9:30 A. M.		12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.		
Comal, Galveston			3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans			3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	8:30 A. M.		10:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.		
Liguria, Italy	8:30 A. M.		11:00 A. M.
Manhattan, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.		10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M.		10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	8:30 A. M.		10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional sailings this day are as follows: Steamships for American, Spanish, French and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, at 8:30 A. M. (the connecting closing Thursday at 8:30 A. M.) (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamer, at the office daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lots Sold on 126th, 127th and 128th Streets, Near Fifth Avenue—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Quackenbush & Estes have sold to John H. Van Tine four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and four abutting lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

L. C. Phillips & Co. have sold for Adolfh Rens, Marquis de Fortes, the plot of three lots on the south side of One Hundred And Thirty-seventh Street, 120 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 99.11.

Julia A. Sayre has sold four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 245 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 99.11.

Simon E. Guggenheim has sold for Rosenwasser Brothers to Albert H. Atterbury the six-story elevator apartment house 125 and 127 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, between Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues, on plot 63 by 100.

Millard Vail sold for Herman Cohen to Jacob Thaler 69 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story double flat on a lot 20 by 100.11.

Quackenbush & Estes have sold for Charles C. Nunnenkamp 37 and 39 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two five-story flats, each 27 by 99.11.

Emanuel Simon has sold to Jacob Frankenthaler 216 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 99.11, also for Julius Levy 214 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Mark Rosenthal has sold, through Robinson & Co., 39 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for A. G. Dewey and others the five-story building 277 Water Street, 24.6 by 72.2.

G. Tutti & Co. have sold for A. Nolo the seven-story building 235 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.

John Sloane has sold for Peter F. Kloppe, 230 West Fifty-third Street, a five-story flat, with stores, 25 by 66 by 100.

Richard Dickson has sold for Leonard J. Studley 1,976 Prospect Avenue, a two-family frame dwelling on lot 25 by 137.

E. Haight has sold for Louis Metzger, Greenburg the four-story flat 1,508 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Dr. John W. Beekman, for a term of years, the entire six-story and basement factory building, 146 to 152 Second Avenue, 42 by 100, to A. L. and A. Kaufman.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for Laura A. Klugh and Aaron Garrabrand, executors, 447 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a two-story and basement brick house on lot 20 by 100.

Arnold & Frank have sold for Cohen & Glauber to John Morgan, 18 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story double flat. The same firm has also sold to an investor in conjunction with Walter Wilkins, 787 Tinton Avenue, a five-story triple flat.

Pollitz & Co. have leased for Rebecca Merrash, for a long term of years the property 46 and 48½ Oak Street, at the corner of Oliver Street, at a gross rental of $36,000.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold 46 Stuyvesant Street an irregular plot 20.6 by 79.5, with a seven-story fireproof tenement containing all improvements, for Bech & Lorisch.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

211 and 213 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 340.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, No. 321, to the plaintiffs, Douglas Merritt and another, as trustees $27,000

Lot on the south side of 11th Ave., 25 by 100.11, to the plaintiffs, J. Clark and another, as trustees 21,000

By Joseph P. Day.

Hunter Avenue, southeast corner of Charlotte Place, 75 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. F. Boyd 2,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Man. 297 to 301 East Eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 60.7 by 81 by irregular; Wolf & Meyer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. O'Rourke of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 62.6 by 85.5; M. Liebenthal of 31 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 203 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 400 feet west of Tremont Avenue, for two one-story frame shed, 12.5 by 25.6; J. Butler of 409 Greenwich Street, owner; R. Maynicke of 120 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, south side, 400 feet west of Tremont Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50.9 by 67.11; Cross & Leibie of 191 West Fifty-first Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 203 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $180,000.

Alterations.

No. 8 Pitt Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Wall & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. O'Rourke of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,126 Park Avenue, to a four-and-a-half-story brick tenement; Cohen & Glauber of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Buchman & Kahn of 38 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 66 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; W. W. Caller of 391 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; G. O'Rourke of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 246 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; C. Max Muller of 1 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; H. Simon, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 225 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; J. J. Cohen, premises owner; M. Goldenson of 203 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 208 East Ninety-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; A. E. Elliott of 310 West Nineteenth Street, owner; E. Gridley of 240 West Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 48 West Forty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; E. F. Zabriskie, premises owner; H. R. Marshall of 149 East Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 207 West Forty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; F. Rautenberg of 444 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; H. Zinkmeyer of 204 East Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, with stores; P. Doelger of 407 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; C. Engmayer of 239 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 108 East Sixth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; C. Burger of 108 Sixth Street, owner; Emil A. Meyer of 124 Nassau, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 10.

KLLER ST, 361, w s, 4 ends; Louis Lasser to Harris Gabrilowitz (mtge $62,500) $100

other consideration and $100

AMSTERDAM AV, 208, e s, 16.8x99; Theodore L. Bailey to Henry L. Goodhue 16,500

AVENUE B, s e s, 51.3 ft n of 86th St, runs e 62.10x n 57.8x w 62.2x s 51; Maggie A. Coleman to Daniel R. E. Colenan, (mtge $4,000) ..... Nom.

BOULEVARD, n e s Riverside Drive Place, 25x107.9x25x107.8; Katie Klecker to Bernard Corrigan ..... Nom.

BRISTOW ST, w s, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Louis Harris to David H. Spring (mtge $2,400) 100

CENTRE ST, 35, s s, 50x109.5x54.7x107.3; William Mac, trustee, and others to Colwell Lead Company, confirmation deed 37,000

CONVENT AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x94.8; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Eli Benjamin Ramsdell. Nom.

CROSBY ST, e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Catherine A. Woolley to Catherine A. Rickard, recorded ..... Nom.

DECATUR AV, w s, 76.10 ft n of Scott Av, 25x116.6; Louis J. Nolan to Charles E. Marshall 900

ELM PLACE, s w corner of 180th St, runs s 261.6 x e 50 x n 261.6 x w 50 to beginning; Ellen Clark to Catherine Gilmore and others, subject to mtge $40,000; Robert Maxwell to Mayer, R. & S. ..... Nom.

97TH ST, n s, 340 ft e of 10th Av, 20x8.9; John Lake to Whitney Lyon ..... Nom.

98TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 10th Av, 20.9; Catharine A. F. Cashman to Martin M. Goodman 13,000

26TH ST, s s, 1st 4x6, map Consolidation Realty Company; Mary Ann Hogan to Mary Ann Hogan, (mtge $4,000) ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 225 West, 25x102.2; Nathan Brender to Louis Levin, 2d part, (mtge $17,000) 100

81ST ST, 225 West, 25x102.2; Louis Levin to Rosenthal & Rosenthal, (mtge $17,000) 100

151ST ST, 309 East, 25x100; Robert Maxwell to Mayer, R. & S. ..... Nom.

97TH ST, n s, 340 ft e of 10th Av, 20x8.9; John Lake to Whitney Lyon ..... Nom.

98TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 10th Av, 20.9; Catharine A. F. Cashman to Martin M. Goodman 13,000

26TH ST, s s, 1st 4x6, map Consolidation Realty Company; Mary Ann Hogan to Mary Ann Hogan, (mtge $4,000) ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 225 West, 25x102.2; Nathan Brender to Louis Levin, 2d part, (mtge $17,000) 100

81ST ST, 225 West, 25x102.2; Louis Levin to Rosenthal & Rosenthal, (mtge $17,000) 100

151ST ST, 309 East, 25x100; Robert Maxwell to Mayer, R. & S. ..... Nom.

RIDGE ST, 70, e s, 25x100; Pauline Jacobs to Isidore Lowie, (mtge $40,000) other consideration and 200

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,363, s e s, 57.6x100; Charles H. Brubert to Bertha Kramer, (mtge $4,000) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e s, 23.8 ft n of 130th St, 26.8x82.8x n 12x82.8; George G. De Witt and another, trustees, to Arnold Adler, B. & S., other consideration and 1,000

TRASDALE PLACE, s s, 200 ft W of Dumonico Place, 21.6x100; Charles H. Haight to Barnet Jaffe, other consideration and 100

TRASDALE PLACE, s s, 200 ft W of Dumonico Place, 21.6x100; William H. Jackson to Charles G. Haight, quitclaim ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft n of Anna Place, runs E 100, S 100.11, W 100, N 100.11 to beginning; Mary Alexander to Sarah A. W 276 x s 75; Bronx Av, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 50x90; Gerard Robertson, referee, to Moses Rountree and another, trustees 1,000

WILLIAMS ST, 2, e s, 25 ft n of 205th St, 25x100; Albertina E. Lynch and others to Max Marx and another, as part and all of lot 9, part; other consideration and 200

WILLIAMS ST, 2, e s, 25 ft n of 205th St, 60x32.8x31; Margaretha Nolkemann to John H. Nolkemann, Jr., (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,425, w s, 20ft n 129th, Christiana Stelle to Louis Keller, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, s e s, 25 ft n e of 116th St, 25x100; Maggie F. Coleman to Daniel R. E. Coleman, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

8TH AV, s w corner of 119th St, 20.11x100; Abraham Brydenberg to Jacob Jackson and another, as per deed ..... Nom.

9TH ST, n s, 218.8 ft w of Avenue C, 18.6x97; Mary Morrison to Morris Morrison, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

15TH ST, 309 East, 25x100.8; Eli Sabinson to Robert Maxwell, (mtg $6,000) 100

13TH ST, 329 East, 25x100.8; Max Rollnick and another to Leopold Schloesser and others, (mtgs $5,000) ..... Nom.

16TH ST, 325 East, 25x100.8; Nathan Brender to Louis Levin, 2d part, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

16TH ST, 325 East, 25x100.8; Louis Levin to Rosenthal & Rosenthal, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

151ST ST, 309 East, 25x100; Robert Maxwell to Mayer, R. & S. ..... Nom.

97TH ST, n s, 340 ft e of 10th Av, 20x8.9; John Lake to Whitney Lyon ..... Nom.

98TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 10th Av, 20.9; Catharine A. F. Cashman to Martin M. Goodman 13,000

26TH ST, s s, 1st 4x6, map Consolidation Realty Company; Mary Ann Hogan to Mary Ann Hogan, (mtge $4,000) ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 225 West, 25x102.2; Nathan Brender to Louis Levin, 2d part, (mtge $17,000) 100

81ST ST, 225 West, 25x102.2; Louis Levin to Rosenthal & Rosenthal, (mtge $17,000)

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PROSPECT HOUSE, Most Stroudsburg. Select. Situation unsurpassed. Beautiful Lawns. Shaded Piazzas. Excellent table; tables surrounded. Mrs. Chester Dean.

BERWICK INN, Grand location; high elevation; modern appointments; spacious lawns; booklet. C. C. DICKERSON. EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocohassett, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Highest elevation; beautiful lawns; shaded piazzas; fine grounds; cottages for rent. Wm. Bowling & Son.

Mt. Airy House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. 1,908 ft. above sea level. Write for booklet. J. Tangeman.

The Meadowside, Mountainous location; capacity, 100; steam heat; booklet. J. Smith & Son.

Belmont House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Situated high; fine elevation; beautiful scenery; pleasant homelike. S. A. Cornell.

Hawkhill.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL, Hawkhill, Pa. Directly on banks of Delaware River. (Capacity, 200.) Every improvement; entertainments; fishing, bathing, boating. L. M. EACH.

Milford.

Crissman House, Milford, Pa. Accommodates 50; established 1850. (Open all year.) F. M. Mills.

Vandermark Hotel (Opposite Depot) Vandermark Bros., Props. Milford, Pa.

Tobyhanna.

Tobyhanna House, TOBYHANNA, PA. Elevation 1,500 ft. Pure water. Beautiful location. Bass, pastrooms. Booklet. Mrs. M. E. Cornish.

Dingman's Ferry.

Dingman House, DINGMAN'S FERRY, Pa. On Delaware River. Summer home. C. C. Dingman.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Supper.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, Fifth Av. and 28th St. Specialties a la Carte. Private Dining Rooms. Three Orchestras.

Cafe de Logerot, 37 Av. & 38th St. Vegetarian Dinner, $1.00. Orchestra. Fifth Av., 25th St. Room 6 to 8 P. M.

Hotel Lafayette, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street. The Dinner, $1.00. Cafe, Palm Garden.

Cafe Boulevard, 23 Av. & 6th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra. Buras' Restaurant, 26th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Music 6-9 P. M. & 11 P. M. to 1 A. M.

Healy's, B'way, COL. AV. & 90th St. Open-air Restaurant. Music 6-12 P. M. Cafe. Grill.

Jack's, 125 & 127 E. 14th St., Union Sq. Noted for chops, steaks & game.

Broadway Central, 3d, 4th & B'way. Luncheon, 12 to 2:30. Dinner, 6 to 8. Supper, 10 to 1 A. M.

RATHSKELLER MARLBOROUGH, 5th Avenue & 35th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte at all hours.

Closed.

Pabst's, 125th St. & 8th Av. and Central Park. Alc. Rest. Munich Lab. Music. Dinner.

Hotel Empire, B'way, 63d St. Orchestral Concerts (8:30 to 11:30). Music at Dinner.

Haywards', 9 Park Pl. Chop & Lobster House. Before the Season, Ala Carte.

Terrace Garden, 58th St. & Lex. Av. A la Carte. Opera & open air Concerts.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT GARDEN, 32d St. and Park Av. A la carte.

Hugot's, 17th St. GEORGE E. HUGOT, Manager. A la carte. De Cassin's restaurant.

BOARDERS WANTED.

11th St., 17 East.—Vis Rossmeier House.—An elegantly furnished apartment; two rooms and bath; en suite or single; also table board; $7 per week; regular prices, $10 per week; meals opt

TO CONNECT THE TUNNEL WITH ELEVATED ROAD

Plan for Joint Express Service from West Farms to City Hall.

Also Decided to Extend Subway from Forty-second Street Via Broadway to Union Square.

August Belmont's plans to connect the rapid transit subway with the Manhattan Elevated system at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street so that through express trains can be run from West Farms to the City Hall over the Second Avenue line were indorsed yesterday at a meeting of the sub-committee of the Rapid Transit Commission, which ordered a favorable report on the entire matter to be made next week at the meeting of the commission. It also was decided to favor the proposition to extend the rapid transit subway down Broadway from Forty-second Street to Union Square and thus connect the system by a short cut at that point.

The meeting of the sub-committee, consisting of Controller Grout, Alexander E. Orr, and Charles Stewart Smith was held in the afternoon, and the application of the Interurban Company, of which Mr. Belmont is the President, was taken up.

The rapid transit subway comes from the ground just north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, near Westchester Avenue, and from that point on runs as an elevated line. It is projected to connect this elevated line at once with the Manhattan Elevated so that through express trains from the Bronx to City Hall can be run by late in the Fall and take care of all the through travel to City Hall. Either the Third or the Second Avenue lines could be used, but it is desired to use the Second Avenue line and thus keep all through traffic off of the Third Avenue elevated. This scheme includes the proposition to widen the Second Avenue line by six feet from Chatham Square to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street so that three tracks can be used, and to build a double-decked station at Chatham Square so that neither the Second nor the Third Avenue line will interfere one with the other. Real estate experts are already working on the probable cost of the enterprise in the matter of damage to property, and if this is not deemed to be too great the Second Avenue project will be taken up in all its features. Otherwise it will go to the Third Avenue, which already is a three-tracked affair. The double-decker arrangement is a part of the terminal plans submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment over a week ago by Bridge Commissioner Linden-thal.

In addition to this project the sub-committee considered the proposed plans of Mr. Belmont for a cut-off from Forty-second Street down Broadway to Union Square, for a subway extension. At the meeting of the committee it was decided that it will be reported favorably on the findings of Controller Grout and of William Barclay Parsons, the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. For the time being at least it has been decided to abandon the extension of the subway down Broadway from Forty-second Street to the Battery, and Union Square alone now will be the objective point, thus cutting off the elbow at Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue.

If the commission favors the plan proposed by the sub-committee it will include the construction of the short-cut with a station at Thirty-fourth Street, from which shuttle trains will be run to the Pennsylvania Railroad station. This is an acceptance of the Belmont offer in seperate terms to the consideration of the offer of the entering of bids for the Brooklyn tunnel. At that time the offer of the Belmont interests was to build the Brooklyn tunnel for $2,000,000 as a flat proposition, or for $3,000,000 if the cut-off at Forty-second Street to Union Square be given for $1,000,000. This offer was withdrawed for the Brooklyn tunnel and now plans and specifications will be prepared for the Forty-second Street cut-off. It was stated yesterday by William Barclay Parsons that it will be nearly a year before bids can be advertised for on this cut-off, but the business has been taken up with favor in its initial stages and will be reported to the board next week.

THE MAYOR ARGENTINA'S GUEST.

Pays Formal Visit to Training Ship Presidente Sarmiento.

Mayor Low made formal return yesterday afternoon to the visit of ceremony paid to him at the City Hall by Capt. Baldasre P. Quiroga, commanding the Argentine cadet frigate Presidente Sarmiento. The frigate is anchored off Thirty-fifth Street, in the North River, and her launch met the Mayor at the pier.

Mayor Low and his secretary, J. B. Reynolds, were met at the gangway of the vessel by Capt. Quiroga, while aft of the gangway the ship's officers, resplendent in full-dress uniforms, stood to attention while the Mayor and his escort ascended the steps. Forward, also at attention, were the thirty-two cadets, and along the port deck facing the arriving guests, the "jackies" were lined up at the salute, and the band played "Hail to the Chief."

Accompanied by Dr. R. Alvarez de Toledo, the Argentine Consul-General, the party were ushered to the Captain's saloon, where refreshments were served. Capt. Quiroga told Mr. Low in very good English how greatly he appreciated the honor of his presence, and how highly he himself had enjoyed his visit to New York. Mr. Low replied with equally appropriate compliments, and then with similar ceremony to that which greeted his arrival he was escorted back to the launch, which, with a Lieutenant in command, landed him back on the pier. As the launch left the ship a salute of thirteen guns was fired, and the sailors manned the sides.

When Capt. Quiroga saw the fire at the Scandinavian pier he sent two boatloads of sailors over to inquire with his compliments if he could be of any service. Somebody told Mayor Low about it and the Mayor said it was a very courteous thing for a visiting warship to do.

TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Greetings Sent by Chamber of Commerce to Manila Merchants.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday made public the following congratulatory cablegram sent to the Chamber of Commerce at Manila on July 4, the date of the opening of the new cable line:

"The Chamber of Commerce of New York sends greetings to the Chamber of Commerce at Manila and feels sure that the completion of the cable will give a new and generous impulse to our commercial relations and increase the respect and friendship of one people for the other. We wish great prosperity and true happiness to the Philippines—now a part of ourselves."

To this cablegram the following answer was received:

"Accept our sincere appreciation for your cordial greetings. We join you in wishing closer commercial relations, and trust you will exert your influence to break the barriers which now make us part of home country in name only."

Sale of Corporate Stock.

Controller Grout yesterday announced that he would receive sealed proposals for $2,500,000 of corporate stock, which will be offered for sale on July 22 at 2 P. M., at which time the bids received will be opened by the Controller, at his office. The stock will be divided so that $2,500,000 will be for the construction of the Rapid Transit system, and $1,000,000 for replenishing the fund for street and park openings. No proposals for stock will be accepted for less than the par value of the stock.

Stock Exchange Employes in Khaki.

The employes of the New York Stock Exchange appeared yesterday morning in new khaki uniforms. They gathered in New Street and had great sport for half an hour before the opening of the Exchange trying to break in the "new clothes." The uniform is cut in military style, with brass buttons, but with no gilding. A natty cap, with black leather band and peak and khaki top, goes with the suit.

TESTIMONY AGAINST STRIPP.

Police Captain's Son Tells of Alleged Poolroom Said to be Run by "Battery Dan" Finn's Relative.

The examination of Matthew J. Stripp, son-in-law of "Battery Dan" Finn and a $2,400 clerk in the County Clerk's office, arrested last Thursday on a charge of aiding and abetting the maintenance of a poolroom at 45 Mercer Street, came up yesterday before Justice Olmstead, acting as a Magistrate in Special Sessions. John Barry, John Gaffney, and John Gleason, also arrested in connection with the Quincy Club, the name under which the alleged poolroom was run, likewise were in court.

John F. Byrne, son of Police Capt. Byrne, testified as to his experience in getting into the Quincy Club. He said he saw Stripp in front of the place May 28 and asked him if he could go in, saying:

"Stripp said 'I couldn't,' he continued. 'There are too many fly cops around,' he said, 'and you can't be too careful. There's one across the street now.' I asked him if he knew any one who would stand for me, and he said he didn't.

"I went to a saloon at Spring Street and Broadway, and my father gave me a card of the place with 'O. K. J. B. F.' on the back and I tried that."

Byrne said he got into the clubrooms one day and placed a bet, but Stripp, he said, had the bet canceled and took him out.

Byrne said he tried to get past Gaffney at the door with the card, but was referred to the "Boss." He saw Stripp, but he said Stripp told him the police were too active. The witness said he got past Gleason, who, he alleged, took his money on Tuxis and made bets, which he lost. Then Stripp, he alleged, put him out. Byrne said he had given the name of Quinn, and had told them he was employed in a certain place, but that Stripp told him he knew his name was not Quinn, and that they had found out he was not employed where he had said he was.

The examination was adjourned until Tuesday. The District Attorney's representative announced that he had no evidence against Gaffney, and he was discharged.

RACING INQUIRY POSTPONED.

Mr. Steinhardt's John Doe Quest Concerning Pool Selling Not Yet Fruitful—His Reasons for Acting.

There was to have been a hearing before Judge Tighe in the Butler Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, in Benjamin Steinhardt's John Doe hunt after witnesses for his case against Pinkerton Policeman John Buttle, who was arrested at the Brighton Beach race track on Wednesday for alleged neglect of duty in allowing pools to be sold under his nose. But the hearing did not take place.

Mr. Steinhardt was present at 10 o'clock, and so was Harris Lindsley of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, the counsel for the State Racing Commission. In this present case Mr. Lindsley went over to the Butler Street Court to keep watch in a general way over the affairs of several persons not now considered near relatives of the Does, but in whom Mr. Steinhardt takes a particular interest. Robert Pinkerton of the race track police is one of these, and so is John Cavanaugh, manager of the Brighton Beach betting ring; "Rot" Lichtenstein, the bookmaker; George E. Smith of the Brighton track, and Col. John G. Batterby.

All these had been subpoenaed to appear before Judge Tighe yesterday. At 10 o'clock none of them was present, and Mr. Lindsley, saying that the proceeding was something of an unwarranted interference with their business, asked for an adjournment.

Mr. Steinhardt told him that he had no standing in a John Doe case, anyhow, since there wasn't anybody to defend. Mr. Lindsley replied that he appeared as personal representative of the witnesses.

Mr. Steinhardt said that he had no personal objection to an adjournment, but believed that the dignity of the law should be upheld, and so demanded that warrants should issue for the arrest of the witnesses. Eventually Mr. Lindsley began to telephone for his clients, coming back into court from time to time to assure Justice Tighe that they were on the way. Those named appeared at length, and, the majesty of the law being satisfied, an adjournment was taken to 11 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

"It is ridiculousness," said Mr. Steinhardt, "to say that I am retained by the poolroom people in these cases, because if it is true that stopping pool selling would close the race track, it follows also that it would similarly close the poolrooms. So my poolroom clients, if they had their way in the matter, would hardly want me to proceed against the race track gambling."

"Then your motives are purely altruistic?" he was asked.

"Partly, but I have also personal reasons. I have every reason to hate the race track robbers, for they were responsible for a portion of my father's robbing me of my share in my father's fortune."

Mr. Lindsley said yesterday that the question raised by the prosecution of Buttle had already been decided by the Court of Appeals in a similar case, but that the race track people proposed to allow such investigation as might be desired.

LOST IN COFFEE DEAL THEY SAY

Five Complainants Appear in Court Against Broker Fredericks and Six Other Prisoners.

William Fredericks of 1,200 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn; William King, who has a coffee business at 66 Stone Street; Joseph Greene, address refused; James S. O'Brien, Albert H. Vliet, Henry Claman, and Joseph Meehan, all alleged to be connected with the East Indies Coffee Company, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with obtaining money by false representations. The allegation is that there was a scheme of advertising for a business partner with $2,000 to invest in the coffee business, money to be doubled, but that no profits ever emanated from the plan.

The complainants in the case are Dr. Billings of 225 West Eighty-sixth Street, who claims to have invested $2,100 on Fredericks's representations; Kreutzer of 267 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, who claims to have invested $2,100; Mr. Wise, who refuses to give his full name, but is said to live in Flatbush, Brooklyn, and who is interested to the tune of $1,000; Israel Wells of 110 East Eighty-ninth Street, who claims to have put in $5,000, and Stephen Hagen of 68 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, whose investment, he says, was $5,500.

Billings says he put up his money with Fredericks, but that he never saw any of the money, and the others say they heard nothing after investing their cash.

Nearly all the men were arrested separately, and it was not supposed at first that they were connected with one another, but it is alleged now that all are in the East Indies Coffee Company. All the complainants, in court yesterday, claimed to identify the men separately as the man or men they had dealt with. Magistrate Cornell adjourned the examination until next Friday morning. The men are under bonds.

NEVER HEARD OF DEVERY.

Brooklyn Magistrate Said So—"Kidding," Said Officer Short.

Robert Zimmermann was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on complaint of his wife, who charged him with abandonment. Officer James Short of the Charities Department, who made the arrest, explained to Magistrate Naumer that Zimmermann was employed as a bartender in a saloon at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

"That is where 'Big Bill' Devery used to hang out," said Short. "It's the original 'Pump.'"

"Where who used to hang out?" asked the court.

"'Big Bill' Devery," repeated Short.

"Devery? Devery?" said the court. "Never heard of him."

"I guess the Judge was kidding me," observed Short after Zimmermann had been commanded to pay his wife $4 a week.

E. C. Converse Sells Country Seat.

E. C. Converse, President of the Liberty National Bank and a Director in the United States Steel Corporation, has sold his country seat of about 150 acres at Bellehaven, Greenwich, Conn., to Col. Robert C. McKinney, President of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, who intends to make it his residence. The sale was negotiated by Broker Frederick Zittel.

MURPHY WANTS PUBLICITY

Tammany Leader Appeals to Have Open Inquiry Into Dock Board.

Justice Mayer to Consider Legal Question Involved—Mr. Krotel Takes Up the Investigation.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, sent his lawyer before Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday with a motion that the secret proceedings against Murphy and his colleagues on the Van Wyck Dock Board by District Attorney Jerome be held in public.

There is no case on record where a "John Doe" proceeding has been held in public, and the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that any proceeding prior to the issuing of warrants shall be held in private. Justice Mayer, however, said he would be glad to oblige Mr. Murphy if a way could be pointed out to him in which the proceeding could lawfully be held in public. To-day he will set a date when he will listen to argument on that point.

The motion, it was learned, is due to an effort on behalf of the District Attorney's office to get possession of the books of the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, a concern of which Mr. Murphy's brother, John J. Murphy, was Treasurer, and which received many favors from the old board. A subpœna duces tecum was issued by Justice Mayer and served on a clerk at the office of the company, in which the latter was commanded to appear forthwith with the books in a "criminal proceeding against Charles F. Murphy and others."

Peter A. Hendrick appeared before Justice Mayer in Chambers, and dwelt at length on the many public reports concerning criminal offenses on the part of Mr. Murphy as a result of a proceeding at which his client had not been present or represented by counsel, with an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. He said the unusual publicity which had been attendant upon the "secret" investigation had been injurious to his client.

"I ask," said Mr. Hendrick, "that Mr. Murphy be accorded his constitutional and legal rights to appear here at this examination, to be confronted by the witnesses produced on the part of the people, and to be accorded his legal rights to cross-examine those witnesses. His right to this, I think, your Honor, will become evident by an examination of the law."

"Let me interrupt you," said Justice Mayer, "so far as I am personally concerned, sitting in this matter as a Magistrate, I should be more than glad if it can be shown to me that this examination may be held in public, and that your client may appear before me and have the opportunity for cross-examination. The only difficulty under which I labor in endeavoring to ascertain some method whereby it can be held in public is that there is nothing before me showing that a crime has been committed, so as to justify me in issuing any warrants."

"There is an information before me, the contents of which at this time I am not permitted under the law, as I understand it, to disclose. Now, the only other proceeding that seems open is the proceeding known as the summons before the Magistrate, which is a statutory form which is a mere invitation for a person to come to the Magistrate, and that person may or may not accept that invitation. Now under a summons proceeding there is no power to compel the attendance of witnesses there is no power to punish a contumacious witness, and the proceeding is ordinarily an idle proceeding."

"Now, if you can point out to me how I may lawfully hold this proceeding in public and permit your client to be represented by counsel and to examine and cross-examine witnesses, I will most sincerely say that I will be very, very glad to do so."

Mr. Hendrick pointed out that District Attorney Jerome had already publicly announced that Mr. Murphy was one of the men accused in the information laid before the Mayor, and argued that the moment the accusing finger was pointed toward his client the right to have proceedings in secret and without the attendance of the defendant was forfeited.

Justice Mayer will receive briefs to-day on the motion to dismiss the charges against John A. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader, and Alderman Gaffney, who were arrested for getting the lease of a pier from the Van Wyck Dock Board when both were public officers. The John Doe hearings will not go on next week, because Justice Mayer is going to the country and will not allow any witnesses to be examined in his absence.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke was absent yesterday, and Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel took charge of the investigation. Mr. Krotel had a talk with Philip P. Donohue, President of the Anawanda Club, Murphy's district organization. Mr. Donohue in March, 1899, obtained a ten years' lease with privilege of renewal on a bathhouse at West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street for $250. The privilege includes a roof garden, a restaurant, and a cafe, and at a conservative estimate is valued at $10,000 a year.

Mr. Krotel learned from Donohue that he first became interested in the bathhouse while he was in charge of Post Office Branch F up town, and had heard that Postmaster Van Cott was going to turn him out. For the first ten months the privilege was held in the name of a third person, one Ira Smith, who represented Donohue. Mr. Donohue refused to tell Mr. Krotel how much the $200 privilege brought him in return each year.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DENIAL.

Voting Trustees Say There Is No Discrimination Against Holders of Unassented Certificates.

An impression believed to exist among some holders of the unassented voting trust certificates of the Southern Railway that they were being discriminated against because the Voting Trustees had refused to pay dividends on those certificates was responsible for the following explanatory statement issued yesterday:

"The privilege was given to the holders of the original voting trust certificates of proceeding them at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. and having them stamped, thereby giving their assent to an extension of the voting trust for five years from Oct. 15 last, or to Oct. 15, 1907. In case they did not wish to assent to the proposed extension of the voting trust they could surrender their certificates and receive in return the stock certificates of the Southern Railway Co.

"The agents of the Voting Trustees could not legally pay dividends on the unassented certificates, as for the holders of these certificates the voting trust no longer exists. It exists only for those who have assented to its extension. For those who have expired by limitation on Oct. 15 last, and, according to the provisions of the original voting trust agreement, the holders of unassented certificates were entitled to receive stock certificates.

"At no time has any barrier been put in the way of these certificates being issued to any original voting trust certificate holders who wished them. Any implication to the contrary regarding the agents of the Voting Trustees or the Southern Railway Company has been entirely without foundation. Dividends are paid upon the stock certificates of the company as well as upon the extended voting trust certificates."

REWARDED AFTER MANY YEARS.

Court Freed a Man Who Whipped a Bully More Than Four Decades Ago.

A gallant act performed forty-five years ago was at last rewarded yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn. A grizzled old Irishman named Graham was arraigned before Magistrate Naumer charged with intoxication.

"Were you drunk?" asked the court.

"Sure, your Worship," answered the prisoner. "I did have a drop or two."

"Let him go," ordered the court.

"Once," returned Graham, "it wur about forty-five years ago whin I wur but two days in the counthry."

"And what was the trouble?"

"Sure, I was walkin' down the strate when I saw a big broth of a spalpeen batin' the life out of a poor sick divil of a lad an' I sailed in an' gave the big one a lickin' which I'm thinkin' he hasn't forgot yet."

"Graham," said the court impressively, "a gallant deed like that should not go unrewarded even after forty-five years. Sentence suspended."

BUILDING WORK TO BEGIN

Nine Unions Notified of Resumption of Labor.

Others Have Accepted Terms of the Employers—Central Union to Act on Monday.

Nine unions in the building trades which have accepted the plan of arbitration of the Building Trades Employers' Association were notified yesterday by circular that work will be resumed in their respective trades at once. From 15,000 to 20,000 men will be put to work. This will be the first real break in the building shut-down, which started all over the city on May 15. The George A. Fuller Company employes will probably bring the total number of men at work up to 30,000.

The circulars to the laborers were issued after a general meeting of the Employers' Association, at which a report from the Board of Governors of the result of the conference with the representatives of the unions on Thursday was read. These are the unions whose members were notified:

Amalgamated Painters and Decorators, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.
United Unbusiness of New York.
Mosaic Workers' Association.
United Cement Masons' Union.
Modelers' League of America.
Mosaic and Terrazzo Mite Layers' Union.
Hexagon Labor Club of the Tile Layers' Helpers.
Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union.

Six of these unions are in the Board of Building Trades. The Electrical Workers' Union, which is in the Board of Building Trades, also decided yesterday to accept the plan of arbitration. W. K. Fertig, Secretary of the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association, said last evening that five additional unions had accepted the plan since the list was made out.

"Their letters will be turned over to the Board of Governors and acted on to-morrow," he added. "The board will meet daily and notify the unions that they can go to work as soon as the notifications are received over their respective seals."

The Board of Building Trades at its meeting yesterday heard reports from the unions which have accepted the arbitration agreement. No action was taken regarding them, as Monday was fixed on as the day for voting on the question of expelling them. William Fyfe, acting Secretary of the board, said after the meeting was over that five of the unions representatives of which attended the meeting of the board had signed the arbitration agreement. Twenty-nine had not signed it.

"The representatives of these twenty-nine unions did not all state very positively what they had done," he continued. "Some ignored the plan and others talked evasively about it."

Mervyn Feath, delegate of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, said his organization would not accept the plan of arbitration because it held that it was in conflict with an agreement already in existence between his union and the employing sheet metal workers.

GROUT ON JOHN DOE INQUIRY.

Declares Secret Aqueduct Board Proceedings More of Public Menace Than Alleged Offences.

Controller Grout yesterday issued a statement attacking the methods of District Attorney Jerome and Justice Mayer in the investigation of the Aqueduct Board.

"It seems to me," says the Controller, "that it is time for somebody to call attention to the unlawful and dangerous procedure followed by the District Attorney and the Magistrate in the criminal procedure pending against three of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

"Summonses have been served upon these Commissioners, entitled, 'In the criminal proceeding prosecuted by the people of the State of New York on the information of George R. Duval against William H. Ten Eyck, John P. Windolph, and John J. Ryan.' But notwithstanding that nothing is more thoroughly settled in the laws of this State, or in the history of every English-speaking people, than that all legal proceedings shall be public, this legal proceeding is held in secret; and the defendants are not allowed to be present either in person or by counsel when the witnesses against them are examined, and have not a chance to confront those witnesses and cross-examine them. As if this were not offense enough against the laws of this State, the complainant and his representatives and agents are permitted to be present, and each day at the close of the proceedings to detail by statements to the press various accusations and allegations and testimony said to have been brought out at the so-called hearing. Then when the Justice's attention is called to this situation, he commits the additional absurdity of threatening to punish the people who make public the things which, if true, ought to have been public throughout.

"The whole thing is an injustice and much more dangerous as a public offense than the sum total of all the things charged against the Aqueduct Commissioners. I protest against it as a citizen and as a member of the bar, and the press of the city watchful of the rights of the people, ought not to permit such oppressive and unlawful legal proceedings to continue."

Controller Grout said that in the year and a half that he has been ex-officio a member of the Aqueduct Commission he has seen nothing there to raise the slightest doubt of their integrity or desire to perform their official duties properly, or of their capacity to perform them properly.

JEROME ANSWERS FOR TRAIN.

Tells Aqueduct Commissioners' Counsel That the Accused Will Be Heard.

The law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge yesterday received the following letter from District Attorney Jerome in reply to their letter of July 8:

"I beg to acknowledge yours of July 8, informing me that you represent the three Aqueduct Commissioners whose official conduct is being inquired into, and asking that in a spirit of fairness I train should disclaim some statements in the newspapers purporting to come from him and deny that he had expressed prejudgment of the case.

"The attitude of my office in regard to this inquiry is simply that of seeking to have performed whether or not a crime has been committed. Neither Mr. Train nor myself have expressed any opinion as to the criminality of either of the three gentlemen. I beg to refer you to my letters of June 16 and June 24, 1903, addressed to the Hon. William H. Ten Eyck, President of the Aqueduct Commissioners, in which I say:

"'I have decided to refer the whole matter to Mr. Arthur Train, one of my assistants, with instructions to hear everything that can be said on both sides and determine whether the matter is one with which I as District Attorney have anything to do,' and further, 'However, I assure you that you will have ample opportunity to be heard.'

"I have made it a rule, and one from which I have never departed, not to contradict anything of any kind published in the newspapers. I see no reason in this case to depart from that rule."

NO ONE WANTED THE FIREMEN.

Each Maiden Lane Janitor Insisted That There Was No Blaze.

With smoke showing above the block bounded by Broadway, John, and Nassau Streets, and Maiden Lane, the engines were called to Box 33, Broadway and Maiden Lane, yesterday afternoon. The firemen got to the box quick enough to see traces of the smoke overhead and a thin reef of smoke blowing up through seatings at Broadway and Maiden Lane.

Certain that they had a big fire to handle, the engines hooked to water plugs, and lines of hose were laid in record time, while the crews of the trucks, with axes and polehooks, rushed from building to building in the fire zone only to be waved back by irate janitors with declarations that the fire was not on the premises they guarded.

Chief Devanney decided that the Jewelers' Building, at 9, 11, and 13 Maiden Lane, was the seat of the trouble, and insisted on going to the cellar, despite the hallman's objections. The chief found that a big window casement had caught fire from a steam boiler nearby, and had filled the area and shaft in the centre of the block and the neighboring cellars with smoke. The blaze had been extinguished about the time the engines arrived.

Chief Devanney spoke his mind to the hallman. "You misled us and told us the fire was in Broadway," he said. "Some day you will be glad to have us come straight here. We aren't in this business to be fooled. We are here for the strictest kind of business."

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S VICTORY.

Other Lines Agree to a New Coal Schedule to New England Points.

The difficulty between the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the Reading, the Jersey Central, and other railroads regarding the rates to be charged for the carrying of anthracite coal to New England points was adjusted yesterday at a meeting of the traffic managers of those roads, held at the offices of the Trunk Line Association.

The New Haven line asserted that it was entitled to a greater percentage of the rates now charged, and that the rates to many points were not as high as they should be. It was agreed yesterday that some of the claims of the New Haven were just, and it was decided that new schedules should be put into effect as soon as practicable. It is understood that these schedules are to be ready some time next week. The schedules will be on the same basis as those of the Erie and the Ontario and Western via the Newburg gateway. The outcome of the conference was considered in railroad circles as a substantial victory for the New Haven line.

OLD TWEED RESIDENCE SOLD.

Structure Whence Famous Boodler Escaped in 1875 Changes Hands.

The building 647 Madison Avenue, at one time the home of William M. Tweed, and the scene of his escape from Warden Dunham, has been sold by Mrs. A. P. Burgess through Broker Herbert A. Sherman. The buyers are the Madison Avenue Real Estate Company, of which Albert I. Sire is President, and which also owns the seven-story building on the adjoining southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. A similar structure will probably be erected on the site of the old Tweed house.

It was from one of the rear windows on the second floor of this dwelling that Tweed made his famous escape on Dec. 4, 1875, while visiting ostensibly in the custody of Warden Dunham and a keeper from Ludlow Street Jail. His escape was made possible by a complete disguise effected by shaving off his beard and donning a wig and gold spectacles. He made his way to Florida and Cuba and thence to Spain, where he was finally recognized.

DECISION ON THIRD TRACK.

Justice Truax Declares That Elevated Road May Run Its Lines, but Awards Damages.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Henry B. Anchincloss, who sought to restrain the Manhattan Railway Company from operating its third track on the west side on the ground that it was a nuisance. He also demanded damages for the injuries suffered by him.

"To enforce the plaintiff's strict legal right (if he has any) to have the third track removed would impose great hardship on the defendant," says the court; "in fact, would impose irreparable injury on the defendant, and would curtail its ability to serve the public, while, if the plaintiff is injured, he can be compensated for his injury by money damages."

Justice Truax awards the plaintiff $9,000 for his fee damages, and $2,000 for the rental damages to his property.

PLANS OF H. O'NEILL & CO.

Improvements Will Give More Room in Dry Goods Store.

Alterations of an extensive character are now in progress at the dry goods store of H. O'Neill & Co. at Sixth Avenue, Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets. New flooring is being put in throughout the building, and five new elevators are being installed, making a total of twelve in the store. Several new entrances will be arranged and two stairways cut for patrons to enter the basement.

By these and other changes considerable space will be added to the main floor, and on the third floor also extra space for business will be gained by the transfer of the office of the firm to the fifth floor.

Two buildings on Twentieth Street, just acquired, will allow the establishment of a model kitchen and restaurant and an emergency hospital for the employes of O'Neill's, to be further looked and dressed in accommodations. Meals to employes will be served at cost.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHAT AMOUNTS TO A PARTNERSHIP.—An interesting discussion as to what amounts to a partnership is to be found in the case of Teed vs. Parsons (60 Northeastern Reporter, 1044.) It was there held that an organization for religious and social purposes, known as the Koreshan Unity, the members putting in their property, living as one family, and having everything in common, without any elements of profit sharing, or business for the common benefit, is not a partnership so that a note executed by one of the members, without proof of express authority, will be binding upon the others. The Court said: "Even if the Koreshan Unity could be said to be a partnership, its character is such that the authority of one partner to bind the others by the execution of promissory notes would not be implied. In partnerships not commercial in their nature, such as those of lawyers, doctors, and others called 'non-trading,' one partner cannot bind the other by the execution of promissory notes, unless authority is expressly given or recognized by all the parties, or implied from their general business habits. The issue of negotiable paper by such partnerships is generally neither customary nor necessary, and there is no implied authority from the existence of the partnership. The Court, after calling attention to the fact that the association was not engaged in trade or of a commercial character, continued: "It is true that the plaintiff testified that the Koreshan Unity was of the nature of a partnership, but what will constitute a partnership is a question of law, and her conclusion as to the law did not establish the fact. A partnership is a creature of the law merchant, and its origin is founded in that law which is the outcome of mercantile necessities, and enforced by the courts. One essential feature which must be always present to constitute a partnership is that it is formed for business purposes. It is a voluntary association, arising out of a contract for the purpose of carrying on a joint undertaking with the object of making a profit to be shared among the partners. Every definition of a partnership includes the purpose of business and profit. It is a combination of two or more persons of capital, or labor, or skill, or some or all of these, for the purpose of business, for the common benefit."

SAFETY OF STREET NOT GUARANTEED BY RAILROAD COMPANY.—For a conductor to stop a street car and call to an intending passenger to "come on" will not render the railroad company liable in an action for damages for injuries received by the plaintiff in falling into a ditch in the street. The Appellate Division of this city, in giving this decision, said, in part, by Justice Patterson: "The only attribution of negligence that can be made in this case is that the defendant's servants stopped the car at a dangerous place in the highway after having invited the plaintiff to enter upon the car, knowing that it was a dangerous place and failing to give warning to the plaintiff that it was dangerous. The point at which the car stopped was not the usual stopping place. It stopped, however, at the signal of the plaintiff. The call of the conductor was doubtless an invitation to the plaintiff to enter the car, but it was not an invitation to the plaintiff to proceed along the roadway of the street rather than upon the sidewalk. The plaintiff chose his own route along the roadway; he did not choose it either under the direction or guidance of the conductor, and it would be extending the rule of liability far beyond what has been adjudged in any case to which our attention has been called to hold that a street railway company guarantees or insures the safety of a public highway along which an intending passenger chooses to move, in order to reach a car which has overrun its usual stopping place and is waiting for that intending passenger to enter."

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVE POOR

Promising Scheme for City Institution on a Large Scale.

To be Located on High Ground in Orange or Rockland County, and Devoted Largely to Incipient Cases.

The project of a tuberculosis hospital, to be founded by the City of New York for the treatment of indigent cases, on high ground back of the Hudson in Orange or Rockland County, appears likely of realization. The plan and scope of the humanitarian scheme have been discussed in administration circles for several months and they may be laid before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or come before the Board of Aldermen, which took the last initiative in the matter during the present month.

Mayor Low has all the details of the needs and capacity of the proposed institution from Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle of the Health Department and Commissioner Homer Folks of the Charities Department, and many scientific men, and is expected to give the project his full attention and aid to a consummation. It was stated semi-officially yesterday that the hospital will cost with the land on which it will be built and by which it will be surrounded—it will of necessity be isolated and have extensive grounds—from $250,000 to $500,000. It is also asserted that it will be made an adjunct of the Department of Charities and placed under the control of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue Hospital with, undoubtedly, relations with the Health Department.

Of the capacity of the projected consumptives' sanitarium and other data little was learned yesterday, as Mayor Low was not accessible and Commissioner Folks is on vacation. Commissioner Lederle was not disposed to give full information in regard to what he had done in the matter without the sanction of the Mayor, but said:

"There is no question of there being a crying need of such an institution. I would like to see this administration carry out the project at the earliest possible date. There are good prospects for this, as Mayor Low has always been in favor of such humanitarian aims."

"All I can say for my department is that it has furnished the Board of Aldermen with the information and statistics called for in its preamble and resolution of April 14 last. Since then I have made a special report to Mayor Low on the subject."

The conviction that the city tuberculosis hospital was a crying need, with from 25,000 to 35,000 incipient cases of the disease in the five boroughs which make up the city, came several years ago, and officials and lay sanitarians devised several plans to alleviate the suffering of the consumptives. After the passage of the act which authorized cities of the first class in this State to select and purchase sites for tuberculosis hospitals, through their Health Departments, and with the consent of the State Board of Health and other authorities having jurisdiction at the place chosen, a committee of the Charities Organization Society waited on Dr. Lederle and urged him to exercise the power and authority conferred by the law on the New York Health Department. Opportunity for action was afforded promptly, C. W. Fowler of this city offered ninety-five acres of land at Central Valley, Orange County, an ideal site, for the hospital, the scheme of which had been elaborately mapped out.

Opposition immediately developed from the Midwinter Club, of which Mr. Fowler-man is a member, which had territory adjacent to Mr. Fowler's proffered tract, and a bill was rushed through the Legislature adding to the restrictions on foundings such hospitals in cases where the county and local Supervisors and the Central Valley plan fell through.

The Board of Aldermen at its session of April 14 last adopted a series of preambles and resolutions which urged the establishment of a city hospital for tuberculosis patients. They set forth that consumption can be cured or arrested, especially in its early stages, by proper treatment, that the means at the disposal of the city are totally inadequate, that the poor are the greatest sufferers from ill health, and that the board favored the establishment by the city in its near neighborhood of a hospital for the treatment of consumptives within the shortest possible time.

The Commissioner of Charities was called upon to prepare a report on the establishment of such an institution, stating what ground was necessary, the type of building needed, cost of land and structure, and other details, and to submit it to the Board of Estimate with a request for an appropriation. The Health Commissioner was requested to give sanitary data and statistics on the subject and to state as he has done affirmatively whether in case sufficient hospital accommodation were provided to take care of all cases of consumption that should develop there would be any scientific basis for the belief that consumption as a scourge—that is to say one of the leading causes of death—could be abolished in this city, and, if so, in what period of time.

TO AID WOMEN CONSUMPTIVES.

Charities Society Wishes $5,000 to Provide Pure Air and Food.

Some months ago the Charity Organization Society made a public appeal for the sum of $5,000 for the purpose of opening a country home for young women who are afflicted by lung troubles, and who, with wholesome air and suitable diet for a period of a few months, may be expected to recover full health. Two thousand dollars was received in answer to this appeal—not sufficient to enable the plan proposed to be carried out, but sufficient to provide until the present time for board in private families for a limited number of patients.

The need which was then pointed out still exists. For $5,000 a suitable house could be rented and equipped and kept in charge of twenty patients cared for during the year. While the need exists throughout the entire year, it is especially desirable that those who are in the incipient stage of tuberculosis should have the opportunity to live in the country during the cold months, and should have an opportunity to partake of wholesome food. Contributions of any amount for this purpose will be especially appreciated at this time. Sums sent for this purpose to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

INDICTMENT PLEASES COURT.

Judge Aspinall Receives Bill Against Burglar to Whom He Gave Five Years for "Sassing" Him.

Andrew Brown, the young man who after being sentenced to four years' imprisonment by Judge Aspinall of the Kings County Court last week "sassed" the Court and had five years added to his sentence, was again indicted for burglary yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury. He is charged with having been implicated in the robbery of a restaurant at 60 Atlantic Avenue on Feb. 4.

"I am very much pleased at your action in this matter," said Judge Aspinall to the Grand Jury. "This is the man for whom so much sympathy has been expressed and over whom so much fuss has been made. We will put this indictment in the safe, and when he has served his sentence we will try him again."

When Brown was sentenced last week he expressed the wish in court that Judge Aspinall would "croak" before he left the bench.

SUSPECTED MAN SET FREE.

Pettit Was Arrested Because of Letter Left by Woman Suicide.

Thomas Pettit, who was arrested Thursday night on suspicion of having caused the death of "Willie" Sanders, was set free by Coroner Jackson yesterday.

Mrs. Jeannette Sanders, a widow, who committed suicide on Tuesday night at 98 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, left a note reading:

"Thomas Gilbert is responsible for this. He has wrecked my home and my condition and has killed our poor son Willie with ill-usage."

Inspector McCluskey ordered the arrest of Pettit, who is also known as Gilbert. There was no other evidence against him.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WE PUBLISH with pleasure this week a letter from Whittier's biographer, Samuel T. Pickard, in which he asks the assistance of readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW in securing information concerning Dr. Weld, to whom Whittier inscribed his poem, "The Countess." An interesting point in Mr. Pickard's published letter is the identification of the schoolmaster in "Snowbound." In a private letter to the editor he says: "This schoolmaster has generally been confounded with the poem 'To My Old Schoolmaster,' which is addressed to Joshua Coffin, who was a brother of my mother." Mr. Pickard was told by Whittier that Coffin was not the man, but the poet could not remember the name of the schoolmaster of "Snowbound" for some weeks. Then he recalled the name, Haskell, and the fact that the man was from Maine. Haskell was not graduated from the classical department of Dartmouth, and his name, therefore, does not appear in the catalogue. But J. T. Trowbridge, as Mr. Pickard learned after Whittier's death, knew Haskell, though he had never identified him with the schoolmaster of "Snowbound," and from Mr. Trowbridge Mr. Pickard obtained the clue which enabled him to trace Haskell's later career. Mr. Pickard feels sure that there are, among our older readers, some who will remember Dr. Weld because he was an eccentric man, odd alike in his costume and carriage. The photograph of him that Whittier treasured represents "a very old man with tousled hair."

For some reason that may be explainable, books on philosophy and the symbols of philosophers are almost as numerous nowadays as books on industrial progress and the problems. A third edition of Dr. Paul Carus's "Fundamental Problems: The Method of Philosophy as a Systematic Arrangement of Knowledge" has just been added to the number. This is made up entirely of editorial articles contributed by the author to The Open Court, revised and strengthened after having been "exposed to the criticism of thoughtful readers." Dr. Carus contends that there is nothing original in his book. He has "endeavored to introduce as little as possible of his personality and his private sympathies with or antipathies against other solutions." His essay on "Form and Formal Thought" Dr. Carus considers "the historical development of Kantism broadened by later inquiries, matured by criticisms, and adapted to the needs of our time." He urges the dignity of philosophy as "the science of science," insists that religion and ethics are "applied philosophy," and, while proposing "a philosophy of the most radical free thought, that is no negativism, no agnosticism and no metaphysical mysticism, but a systematic arrangement of positive facts," protests against "the fashionable free thought of to-day."

Miss Cary, in her exceedingly temperate and sympathetic appreciation of the new volume of prose essays of that versatile but elusive genius, Mr. "Billy" Yeats, which we publish this week, does ample justice to Mr. Yeats's sincerity as the poet of Irish lore, to the good quality of his style, which, as Mr. Yeats does not hesitate to explain is "himself," and to the range of his knowledge. Mr. Yeats well deserves the consideration and esteem of men and women of cultivation. He is profoundly interesting even when he gives his expression to his idea that his beloved Ireland is to be the scene of great goings-on in the future, that, in short, "the spirit of man" there "may be about to wed the soil of the world." To most of us, however, it seems that, whatever may happen to Ireland, Mr. Yeats will never achieve greatness until he gets rid of his littlenesses, his trifling with mysticism, his attempt to foist unstable plays upon the popular theatre, (which must appeal to the multitude or go to the wall,) and his perpetual gagging at "criticism," when much of his own best work is precisely that—criticism from a somewhat restricted point of view.

The suggestion that the popularity of the game of cards called bridge caused poor business in the book market has led to the establishment of a new correspondence column in the London weekly newspaper which printed it, The Outlook. One contributor suggests that rather than bridge, typewriters and short-hand amanuenses have caused the trouble, by making the authors' work easy. The kind of reading easy writing makes is proverbial. Another ignores bridge and lays the blame upon the poor quality of current fiction and the increase of volumes of reminiscences. "Truly appalling," he cruelly says, "is the twaddle that finds publishers nowadays, though not apparently a market, in that special department of so-called 'literature.'" A third, a country bookseller, gravely suggests a close season of two months each year in the publishing business, so that dealers may leisurely dispose of their accumulated stock. Meanwhile, though complaints of bad business in the English book trade continue, the manager of Hatchard's, the big book shop in Piccadilly, announces a good demand for many recent books, including Gissing's "Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft"; "The Circle," by Miss Thurston; "The Pit," by Frank Norris; "The Grey Wig," by Hengwill; "Lady Rose's Daughter," "Figs in Clover," Brion's "Biographical Sketches"; "Twelve Types," by Mr. Chesterton, and the same writer's "Browning"; "Isabella D'Este," by Julia Cartwright; Mrs. Carlyle's "Letters," the edition de luxe of Ruskin's works, and Prof. Raleigh's "Wordsworth."

Alfred Harmsworth of The London Daily Mail, William Hill of The Westminster Gazette, and Maurice Ernst of the Vienna Tagblatt are announced as editors of a new International Encyclopædia of Journalism, to be published in London, and in the English language, but to deal with the history of the newspaper in all days and its present development. Biographical sketches of famous journalists are to be included.

IDEAS OF MR. YEATS.

A New Volume of Striking Prose Essays by the Irish Poet.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ELISABETH LUTHER CARY.

BY THE extraordinary beauty of his accomplishment, Mr. Yeats has won for himself a hearing with serious readers upon any question he may choose to discuss. In this collection of papers on many subjects a singular unity of impression is produced from the preoccupation of the author's mind with what to him is the greatest of all tasks, the task of fitting himself to express the spirit of his own country. This spirit is already beginning to be recognized as one of the most poetic in the world, and its poetry is quite unlike any other poetry. It emphasizes the dreaming side of the human mind, and suggests a very early life of the world in which human passion and sentiment were inextricably interwoven with belief in magic, with faith in the supernatural, and with a brooding imagination that gave curious meanings to all created things. To recapture this delicate sky obliviance of feeling and fancy demands a patient as well as a sensitive mind. Long ago Mr. Yeats discovered that in order to write of Ireland in the Irish way he must put aside a style suitable to Italian or Eastern life and form for himself a style shaped by study of purely Irish subjects. His argument, which appears most clearly in the essay on "Ireland and the Arts," is the argument of all the writers who have moved hearts. He says:

> It was years before I could rid myself of Shelley's Italian light, but now I think my style is myself. I might have found more of Ireland if I had written in Irish, but I have found a little, and I have found all myself. I am persuaded that if the Irishmen who are painting conventional pictures or writing conventional books on alien subjects, which have been worn away like pebbles on the shore, would do the same, that they, too, might find themselves. Even the landscape painter who paints a place that he loves, and that no other man has painted, soon discovers that no style learned in the studios is wholly fitted to his purpose. And I cannot but believe that if our painters of Highland cattle and snow-covered barns were to care enough for their country to care for what makes it different from other countries they would discover, when struggling, it may be, to paint the exact gray of the bare Burren hills, and of a sudden, it may be, a new style, their very selves. * * * And I do not think with unbroken pleasure of our scholars who write about German writers or about periods of Greek history. I always remember that they could give us a number of little books which would tell—each book for some one country or some one parish—the verses, or the stories, or the events that would make every lane or mountain a man can see from his own door an excitement in his imagination. I would have some of them leave that work of theirs which will never lack hands, and begin to dig in Ireland, the garden of the future, understanding that here in Ireland the spirit of man may be about to wed the soil of the world.

This frame of mind belongs to the artist to whom form, color and plan are the symbols of emotion, and as an artist Mr. Yeats gains his victories. He clothes a profoundly mystical spirit in definite beautiful forms as he has learned to do through the toil and drill to which all artists must submit. He speaks with mournful humor of his boyish conviction that one must write without care and with a gusty energy independent of special measures.

> I had a conviction, which indeed I have still, that one's verses should hold as in a mirror the colors of one's own climate and scenery in their right proportions, and when I found my verses too full of the reds and yellows Shelley gathered in Italy, I thought for two days of getting things right, not as I should now by making my rhythms faint and nervous and filling my images with a certain coldness, a certain wintry wildness, but by eating little and sleeping upon a board.

No one who knows these faint and nervous rhythms, these wild and cold images, can doubt that Mr. Yeats has mastered now the great secret of fitting the idea to the symbol that expresses it. The question that arises from reading this very sincere book of his is, whether his ability as an artist is sufficiently strong to hold him to the beautiful external world which makes so largely for our sanity, peace and power. Peter Hickson, himself a painter, said in writing of Rossetti that if the latter had not been by nature a painter his poetry would have been vague, thin and visionary. That his mind was of so mystical a quality that if he had not been very strongly aware of external forms his verses would have been intangible. It was, indeed, the combination in Rossetti of direct vision and firm thought with intense desire to explore the spiritual world that made him an absolutely singular genius not to be confused with any subject of any time or place. This fine-

*IDEAS OF GOOD AND EVIL. By W. B. Yeats. New York: The Macmillan Company. 8vo.

LONG ISLAND.

Its History from the First White Settlement Told by Rufus Rockwell Wilson.

"Will get farther and farther away from the beginnings of American history, popular interest in the Colonial life, the manners, and the characters of the founders increases. To this is due the multiplication of histories written in a popular vein and a picturesque style, such as this one of Mr. Wilson's, who has previously dealt in the same interesting matter with New York City, with Washington City, and with other phases of the earlier American history. His story of the first settlements of Long Island, the development of that region and the part it has played in the earlier and later chapters of American history is well told. It is not perhaps a work of great originality, and Mr. Wilson has not hesitated to help himself freely to long quotations from Prudden, Van Pelt, and others who have preceded him in the field, but he has helped himself skilfully. His narrative is picturesque and attractive, and he has discovered Long Island history fruity and entertainingly in his narrative.

The discoveries of the earliest voyagers naturally overlaps in many portions that of Manhattan Island, for the two were for a time under the same Dutch and English Governments. It was by Verrazzano's ship that Misery Minion first sickened in 1524 and it was on the shores of that bay that he had his main feast "great store of wyne, venison, and chickens," living in "tents as pleasant with green and flowers and goodly trees as ever they had seen, and VERY sweet smelles came from them." They were the Canarsie Indians, and it is interesting to note how not only the name of the tribe but other words of Indian origin are preserved in Long Island names—Nyandanya, Manhtuhs, Manemapoes, Matinecocks, Shinnecocks, &c., as were later the Dutch names. It is interesting to note, too, to have proof on actual tattoo mark on Long Island, to why the ones on Manhattan, were acquired by purchase. It is thus that a generation since the original purchase of "Five-pattern Marks of Indian corn," by which the tenure of the Penn-pell-Indian corporation on Islands Neck, as granted by the Lord of Scotch Manor in the deed of 1720, was observed to lapse.

Under the Dutch rule five towns were established on Long Island. The first voyage were from that ship, the New Netherland, that brought the first colonists to Manhattan—a company of Walloons, who made their homes on the present site of the navy yard. Fort Nassau de Renselr did not suffice for the ample colony after he had settled at the "Wael-bogte," which was soon call Wallabout, for some afterward his brother, the "Patroon of Rensselaer," is reported living there with his eleven children and their descendants, numbering 160. The first manor in operation, grown up about the navy yard, established in 1629, at the Yost de Patton Bouwt; but the formal constitution of the town was made in accordance with the recommendation of the West India Company to foster the principle of the English in town-founding, and was named Breuckelen, from an ancient village in Holland. Then followed Amersfoort (Flatlands), Midwout (Flatbush), New Utrecht, and Boswyck, more familiar to us as Bushwick. These were the five Dutch towns of Kings County, and their inhabitants were the most substantial of farmers.

Negro slavery existed, but with the civilian system that permeated it more it dissatisfied with the master to seek another purchaser for himself; and there were of course, indentured apprentices and servants to whom the masters bound themselves to give, at the end of their terms of service, various gifts ranging from "a new Bible" to a cow and a complete outfit of clothes for a maid servant; or, for a smith, "clothes for the Sabbath day," tools, pairs of tongs, and two hammers. Mr. Wilson gives an entertaining chapter on "Dutch Days and Ways." Most known the mode of life in Manhattan, and therefore, presumably, on Long Island, for there is not apparently much record of any distinguishing features of Long Island life.

The Dutch authority, while history was making under the Dutch Governors of New Netherlands, was never more than nominal over the eastern portion of the island. The English were pressing in upon the land the Dutch claimed, beginning with Lyon Gardiner—the first English settler within the present State of New York—who bought Gardiner's Island, with the power to make himself all laws necessary for Church and State, observing the forms "agreeable to God, the King, and the practice of the country." He is notable as one of those few Englishmen, like Roger Williams, who knew how to gain the friendship and trust of the Indians and was never betrayed by them. Though the first English settlers of the larger island of Manhattan were promptly suppressed by the Dutch, they were immediately followed by more successful bands at Southampton, who bought the land of the Indians for sixteen coats and "threescore baskets of Indian corn"; at Southold, Easthampton, Hamptons, Setauket, and Brookhaven. There are unusual records of the strict supervision of affairs at the latter town, of resolutions enacted against "the younger sort of people in discouraging of vain things and running of races," which clearly show the New England provenance of the people there.

Much of the later history of the western end of Long Island is closely bound up with the history of Manhattan and is familiar to us from that point of view. The island was the scene of some important episodes of the Revolution. Many of the people were loyal to the King at that outset, and a patriot force had to be sent to Queens County to disarm the Tories. There was even a plot hatched at Flatbush to capture or poison Washington after he had come to New York in 1776. The battle of Long Island was the first set engagement of the war, and Nathan Hale's hazardous scouting trip was made on Long Island. It was in the position of a suggested territory after Washington retired into New Jersey; the officers of Sackets was the headquarters of the British Army, and the farmers of Flatbush, Jamaica, and their wives, were the forced hosts of the captured American officers under parole, who were quartered upon them. And, as everybody knows, the horrors of the Jersey and the other prison ships were perpetrated upon the Brooklyn shore.

Almost half of Mr. Wilson's book is devoted to the history of Brooklyn and its suburbs from the time when it first became an incorporated village in 1816 down to the consolidation with the greater city across the East River. The closer connection which stimulated its marvelous growth was first established by Fulton's steam ferryboat of 1814, that superseded the "horse boats" propelled by treadmills and the earlier ones, rigged with mast and sails. The historian is full of interesting memories of the last century of Brooklyn life—of Fort Hamilton with St. John's Church, where Lee and Stonewall Jackson were devout worshippers; of Plymouth Church and Beecher, of the civil war and Sanitary work, of Greenwood's consecration to it of the Heights; the bridging of the East River; the adventures of Phineas Staunton, and many more; and he has chronicled fully the modern steps in the civic and social development of the city. The book has many half-tone illustrations, picturing interesting and historic points on Long Island, and in appendices are given two important documents—the Rev. Jonas Michaelius's letter of 1628, describing life in Manhattan, and George Fenwick Lathrop's "True Story of Capt. Kidd," in length.

The English Lakes.

LAKE COUNTRY SKETCHES. By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle. Illus. Pp. x.-341. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Canon Rawnsley had been struck by the quick forgetfulness of Tennyson by the people of the old home, in Lincolnshire, so when he came to reside in the Lake Country he had a natural wish to find out how far the memory of Wordsworth still lingered there, how far his works had made their way into the cottages and farmhouses of the valleys, and how far the farm folk of Westmoreland and Cumberland had really been penetrated by Wordsworth. He begins his "Lake Country Sketches" with some interesting addresses of the people he found there in generations of an age. What he found seems to show little more than the impression that they had formed of "Wudsworth" as outsiders, and to establish Wordsworth's seclusion, the distance he kept from them and their cottage homes. He seldom entered the "hole where poverty lie," and Canon Rawnsley suggests that for this reason he was little or forgotten quite honestly, perhaps the faults of the people nearest whom he lived.

Wordsworth's rank in the first permanent of whom we are introduced. She noticed him in the charge of composition in this point:

"Mr. Wordsworth went mooning and loafing about, and she, Miss Dorothy, kept close behind him, still she picked up the bits as by her 'em talk, and she'd go home and put 'em on paper for him. And even then he very well more as how she didn't understand her notions some out of 'em, and I doubt there be many 'ave much short them either himself. However, there's a any luck o' fowk as walk, that way."

From his brother we learn that he had an antipathy to veal, but was very partial to bream, and was "a great walker I' deales." poorly dressed. "He'd a hat you, seeme on it you was nobbut a ocean," and plainly didn't care for children, or else he would have spoken to the butcher's boy. The gardener's bill at Rydal Mount had more to tell that to the point. The country people "thowt it'n queer on him"; there are points and points, and "Wudsworth's was not for me to do so." He never did the thing in any man's house in these parts." And here, too, is corroboration as to the "clumsiness." More to the point again, in connection:

He would put his head a bit forward and put his hands behind his back. And then he would start a-humming, and it was hum, hum, hum,

A TURK'S DIARY.

His Views of Moslem Social Customs and Religion—Constantinople Life.*

THE writer of the "Diary of a Turk" informs readers that he was born in the old town of Angora, Asia Minor, famous not alone for its silky cats and goats, but also for its historical and archæological importance. Many stories of a miraculous character were repeated in the family to which the writer of the book belonged. But the author quotes an Arab saying, which reads: "The responsibility of vouching for the fact lies with the narrator."

Respect for the mother is one of the laws laid down by the Prophet. A beautiful precept in the Koran reads: "Paradise is beneath the ground over which mothers walk." At the school the punishment was the bastinado. The author writes: "I received fifty strokes on the soles of my feet, twenty of them for my ill-behavior, fifteen for my stupidity, and fifteen for my incapacity to learn arithmetic." Girls were struck with the rod on the palms of the hands. The author writes: "The bastinado is regarded in England as a practice of peculiar barbarity, but in Turkey the belief in its good effects still largely prevails. 'The rod is a gift from Heaven,' is a common saying in our language." After having left school, the lad was placed under the charge of his uncle, who had occupied some Government position in Constantinople. The uncle is thus described:

Although thoroughly honest, sober, and pious in the extreme, he had fallen into some of the old failings and habits of Constantinople officialdom, such as polygamy. When I went to his house I had three wives all living together, with their numerous children and many female attendants, in his harem—that is to say, in the ladies' section of his house. His wives were all Circassians. He bought, emancipated, and married them at different times, and, unlike some other polygamists, he kept them in one house. . . . Before marrying these three Circassian wives, my uncle had been married to a lady in whose lifetime he could not take advantage of the existence of polygamy, because she was the daughter of a family of social distinction.

The author of the "Diary" presents his ideas on polygamy and its practice. He writes: "Those who are not Mohammedans are unreasonably prejudiced against it. 'It is not a Turkish, but a Moslem custom. Our Turk insists that there is no end of false conceptions concerning his countrymen. The European believes that in the Mohammedan East a follower of the Prophet can marry as many women as he pleases. 'This idea is not only grotesque, but mistaken.' Commiserating his own married countrymen, the diarist writes:

'There are thousands of men who would consider themselves fortunate if they could marry a single woman; while, on the other hand, there are thousands who would be happy to get rid of the single wife they have. And many who can manage to keep two, not to say any more, wives in peace and can cope with the requirements of each, must be an exceptionally brave person. Wives are not all religiously obedient in the East, just as all men are not tyrants. . . . It has been proved that in many parts of the Ottoman Empire the number of women does not exceed that of the men, a fact which alone is enough to show the absurdity of the notion prevailing in England about the plurality of wives in that country.

The harem, the author insists, does not resemble in the least the pictures drawn by Europeans. It is not a place where a man's wives are alone kept. In the harem his mother, his sisters, and his daughters live. The little children are cared for in the harem. Ideas of the fair one of the harem, taken from advertisements, are silly. She does not pass her time idling on couches, eating sweetmeats, "dressing down to the dawn on a pouch in the presence of others is considered by Turkish woman virginity of the most disgraceful kind." The diarist condemns, however, the seclusion of women, and he thinks that the practice tends to restrict their intelligence, for the sons of such mothers "cannot keep pace with the people of Europe in the path of progress." How does it happen that so many of the wives of the Turks are Circassians? The simple reason is that they are better looking than the native ladies. The author writes: "They are for the most part pleasant; a fat woman is quite uncommon among the Circassians of unmixed blood." They also are mostly Mohammedans. There is Circassian blood in the veins of almost all the members of existing dynasties of the Mohammedan rulers. The Circassians have no liking for Russian rule, and if the choice obtains are very glad to leave their own country.

The uncle having decided to make Constantinople his home, the nephew followed him. He was sent to school, and he describes the character of those seats of learning. The school the young man attended was a quasi-theological one and called a medressah. In Constantinople there are over a hundred of them. Attending the medressahs and the passing of an examination exempt the student from military conscription. The school of the diarist, he declared, was filthy. The students called softas have taken part in many revolutions, being in favor of reform. "The Sultan, whose marvelous power and success in crushing everything which might endanger his despotic personal rule, has paralyzed the collective influence of the softas, so that they can no longer be the political tools of any power that may arise to oppose him." After three years in the school the author enjoyed his first vacation. Up to that time he had his prejudices, but now he became acquainted with some English people and changed his views. Returning to Constantinople he became a student in a legal college. It did not take a long time for him to discover that the only law in Turkey was the command of the Sultan, and that "the present Hamidian tyranny has destroyed all the confidence of the people in the new courts." Then there came the news to the author that he had been made a conscript. Though the law exempted him, it was only with great difficulty that he escaped military service. The fact, however, that he had entered into a controversy with the War Office placed him on the black list.

Invectives directed against the Sultan are constant. The diarist has no liking for the Emperor of Germany; "his [the Emperor's] telegrams and visits to Constantinople have been the principal factor in encouraging Abd-ul-Hamid in the continuation of his policy of oppression." A curious chapter is the one which treats of Moslem influence in India. We all know how large is the number of the followers of the Prophet in Hindostan. The author wonders what England would do in case of a quarrel concerning religion there. The answer, we think, would be of the purest Jingo character. It would be crushed out.

After a time Constantinople became too hot for the diarist, who was suspected of being an enemy of the Sultan. A refuge was sought in England. After a short residence in London, the author returned to Constantinople. Once more thinking his liberty was in danger he went to England.

What may be the future of Turkey the wisest of political prophets cannot presage. The map of Europe may be changed at any moment, but not peacefully, and so the world may look for a bloody tragedy some of these days. Anyhow, no matter which side you may take, Prussian or Russian—for Germany is by no means blind as to the serious character of the matter—here are people and Governments quite out of place in Europe. The true Turk is worthy of our respect. He is not half as intolerant as is the Russian. Only the Sublime Porte tries to rule over certain races that have never lost their native savagery. The Caliph will be somewhat nearer to Mecca when he flaunts his banner at Damascus. We are not as much interested in what the Young Turkish Party wants to do as in the Turkish manners and customs as explained in the volume.

A Story of the South.

THE REDFIELDS SUCCESSION. By Henry Burnham Stone and Kenneth Brown. One volume. Pp. 316. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

"The Redfields Succession" is a romance of Virginia. It is a good story, and it contains both wit and wisdom of a modern character, and does really give one a vivid notion of the locality around which its events cluster—more vivid than even "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn."

After the hero of the story, young Trueman Gault, receives a delectable letter from Wood & Funkhauser informing him that "by the death in the recent Long Island Railroad accident of Gen. Theodore H. Gault of Leicester County, Va., intestate, certain real property situate in various counties in the State of Virginia and personal property of various description passed by his decease to the heir at law," viz., himself, the reader actually feels as if he were taking part in the pleasing ceremony of Mr. Gault's high and mighty resignation from the staff of The New York Planet, as well as his journey south to Carterbrook, Eastover County, Va., and with him half settled down under the roomy and hospitable roof of Redfields to make an art of joyous living after the whole-hearted fashion of native-born Virginians. Inevitably that must render more excruciating hard daily labor on The Planet, with an accompaniment of unsatisfactory pay and a shabby hall bedroom for the leisurely, generous life at Redfields, full as well as did Mr. Gault, and is so sorry to turn the last of Messrs. Hodne and Brower's delightful pages. As was the unfortunate heir at law of Redfields to find that long-missing will, turn over the inheritance to its rightful owner and return to drudgery in New York.

Northerners hear a great deal about the pleasant life in the Sunny South, and this book goes a long way toward making one understand what is meant by the phrase and wherein lies the fascination. It does it, too, not by the tiresome method of long and complicated descriptions, which at best convey little impression, but by some abstract and yet very effective means. It certainly induces a mood in the reader sympathetic enough to make him understand Trueman Gault's point of view after a month at Carterbrook—that "if one is supremely content with just living—if life is worth the simple living of it—what do other things matter?" But, irrespective of the vivid atmosphere of the book, there is plenty of interest to be aroused by the characters and by what they say, for this is not one of those unsatisfactory stories where the bright wits of the persons involved must be taken entirely for granted, on the word of the author. There is a family lawyer whose pretended cynicism and real warm-heartedness are delightfully brought out; a truly Southern beau whose widespread conquests are distinctly creditable, and a bevy of fair ladies who preserve all the traditions of their country. The hero himself is interesting from first to last—most of all, perhaps, when he throws off the thralldom of the fairy gift of wealth which had so unexpectedly come into his life, and resumes his former state of honest, hopeful toil. One cannot help feeling, after all, that it was a good thing for Trueman Gault to lose Redfields, especially as he thereby gained Virginia Sanford, concerning whom, by the way, nothing has here been said, though she counted for much in Mr. Gault's scheme of life.

*THE DIARY OF A TURK. By Halil Halid. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 288. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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ANTI-SEMITISM.

Howard Lamar's New Book on Its History and Various Causes.*

FIRST ARTICLE.

ALMOST timely book. The author, a French writer of Jewish extraction, who has earned a fair measure of praise by an earnest and well-considered book on the Dreyfus case and lately by some other works of serious import, says in his brief preface:

"I have been charged by some with being an anti-Semite, by others, with exhibiting too great bias in defending the Jews, and my writings have been judged either from the antisemitic or philosemitic standpoint. This is wrong, for I am neither an antisemite nor a philosemite; it has been my intention to write neither an apology nor a diatribe, but an impartial study in history and sociology.

The book itself is the best proof of the sincerity of this intention, and what is perhaps more to the point, of its being carried out fearlessly, impartially, and with a great command of all the multiple facts that enter into a consideration of the problem. Within a small compass are packed all the essential facts which during a period of 2,000 years have tended to develop and perpetuate anti-Semitism. And from this wealth of facts the author draws his conviction in a strictly scientific and well-balanced spirit. His authorities show a very wide range of reading, and he exhibits them well.

The first half of the book is given up to the earlier history of anti-Semitism, which includes, of course, to a certain extent, a history of the Jewish people as well, though viewed only from that point. For the serious student of history, and especially that phase of it here treated, there is a wealth of information contained in this first half of "Anti-Semitism." For the general reader, however, the remaining half is of greater interest, and it is this to which the epithet "timely" particularly applies.

Passing in review the present-day conditions which confront the Jew in Eastern Europe, the author devotes a most illuminative chapter to them in Russia and Roumania. For the latter country, whose Jewish population the author rather underestimates at 300,000, the Paris treaty of 1878 conferred upon the people civil rights without distinction of creed. Despite that, Jews have been denied citizenship on the plea of being aliens. Restrictive measures aimed at them grew steadily more serious. "The Jews could not obtain any rank, they were deprived of the right of permanent domicile in country places, they were forbidden to hold real estate—except in cities—or lands or vineyards. They were prohibited to take orders on loans, to keep hotels or taverns outside of cities, to retail spirits, to keep Christian domestics, to build new synagogues." In addition to that came wholesale expulsions. Anti-Jewish uprisings occurred in Bucharest, Yassy, Galatz, Tecuchi, and elsewhere, and Jews were slaughtered en masse, their dwellings and synagogues destroyed. Conditions have but slightly improved since 1877, as the world knows through the recent American protest formulated by Secretary Hay.

"What were, what are, the causes of this special legislation, of this animosity of the Roumanians toward the Jews?" asks the author. They are social and political rather than religious, and in a less ratio economic and religious. The Roumanian Jews constituted—and to a large extent still constitute—conditions completely isolated from the bulk of the population, severed from it not only by their special garb and by their own jargon—the so-called Yiddish—but also by their living in separate quarters, under the domination of "their rabbis, narrow-minded, bigoted, ignorant Talmudists, from whom they received in Jewish schools an education which was conducive to their intellectual debasement and their degradation." The author holds their guides, the rabbinate, responsible for this deplorable isolation. The Pan-Roumanian Party, active and ambitious, feared and hated in the Jewish admixture in the population a foreign element, standing in the way of more complete political amalgamation for the mass of the young and aspiring commonwealth, bending all its energy to more homogeneous constitution. The intellectual leaders of Roumania—the schoolmasters, college and university professors, editors, and politicians—are, according to the author, the prime movers in anti-Semitism there.

He says, though: "Harder still, more admirable than in Roumania, is the condition of the Jews in Russia." It must be remembered that this book was written long before the Kishineff massacres.) They arrived in Russia, he says, in the third century B. C., and founded colonies in the Crimea. "They were banished in the twelfth century, never to be recalled." Nevertheless, the Russian census of 1897 gives the Jewish population there at 5,750,000. This is due to the Russian acquisition of White and Little Russia, of the Crimea, and, above all, of the greater portion of Poland. They were then crowded into the Jewish pale, while about 1,500,000 of them are scattered over Russian Poland and 500,000 are widely distributed over the remainder of the empire—merchants, financiers, physicians. After the assassination of Alexander II. an irresistible wave of rebellion swept over Russia. Hence the massacres of 1881 and 1882, during which many were butchered, robbed, and killed the Jews, who cried: "Our little father, the Czar, wants it!"

After those fanatical Gen. Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior, promulgated the May laws of 1882, forbidding the Jews to settle outside of cities and towns, declaring void all contracts with Jews for the renting or mortgaging of real estate outside of cities and towns, as well as all powers of attorney to a Jew for the administration or disposition of such property, prohibiting Jews from doing business on Christian Sundays or holidays. These measures, though enacted but for temporary use, became permanent, owing to the influence of Pobyedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod. The conditions then fostered within the Jewish pale of Russia are described as frightful. Crowded in unhealthy quarters, with heartbreak and miserably rewarded employment, earning often not 6 to 10 cents per day, "these wretches are in the slow agonies of death and are the foredoomed victims of cholera, typhoid fever, and all pests." This, however, the author claims, is precisely what Pobyedonostzeff foresaw when he demanded the permanent application of the Ignatieff decrees. Other measures, however, were taken against the Jews. They were shut out of certain remunerative and honorary professions and vocations; those sheltered in hospitals as invalids were sent adrift; employés of railroads and steamship companies were dismissed; the number of those admitted to universities, colleges, &c., was further limited; they were barred from becoming physicians, attorneys, engineers; even their own schools were closed against them, and they were excluded from the benefits of hospitals; they are burdened with special taxes on their rents, inheritances, on animal food they eat, on the candles they light on Sabbath eve, the skullcaps they wear during religious ceremonies.

The author claims that but 35,000 Jews in Russia are capitalists. Yet the severity of these administrative measures against the Jews is officially largely based on the allegation that only this year the hundred millions and more Russians are protected against the greed of Jewish usurers, against the nefarious influence of the Jewish seller of vocka. The author shows that this pretense is devoid of fact. Kathoff, surely no friend of Jews, admitted that drunkenness among the Russian peasantry was much greater in Central and Northern Russia, where there are no Jews nor Jewish dramshops known, than in the Southwest, where they are engaged in inn-keeping. The Christian kulak (literally, "fist," i. e., rural usurer) has quickly usurped the place of the Jewish money lender.

The real causes of this anti-Semitism in Russia are, according to our author, political and religious. "Anti-Semitism is by no means a popular movement in Russia; it is purely official. The Russian people, laden with misery, crushed under threat grinding under the most atrocious of tyrannies, embittered by administrative violence and Governmental abuse of power, burdened with suffering and humiliation, is in an unbearable condition." Anti-Semitic riots are the proper thing to divert popular wrath. "And that is why the Government understand and often provoked them." The peasants and workingmen fell upon the Jews because, they said, "the Jews and the noblemen are of a pair; only it is easy to smash the Jew." Again, just as the Russian autocracy since the South of Alexander II. has systematically persecuted the Germans of the Baltic provinces, the Poles, Catholics, the Lutherans, the Finns, all those who were either not of the Slavic race or who did not belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, hence partly from political, partly from religious motives, to hasten the process of welding the empire's masses into one homogeneous whole, so, too, the Jews have been persecuted for similar reasons. But additional circumstances make the lot of the Jew in Russia far harder. Of the various motives, then, underlying this official anti-Semitism in Russia, the author believes the religious one to be the most powerful and lasting. To gain a vivid conception of what the fate of the Jew was during the long dusk of the Middle Ages the author says it is but necessary to study his condition in Russia of to-day.

W. von S.

*ANTI-SEMITISM. An History and Causes. By Howard Lamar. Translated from the French. With preface and notes. Small 8vo. Pp. 264. New York: The Jewish Publication Company.

F. Hopkinson Smith as a Reporter.

Just before sailing the other day for his annual sojourn in his beloved Venice, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith intimated to a friend that three of the stories in his recently published volume, "The Under Dog," were not merely founded upon fact but actual human documents. Those stories are "The Crime of Somerby North," "Bud Tilden, Mail Rider," and "Eleven Months and Ten Days." Possibly the most dramatic of these stories is "Bud Tilden," in which an illiterate, simple-minded, but steam-hearted mail-rider is sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for extracting a letter from one of Uncle Sam's mail bags, the reception of which by the son to whom it was directed would have caused great personal pain. The "criminal's" plea that human purity transcends mere national law is eloquently brought out by the author. This story attracted the attention of the postal authorities in Washington, and Mr. Smith was invited to place before them the facts of this seeming miscarriage of justice—at least from a higher point of view. Of course the names and localities are changed, but somewhere in a Western prison a man is expiating a crime formulated by a law he does not understand. As the author adds: "He has slept it up now for five years. His hair is short, his figure taut, his step straight. The law is slowly evolving an animal of him—that wise, righteous law which is the respecter of persons."

A PIONEER.

The New Life of Sir William Johnson by Augustus C. Buell.*

CERTAINLY entertained persons—even those of the French and Indian War period of our Colonial history—this period which has been called the training school of the Revolution—Sir William Johnson may be considered fine biographic material, and a story of his writing by one who has informed himself pretty thoroughly about the man and the period is sure to be both instructive and entertaining. In the pursuit of things much of what Mr. Buell has written is a recapitulation of familiar history. Readers of the book before us will run across passages which they will doubtless be glad to have got by rote in their school days, but there is much that the school histories do not tell and much that is now even to people whose historical investigations were not terminated at the end of the school period. In spite of the existence already of several biographies of this most remarkable of colonial New Yorkers it remains true that by the average American Sir William Johnson is vaguely conceived as a sort of half Indian patron, a white man, who made money, acquired large lands, bore an English minor title, and was a big chief among the Iroquois. The present book will serve to show what a prevailing factor this man was at a crucial period of American history—the only man who did for the English what every Frenchman in Canada was doing for France in the way of making a strategic use of the Indians.

William Johnson was born in County Down, Ireland, the son of Christopher Johnson, formerly an officer in Cadogan's Horse and a campaigner with Marlborough, described also as a schoolmaster and a cripple. "Honorable wounds" explaining the last. In 1715, when his son was born, the old soldier was a local Magistrate at Carlingford. The mother was a sister of Admiral Sir Peter Warren of the Royal Navy, and it was at the agent of this uncle, who owned a tract of land in New York, that young Johnson came to America. Admiral Warren, in a diary that he called his "log ashore," writes of his nephew, then eleven years old: "William is a spritely lad, well grown, of good parts. Keen Wit but Most Comely and Sleepersom. I see in him the Makings of a strong Man. I shall keep my Weather Eye on this lad." Proof of the justice of the sailor's epithet of "Comely":

In his seventeenth year, or about the middle of his third at the Academy (Dungan Hill, Ireland. New York) at Dungan-ee-ar, where he was sent with design to become a barrister,) his curriculum ended suddenly in a peremptory expulsion. The immediate cause was an attempt on the part of the Moderator to chastise him, an attempt which resulted in failure, desertion to the redskins and dismal to young William. He was not only expelled from the school, but taken before a Magistrate on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. Finally he enlisted and "put on the Justis" for transgression says.

When the young man came home at the end of his period of detention, the old soldier, his father—a martinet, though a cripple—added a flogging with the parental hand. Then for a time William was Magistrate's clerk in his father's office. In 1737 he came to New York, and in the next year established himself at Warrensbush, to the south of the Mohawk River, as his uncle's agent. Five years later, having in the meantime acquired lands of his own, he moved into the new stone house on the north side of the river—a house still standing, and known as Mount Johnson, or Fort Johnson. This was his residence till in 1756 he moved his then teeming family to a new manor called Johnson Hall, built and still standing, near Johnstown, N. Y. There he died in 1774, just after making a speech (an hours long) to an assemblage of some 600 Indians, who had come to him for help when the Virginians and others under Gen. Andrew Lewis were making it hot for the savages in the Ohio country. In these two houses of Mount Johnson and Johnson Hall he brought up the numerous family of half-breed children by his housekeeper, the Indian maiden Caroline Hendrick and Mary Brant. The first was the aunt of the second, and was taken into Sir William's house soon after the death of his wife, Katherine Weissenberg, the daughter of a Palatinate clergyman. The second succeeded to the headship of the Superintendent's household soon after the death of the first. It appears from Mr. Buell's account that except for the detail of descent or charge the two Indian mistresses of Sir William's household—both sisters and daughters of Mohawk chiefs—were in all respects treated as wives. Mary Brant, who outlived him, was even called Lady Molly after her husband became a Baronet. Mr. Buell thinks that Sir William after the first venture chose Indian women for the head of his house in order that he might have at hand when he entertained his adopted aristocracy a proper hostess, and a hold upon them which he could acquire in no other way. Gen. Schuyler, a frequent guest of Johnson Hall, is quoted as follows:

Mary Brant was a most accomplished mistress of such an establishment, and her successor, Clock of the Fifth half-breed Johnson children, was equally at home in commanding a hundred or more guests anywhere. They attend the Master School at Johnstown. And I am told they are among the smartest of the people. Sir William is exceedingly proud of them, and loves to appear in public exhibiting their graces and developments to his friends. He is said to avoid his two half-breed boys in the pure Mohawk fashion, Isaac Okonadiata (Tyorhansere) and the girls he will educate as their grandfather in Miss Brandt's school for young ladies at Albany.

By his wedded wife Sir William had two daughters and a son, and by the elder all the Indian women also two daughters and a son—so that his family situation was of no mean proportions. His lands were of vast extent and his entertainment was conducted on a great scale, for not only did he entertain by the boat that the colonial privileged of that day kept over Lake George, but his house was the gathering place of the Indians, who were always coming to consult the great white brother who was their friend and who latterly bore a commission from the King as "Sole Agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs." It is related that while young William Johnson, one of the half-breed sons, was at school with a certain Dr. Wheelock, at Lebanon, Conn., a big boy tried to make William fag for him, ordering the youngster to saddle and bring around a pony.

"I won't do it," said young Johnson. "A gentleman's son, as I am, does not perform menial service for the sons of common people."

"What is a gentleman?" inquired the big boy.

"A gentleman," said the half-breed, "is a man who lives as a big sachem does in a big wigwam, who has plenty to eat, drinks Madeira wine at his father's and your father doesn't do a single one of these things."

Evidently Sir William did all of these.

The book traces the rise of Sir William's influence in the Colony and among the Indians, his appointment as a subaltern, as an Indian trader. At first only one of a commission charged by the Colony of New York with the care of Indian affairs, in 1746 Gov. Clinton made him sole Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Colony. He continued this office about 1751 in consequence of trouble with what he termed "that factious and malignant majority of the Assembly," and about the same time wrote a curious letter about finding to a member of the majority who had attacked him upon the floor. Johnson had raised the cry that Assemblymen whether he meant to impugn his personal integrity, and the Assemblyman, a Mr. Hasbrouck, had thereupon asked to be informed whether this question was a preliminary to a demand for satisfaction. Sir William, after saying that "the idea of demanding satisfaction never entered his mind," writes as follows:

I believe the practice of dueling is always barbarous and criminal, but I should be sorry if I thought I had a reputation for courage that could be sustained only by fighting duels. Believe me, my dear Sir, that I shall always keep all my bullets and all my resentments for the enemies of my country. I shall never visit them upon any of my countrymen who may be hostile to me personally.

Yet the question at issue between Sir William and Mr. Hasbrouck was one touching upon ambassadors of public moneys.

It was Gen. Edward Braddock who, in 1755, just previous to the expedition against Fort Duquesne in which he lost his life, named Sir William, by authority of the King, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the whole of British North America—a post which in law and in fact he bore and which was subsequently confirmed to him by Pitt's Ministry.

The work done by Sir William in the various expeditions of the French and Indian war is treated in all the histories. Here we have something of what Sir William thought about certain British commanding officers. For instance, of that Gen. Webb who appears in Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" in connection with the massacre taking of Fort William Henry under his very nose, Sir William writes:

With regard to military and unjust distinction, He is the only British General!... In fact, I may say, the only British officer of any rank—I ever knew or heard of who was personally a coward.

Mr. Buell thinks it worth while at the end to go into the question whether, if Sir William had lived until 1776, instead of dying in 1774, he would have been found fighting on the side of the King or of the Colonies. His family were Tories in the Revolution, and Mary Brant, who had been the Lady Mary of his household, is reported as stirring up the Iroquois against the Continentals and raging upon them that Sir William had declared his "fixed intention to live and die a firm subject of the King of England and all his friends." Sir William, it appears, was studiously nonpartisan on this subject. Not long before his death he said:

All this trouble must lead to blows before long. A serious collision may happen any day now. The Colonists cannot regret the King, apparently, will not. I am filled with misgivings. I regret the coming struggle that may divide the British empire in its foundations. For my part, I can only say that I shall not be found in the ranks of the aggressors.

This is a conversation reported by Dr. Wheelock. Mr. Buell confesses that the question does not seem to be one which can be settled, but Gov. Brewster thought Sir William's speech indicated that he would have joined the Colonists after Bunker or Dungan Hill had he lived long. That theory may be pleasing to patriots and is given for what it is worth.

*SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON. By Augustus C. Buell. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Sad Story of Augustin Aunays.

Miss Burt's love stories are of that fresh, pure, and pleasing variety that ought to and does appeal to the young girl. A new edition of her "A Rose of a Hundred Leaves" now appears with the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co. ($1.25). This touching story of the romantic love, marriage, separation, and final reunion with her husband of the beautiful Augustin Aunays should be attractive reading during the long Summer days, when light-hearted girls plan for a good story "to cry over." They who have passed the age of sentiment and are proportionately less sentimental may not find the most pleasure in Miss Burt's little story—but Miss Burt's little story is probably not intended for those fatally wrecked and indeed it ought not to be read by them. To be appreciated one must be sympathetic, and with at least one of the characters. Lots of others are over there under the conditions that romantic misery of the story can be imparted to the young.

ROUND NIAGARA.

Frank H. Severance's Book on the Early Settlement of the Niagara Frontier.*

THIS volume with the title "Old Trails on the Niagara Frontier" treats of "certain typical and well-defined periods in the history of the Niagara region," and Mr. Frank H. Severance includes in this region the frontier territory from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. There can be no question but that it was the love of Christ that first directed the steps of the man who sought the most remote regions of what was in 1629 an unknown country. The author writes:

Note, therefore, that the first white man known to have visited the Niagara region was a Catholic priest. Moreover, so far as is ascertained, he was the first man, coming from what is now Canada, to bring the Christian faith into the present territory of the United States. This man was Joseph de la Roche Dallion.

Father Dallion, whose name has been spelled d'Allion, was a Franciscan and had been for some time at a mission among the Hurons. In October, 1626, he began his dangerous journey. With the good father there was an interpreter, Brusle. It is stated, but on questionable authority, that Brusle was the first white man who saw Niagara Falls. With Dallion there went two other Franciscans, Grenole and Lorrelle. The start was made from the western end of Lake Ontario, and after six days' march the party reached the Niagara region. The Indians known then as the Neuters bore a bad reputation. Dallion at first was well received. At one of the villages a council was held, when he said that he had come "on behalf of the French to contract alliance and friendship with them and to invite them to come to trade. I also begged them to allow me to remain in their country, to be able to instruct them in the law of our God, which is the only means of going to Paradise."

Dallion remained with the Indians during the three Winter months. Then the savages showed their hostility. His wife was beaten and robbed. He wrote:

One knocked me down with a blow of his fist, another took an axe and tried to split my head. God averted the hand; the blow fell on a post near me. I also received much other ill-treatment, but that is what we came to seek in this country.

Finally the brave priest was obliged to leave the Neuters, and he returned to the Huron Mission in 1627. Fourteen years elapsed before a new attempt was made by the French missionaries. In this early history the Jesuit, Jean de Brebeuf, occupied a distinguished position. Father Brebeuf was a singularly brave man and of great physical strength. The Indians were amazed at his endurance. The bad ways of the Neuters were continued. Brebeuf and his companions would have been starved to death. Acknowledging their failure and defeat they left the Indians. Somewhat later on the Iroquois annihilated the Neuters. In 1643 the Jesuit, Bagueneau, writing to the Superior at Paris, mentions Niagara, which he had never seen or approached, as "a cataract of frightful height." When we come to La Salle and the events of 1679 and 1680, they are better known. Describing the Niagara region, the islands, and the fort of the last half of the sixteenth century and the first quarter of the eighteenth century, Mr. Severance writes:

Remember the utter isolation of this post and mission at the period we are considering. To be sure, it was a link in the chain of French posts, from Quebec and Montreal, Kingston, Niagara, Detroit, and Michilimackinac; but in Winter the water route for transport was closed and Niagara, like the other posts, was thrown on its own resources for subsistence. There is no place in our dominion to-day which lately may be compared to it for isolation and privation. The Yukon and other Alaskan rivers are scarcely less known to the world than was the Niagara at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

That memoir of the Chevalier de Troyes, an "humble servitor of his Sacred Majesty Louis XIV.," is wonderfully dramatic. Mr. Severance observes to that De Troyes is so says, and writes that "his name and practically all the facts on which my sketch is based will be found in the Paris Documents." The memoir begins:

It has been my lot to suffer in many parts of the earth; to bleed with and go hungry for the King of the Indies, for Japan and France—and gain nothing thereby but a distemper. But so it is to be a soldier. And I have seen trouble in my day. I have fought in Flanders on an empty stomach and have burned my brain among the Spaniards as that I could not either fight or run away but at all of the heavy disadvantage I ever knew, except when compared with what befell in the remote parts of New France when I was with the troops that the Marquis de Denonville took through the wilderness into the country of the Iroquois and afterward ordered to build a stockade and cabins at the mouth of the Strait of Niagara on the east side in the way they go a-beaver hunting.

De Troyes, who calls himself "a poor Lieutenant of Marines," was kept busy constructing the fort, which had "four bastions." Here were mounted "two great guns and some patteroons." The Iroquois are described as "rogues," only their sting is followed by soapless and death. There was a fair amount of ammunition, but as for food for the soldiers, there was "next to none." Supplies finally reached the fort, but were insufficient and of bad quality. They in scorvot (scurvy) broke out and many of the men died—sixty of them. "Sometimes it was scurvy, sometimes it was cold, sometimes, methinks, it was naught but a weak will-not, as we say, the bodies' heart; but it mattered not—the end was the same." De Troyes was taken down, and as he lay, listening to the howling of the Winter's storms and the dash of the sleet, he thought of the sunny hillside in Anjou. "It was the time of the grape harvest, and the smell of the vines, laughter, and sunshine filled the air." After many privations, at last the little garrison was relieved and left the fort in September, 1688. A good priest, Father Milet, stood with De Troyes in the small craft that was to bear them away, and the lake was black with the gloomy sky. Then all of a sudden there was a rift in the clouds, and they saw a light in the heaven on the Niagara shores, and above the blackness and desolation there blazed "the great cross."

"With Sutton at Fort Niagara" is descriptive of a memorable raid directed by Gen. Sullivan in 1779. What is not so well known is that a detachment of Sullivan's force, under Lieut. Boyd, had been waylaid and massacred by the Indians. That happened on Sept. 13. Sullivan's object was the destruction of the Indian village and the crops. His purpose having been accomplished, he "turned back toward Pennsylvania, returning to Easton, whence the exhibition had started." On his raid he had come within eighty miles of the Niagara. Mr. Severance writes: "This was the nearest approach to any skirmish made by the Americans to enter this region during the war." The question of which side the Indians took in the Niagara region during the Revolution has always been a matter of dispute. It looks as if certain tribes were divided in their allegiance. In August, 1780, a number of the Onoidas came to Fort Niagara "and declared themselves ready to fight the Americans." One curious matter is in relation to our National flag. Guy Johnson wrote that "a commission" was given up by the Onoidas and that "they also delivered up to me the Rebel Flag." The author writes:

So far as I am aware this is the first mention of the Stars and Stripes on the banks of the Niagara. By resolution of June 14, 1777, the American Congress had decreed: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." A little over three years had passed since John Paul Jones had first flung to the breeze, at the mast of his ship Ranger, the bright banner of the new Nation. It was not to appear in a British port for two and a half years to come; nevertheless, when it should appear it could fly triumphant over the old walls of Fort Niagara; but France had enlisted it. Americans were fighting for it, and, although it is first found here in Moulin hands, yet I like to reckon from that August day in 1778 the beginning of its popularity only, of the reign of the new constellation over the Niagara region.

Col. Sutton was in command of a certain portion of the King's forces at Fort Niagara, and his task was an arduous one. The main difficulty was provisioning the place. Desertions were frequent. He knew about the Mauhaus in New Jersey, but not of their presence in the Niagara region. The Haudaus had been sent to garrison Fort Niagara. They seemed to have been a source of annoyance to Col. Sutton. "They refused to work on the fortifications at Niagara, whereupon in November, 1779, Col. Sutton packed them off down to Carleton Island."

Alexander Fraser, in charge of that post, wrote to Gen. Haldimand that he had ordered the "Jaguis" to be replaced by a company of the Thirty-fourth. "Capt. Count Wittgenstein," he added, "fears bad consequences should the Jaguis be ordered to return." Nowhere in America does the British occupation of Haudaus appear to have been less satisfactory than on this frontier. At Carleton Island, as at Niagara, they refused to work, many of them were accused of selling their necessaries for rum, and the Count de Wittgenstein himself was reprimanded.

Among many articles of interest to be found in the volume may be cited the "Miscellaneous of Robert Morin" and "Undiscovered Trails."

"Old-Age Pensions."

In the light of the fact that the present Government in England has long before it an old-age pension measure as a means of Parliamentary trade the forthcoming book, "Old-Age Pensions," to be published by the Macmillan Company, will have some interest for Americans who may desire to study this subject from an English point of view. It is an attempt to elucidate the subject from a popular and at the same time authoritative point of view. The volume contains twenty-four short papers written by members of the Committee on Old-Age Pensions, formed in England over two years ago. The papers deal with groups of reformers, schemes for universal pensions or for partial pensioners, with some of the chief objections and misstatements frequently encountered in the general discussion of the subject; criticisms of particular schemes, or bills, reports, charges pensions exist in Germany, Denmark, Belgium, New Zealand, Victoria, and New South Wales. Among the contributors are W. A. Bailward, C. S. Loch, John Macdonnell, W. Smethurst Aldis, H. W. Wolff, and George Abbott. In the course of the introduction we are told that:

In the past the friendly societies have solved the problem of sickness pensions against sickness little by little. Lodge has imitated lodge and court court. With the consideration of better methods and the gradual recognition of new demands and new conditions of administration changes have thus been wrought from point to point throughout the country in accordance with the needs, to be allowed to solve the further problems of old-age pensions they can do it only in the same manner—by local action and emendation. Solely large and sweeping legislative measures this seems to be a slow and indefinitest method; but the progress exactly in accordance with it in the course of a series of years very greatly exceeds that produced by direct and universal legislative intervention. For that progress does not affect financial considerations merely; it is sure and steady also, alike from the point of view of administration and from that of social habit and consequent well-being.

*OLD TRAILS ON THE NIAGARA FRONTIER. By Frank H. Severance. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, pp. 370. Buffalo: The Matthews-Northrup Company.

BOSTON NOTES.

Another Village Philosopher of Fiction—Two New Newspaper Novels—Other Forthcoming Books.

THE roll of village sages has grown to be tremendous since the late Rowland E. Robinson headed it with "Uncle Lisha," and the thirtieth century historian, assessing the comic masks made by his ancestors from the fiction of the twentieth, will write:

At this period, 1800-1925, the control of the villages of New England, New York, Kentucky, and Georgia had passed into the hands of the comic sages deriving their title to office from the Afro-Americans, both of whom employed. It is doubtless persons held in affectionate respect. The Uncles governed by native temperament by benevolence, and their biographies were highly prized and were found in every home. Their decisions and rulings, expressed in dialect and in the quaint speech, may still be read in "Unclery," the volume compiled in the twenty-first century by Mr. Riley James, who found the title word in the person of his distinguished Hoosier ancestor.

The end of these sages is not yet, for the Lothrop Company announces "Andy Burt," by Mr. William P. Hawkins of The Brooklyn Eagle, a story of a village philosopher. All of its predecessors, since the days of "Miss Tickles," originally named "Uncle Sib," are prosperous. Mr. Irving Bacheller, by the way, is the subject of a "Little Pilgrimage" paper written by Mr. E. F. Harkins in the current Literary World, but there was very little left for Mr. Bacheller to tell about himself, so industriously have the reporters pursued him.

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Mr. James Jeffrey Roche has completed his novel, and it will somewhat unlike the readers of "How Majesty the King," and also the theologians, for it reveals the author in an entirely new aspect. He has not yet decided upon a title for during the last month in the intervals of editing The Pilot, he has been energetically trying to preserve the John Boyle O'Reilly memorial, presented to the city by the poet's friends, and now in process of destruction by school boys.

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"Sapphos: One Hundred Lyrics" is the title of a new volume by Mr. Bliss Carman to be published in a limited edition by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. The paper used with be some originally prepared for the Edmonds Prize, and the printing and binding are to be in harmony with it, neither being especially showy and both being appropriate to the text. Mr. Carman has secured the same fund with the views of Sappho that the Brentwood Boy found that he could perform with the stories told to him, and has educated the fragments left by the Lesbian. It must have been a most fascinating piece of work to do, bringing its own reward to the author, and to read the songs and find one's mind led by ingenious pleasure to the familiar thought in a novel delight.

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The English edition of Miss Wormeley's version of the "Letters of Mlle. de Lespinasse" has had an instructive reception. The book is in its third edition here, and continues to sell well, but one Briton solemnly says: "The Anglo-Saxon mind can hardly share the enthusiasm of the French in regard to these letters." And why? They worry the reader, it seems, by "their monotony and lack of reticence." Their "lack of reticence" in the country of Sarah Grand and Frank Danby!

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Dr. Ginet is editing a new edition of Chaucer in the style from the edition in the Bodleian, and Dr. Furnivall has ceased to remark that that edition is not good, and there will shortly be entertainment for the unlearned.

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Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, whose appearances in the magazines are so rare nowadays, will have a Japanese tale, entitled "Mimi Nashi Hoichi," in the August Atlantic, and Miss Esther Tiffany will have a story in the same number entitled "Anna Marven," a title revealing voluminously to those familiar with New England witchcraft in regard to names. The magazine will also contain a criticism of Zola by Mr. Henry James, and "Concerning Cribs," by Miss Agnes Repplier.

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Miss Ellen Olney Kirk's name reappears on Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list with the promise of a novel, "Good-bye, Proud World," a story of a New York newspaper critic and a quiet Connecticut village; Mrs. Rose Orne White has written "Leslie Chilton," a story in which the parents the characters to discuss the question of payment and gives each of them something new to say, thus suggesting the propriety of employing the novelists to write the speeches at the suffrage hearings; meetings of the Federated Trustees, and at some of the "leagues" and "clubs." Mrs. M. H. M. Davis, retiring into a more remote past than she is wont to seek, puts the hero of her romance, "The Little Chevalier," into the period of the French dominance of New Orleans, when the Indians were still a power in the land.

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Perhaps at first sight it is a name almost as incredible as Shawfleigan or Shanandoah, but so many years have passed since Mr. Aldrich first introduced it to the American reader that it is now pretty well known as belonging to an actual inside village of the town of Nine Mile, and the title of his coming volume of essays, Ponkapog Papers, has a pleasantly familiar sound. As is his custom he is now in the village for the Summer. Mr. Samuel M. Crothers has called his book of essays "The Gentle Reader" and has allowed him to speak a little.

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Besides these volumes Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have other promising small books of poetry: "A Book of Song," by Miss Josephine Preston Peabody, chiefly lyrics of youth, but all showing keen fascination and insight; "Gawayne and the Green Knight," by Mr. Charlton M. Lewis, an old story in a new guise; "The Overture," by J. Russell Taylor, and "The Passing Show," by Miss Hortah Moores. The last volume includes Dee small plays, but not the author's comedy on Mary MacLane.

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Like Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Molly Elliott Seawell has sought the newspaper office for a subject, as is shown by the very title of her "The Great Scoop," issued by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. It is a lively story, matching fatherliness and honesty in a very obvious way, and the young boys themselves just enough to prevent any reader from drawing comfort from his example.

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Readers of Miss Lilian Bell's "The Dowager Countess and the American Girl" will remember the frequent references to the engagement of an American heiress and an Englishman known to all the newspapers.

"The Interference of Patricia," to be published next week, tells the story of that engagement and glorifies an American girl of a species hitherto strange to Miss Bell's pages, the daughter of a banker in Wall-street, capable on occasion of outwitting her own father and the entire syndicate where he employs, and of getting that honorable but rather dull lover through a nice little labyrinth of intrigue. Neither incidents nor personages give Miss Bell much opportunity to "write the banker," for the Englishman and the American who must nearly resemble him monopolize all the simple honesty in the story, and the Western American are a set to completely unscrupulous that patriotism bids one rejoice in their defeat.

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This firm also announces "The Prentices of the Admiral," by Morley Roberts, a book of stories depicting its name from a tale remembered with pleasure by all readers of The Strand. Other stories have been grouped with it, and among them they develop the character of Shanghai Smith, a gentleman of ability in his calling, as the Admiral discovered.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 10, 1903.

The Annual Register.

A cyclopedia of current events is seldom of much use by the time its second or third successor has appeared. A conspicuous exception is the English year book called "The Annual Register," which 1902 number has just been issued. This review of public events "at home and abroad," as the English publishers call it, is such a useful and well-chosen record that a note opposite the title page announces that "all the volumes of the new series of the Annual Register, 1863 to 1901, may be had." The first section of Part I. is devoted to English history; its 325 pages give all the noteworthy speeches in and out of Parliament, the text of important bills, of treaties, &c. The speech of Count von Bülow on Great Britain's treatment of guerrilla warfare by the Boers called forth the famous reply of Mr. Chamberlain which is reported here at length. The record of the controversy over the confirmation of Canon Ewer's election to the See of Worcester is found here; the story of the Anglo-Japanese alliance against Russia's aggressions in Manchuria and Korea; the rescue of coasted in the British navy; the disaster at Mt. Pelee under whose provisions two Americans were punished a few days ago. The death of Cecil Rhodes and his famous will; the Atlantic Shipping Combination, from which the Cunard Line has just seceded; peace in South Africa, with its attendant causes of universal joy. The Ilinden and the postponed coronation of King Edward; the ordeal of the Boer Generals and their "Appeal to the Civilized World"; the controversy of Colonial Secretary, the Venezuelan imbroglio; all these occurrences within the scope of this volume. The editor of The Financial Half-Year, F. Sheridan Kirkham, has written a review of finance and trade which closes this section. The rest of the first part, over 300 pages, tells of foreign and colonial history, including several special articles. One by Sir Charles Rea, late Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, treats of Persia, Afghanistan, and British India; H. Wheeler, author of The Tragi-Comedy Administration, 1892-1900, writes of Egypt and the Soudan, Uganda, and Malta. In Part II. there is a chronicle of the events of 1902, a retrospect of the year's literature by Lionel C. Robinson; of science by J. Reginald Ashworth of the Owens College, Manchester, and of music by John M. Talbot. The obituaries of eminent persons deceased in 1902 cover fifty pages of small type, with extended notices of such distinguished people as Cecil Rhodes and the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury. A sixteen-page index, closely printed in double columns, is a worthy close to a work invaluable to every student of current events. (Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net.)

Sales of "Lady Rose's Daughter."

Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," has now swung into the full stream of popular interest, and is said to be selling at the rate 1,000 copies a day.

ANTI-SEMITISM.

Bernard Lazare's New Book on Its History and Various Causes.*

FIRST ARTICLE.

A SHORT timely book. The author, a French writer of Jewish extraction, who has earned a fair measure of praise by an earnest and well-considered book on the Dreyfus case and falsely by some other works of serious import, says in his brief preface:

"I have been charged by some with being an anti-Semite, by others, with exhibiting too great bias in defending the Jews. Perhaps I have been neither the one nor the other from the antisemite or philosemitic standpoint. This is wrong, for I am neither an antisemite nor a philosemite; it has been my intention to write neither an apology nor a diatribe, but an impartial study in history and sociology."

The book itself is the best proof of the honesty of this intention, and what is perhaps more to the point, of its being carried out fearlessly, impartially, and with a great command of all the available facts that enter into a consideration of this problem. Within a small compass are packed all the essential facts which during a period of 2,000 years have tended to develop and perpetuate anti-Semitism. And from this wealth of facts the author draws his conclusions in a strictly scientific and well-balanced spirit. His authorities show a very wide range of reading, and he makes them tell well.

The first half of the book is given up to the earlier history of anti-Semitism, which includes, of course, to a certain extent, a history of the Jewish people as well, though viewed only from that point. For the serious student of history, and especially that class of it here treated, there is a wealth of information contained in this first half of "Anti-Semitism." For the general reader, however, the remaining half is of greater interest, and it is this to which the epithet "timely" particularly applies.

Pausing to review the present-day anomalous which confront the Jew in Eastern Europe, the author devotes a most illuminative chapter to them in Russia and Roumania. For the latter country, whose Jewish population the author rather underestimates at 200,000, the Paris treaty of 1858 conferred upon the people civil rights without distinction of creed. Despite that, Jews have been denied citizenship on the plea of being aliens. Restrictive measures aimed at them grew steadily more serious. "The Jews could not obtain any rank, they were deprived of the right of permanent domicile in country places, they were forbidden to hold real estate—except in cities—or lands or vineyards. They were prohibited to take orders or farm, to keep hotels or taverns outside of cities, to retail spirits, to keep Christian domestics, to build new synagogues." In addition to that came wholesale expulsions. Anti-Jewish uprisings occurred in Bucharest, Yassy, Galatz, Tecuzir, and elsewhere, and Jews were slaughtered en masse, their cemeteries and synagogues destroyed. Conditions have but slightly improved since 1877, as the world knows through the recent American protest formulated by Secretary Hay.

"What were, what are, the causes of this special legislation, of this animosity of the Roumanians toward the Jews?" asks the author. They are social and political there, he answers, and in a less rabid manner religious. The Roumanian Jews constituted—and to a large extent still constitute—conditions completely isolated from the rest of the population, severed from it not only by their special garb and by their own language—the so-called Yiddish—but also by their living in separate quarters, under the domination of "a semi-rabbinic, narrow-minded, bigoted, ignorant Talmudism, from whom they received in Jewish schools an education which not only deadens in their intellectual advancement and their degradation." The author holds their guides, the rabbinate, responsible for this deplorable condition. The Pan-Roumanian Party, active and ambitious, feared and hated in the Jewish admixture in the population a foreign element, standing in the way of more complete political amalgamation for the sake of the young and ambitious commonwealth, heading all its energy to more homogeneous constitution. The intellectual leaders of Roumania—the schoolmasters, colleges and university professors, editors, and politicians—are, according to the author, the prime movers in anti-Semitism there.

He says, though: "Murder still more extensive than in Roumania, is the condition of the Jews in Russia." (It must be remembered that the book was written long before the Kishineff massacre.) They arrived in Russia, he says, in the third century B. C., and founded colonies in the Crimea. "They were transferred in the twelfth century, never to be recalled." Nevertheless, the Russian census of 1897 gives the Jewish population there at 5,700,000. This is due to the Russian acquisition of White and Little Russia, of the Crimea, and, above all, of the greater portion of Poland. They were then crowded into six Jewish pale, within about 1,200,000 of them are scattered over Russian Poland and 400,000 are widely distributed over the remainder of the empire—merchants, financiers, shipbuilders. After the assassination of Alexander II. as Israelitish wave of unrest swept over Russia. Hence the massacres of 1881 and 1882, during which Jews fastened, robbed, and killed the Jews, we sing: "Our little father, the Czar, wants it."

After these massacres Gen. Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior, promulgated the May laws of 1882, forbidding the Jews to settle outside of cities and towns, declaring void all contracts with Jews for the settling or management of real estate outside of cities and towns, as well as all powers of attorney to a Jew for the administration or disposition of such property, prohibiting Jews from doing business on Christian Sundays or holidays. Those measures, though enacted but for temporary use, became permanent, owing to the influence of Pobyedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod. The conditions thus fostered within the Jewish pale of Russia are described as frightful. Crowded in unhealthy quarters, with insufficient and miserably rewarded employment, earning often but 2 to 10 cents per day, "then, cruelties are in the slow species of death and are the fosterchild victims of cholera, typhoid fever, and all pests." This, however, the author claims, is precisely what Pobyedonostseff foresaw when he demanded the permanent application of the Ignatieff decrees. Other measures, however, were taken against the Jews. They were shut out of certain remunerative and honorary professions and vocations; those sheltered in hospitals as invalids were sent adrift; engineers of railroads and steamship companies were dismissed; the number of Jews admitted to universities, colleges, &c., was further limited; they were barred from becoming physicians, attorneys, engineers; even their own schools were closed against them, and they were excluded from the assembly of hospitals; they are burdened with special taxes on their rents, inheritances, on animal food they eat, on the candles they light on Sabbath eve, the draperies they wear during religious ceremonies.

The author claims that but 35,000 Jews in Russia are capitalists. Yet the severity of these administrative measures against the Jews is officially largely based on the allegation that only nine out the hundred millions and more Russians do protest against the greed of Jewish usurers, against the nefarious influence of the Jewish seller of vodka. The author shows that this pretense is devoid of fact. Katkoff, surely no friend of Jews, admitted that drunkenness among the Russian peasantry was much greater in Central and Northern Russia, where there are no Jews nor Jewish dramshop keepers, than in the Southwest, where they are engaged in tax-heaping. The Christian Polish Citizenry, "fist," i. e., rural usurers, has quickly usurped the place of the Jewish money lenders.

The real causes of this anti-Semitism in Russia are, according to our author, political and religious. "Anti-Semitism is by no means a popular movement in Russia; it is purely official. The Russian people [illegible] with certain grudges under these, [illegible] under the most atrocious of tyrannies, conditioned by administrative violence and Governmental abuse of power, burdened with suffering and humiliation, is in an unbearable condition." Anti-Semitic riots are the proper thing to divert popular unrest. "And that is why the Government encouraged and often provoked them." The peasants and workingmen fell upon the Jews because, they said, "the Jews and the aristocrats are of a part; only it is easy to thrash the Jew." Again, just as the Russian autocracy since the death of Alexander II. has systematically persecuted the Germans of the Baltic provinces, the Poles, Catholics, the Lutherans, the Finns, all those who were either not of the Slavic race or who did not belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, hence partly from patriotic, partly from religious motives, to hasten the process of welding the numerous nations into one homogeneous whole, so, too, the Jews have been persecuted for similar reasons. But additional circumstances make the lot of the Jew in Russia far harder. Of the various motives, then, underlying this official anti-Semitism in Russia, the author believes the religious one to be the most powerful and lasting. To gain a vivid conception of what the fate of the Jew was during the long dark of the Middle Ages the author says it is but necessary to study his condition in the Russia of to-day.

W. von S.

F. Hopkinson Smith as a Reporter.

Just before sailing the other day for his annual sojourn in his beloved Venice, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith submitted to a friend that three of the stories in his recently published volume, "The Under Dog," were not merely founded upon fact but actual human occurrences. These stories are "The Crime of Dunnsville North," "Bud Tilden, Mail Thief," and "Fifteen Months and Ten Days." Possibly the most dramatic of these stories is "Bud Tilden," in which an illiterate, simple-minded, but clean-hearted mountaineer is sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for extracting a letter from one of Uncle Sam's mail bags, the possession of which by the one to whom it was directed would have caused great personal pain. The "criminal's" plea that human purity transcends mere national law is strongly brought out by the author. This story attracted the attention of the postal authorities in Washington, and Mr. Smith was invited to show before them the facts of this case and considerations of justice—not from a higher point of view. Of course, the names and localities are changed, but somewhere in a Western prison a man is expiating a crime forgiven by a law he does not understand. As the author adds: "He has kept it up now for five years. His hair is silver, his figure bent, his step unsteady. The law is slowly wreaking on animal of him—but what righteous law which is the conscience of humanity?"

A PIONEER.

The New Life of Sir William Johnson by Augustus C. Buell.*

CERTAINLY entertained prejudice against one of our French and Indian War period of our Colonial history—that period which has been called the training school of the Revolution—Sir William Johnson may be considered fine biographical material, and a story of his life written by one who has laboured sincerely and pretty successfully about the man and the period is sure to be both instructive and entertaining. In the sketch of Johnson's career which Mr. Buell has written in a recapitulation of familiar history. Readers of the book before us will run across passages which they will dimly remember to have got by rote in their school days, but there is much that the school histories do not tell and which that is new even to people whose historical investigations have not terminated at the end of the school period. In spite of the existence already of several biographies of this most remarkable of colonial New Yorkers it remains true that by the average American Sir William Johnson is vaguely conceived as a sort of half Indian person, a white man, who made money, acquired large lands, bore an English minor title, and was a big chief among the Iroquois. The present book will serve to show what a power-ful factor this man was at a crucial period of American history. The only man who did for the English what every Frenchman in Canada was doing for France in the way of making a strategic use of the Indians.

William Johnson was born in County Down, Ireland, the son of Christopher Johnson, formerly an officer in Colegan's Horse and a companion with Marlborough. described also as a schoolmaster and a cripple, "honorable wounds" explaining the last. In 1715, when he was born, the old soldier was a local Magistrate at Carlingford. The mother was a sister of Admiral Sir Peter Warren of the Royal Navy, and it was as the agent of this uncle, who owned a tract of land in New York, that young Johnson came to America. Admiral Warren, in a diary that he called his "log ashore," writes of his nephew, then eleven years old: "William Johnson is a Spritely Boy, well grown, of good parts. Knows Writ but most Cursedly and Extraordinary. I am in Mind the Making of a strong Man. I shall hang my Weather Eye on this lad." Proof of the justice of the sailor's epithet of "Cursedly"!

In his seventeenth year, or about the middle of his third at the academy (Dowra), Wm. Johnson was seized with disgust at [illegible] & [illegible], suddenly in a peremptory expulsion. The immediate cause was an attempt on the part of the Moderator to chastise him on account of which resulted in following the trade to the pedagogue and threat to young William. He was not only expelled from the school, but taken before a Magistrate on a charge of assault and battery. Stood 7 guineas, and "put on the Muster" for twenty-one days.

When the young man came home at the end of his period of detention, the old soldier, his father—a mariner, though a cripple—cutting a figuring with the paternal hand. Then for a time William was Magistrate's clerk or his father's office. In 1737 he came to New York, and in the next year established himself at Warrensbrook, to the south of the Mohawk River, on his uncle's grant. Five years later, having by the unremitting personal labour of his own hands cleared from the wilderness a large farm on the north side of the river, he built a small house and barn, as Mount Johnson, or Fort Johnson. This was the residence till in 1763 he moved his then increasing family to a new manor called Johnson Hall, built and still existing near Johnstown, N. Y. There he died in 1774, just after entering a splendid new house long in an assemblage of some 400 Indians, who had come to him for help when the Virginians and others under Gen. Andrew Lewis were making it hot for the savages in the Ohio country. In these two houses of Mount Johnson and Johnson Hall he brought up his numerous family of half-breed children by his housekeeper, the Indian woman Caroline Hendrick, and Mary Brant. The first was the mother of the eldest son after the death of his wife, Katherine Weissenberg, the daughter of a Palatine clergyman. The second succeeded to the headship of the household's household gods after the death of the first. It appears from Mr. Buell's account that except for the detail of hazards of clergy the two Indian mistresses of Sir William's household—half-sisters and daughters of Mohawk chiefs—were in all respects treated as wives. Mary Brant, who outlived him, was even called Lady Molly after her husband became a Baronet. Mr. Buell thinks that Sir William after the first matters chose Indian women for the head of his house in order that he might have at hand when he entertained his adopted fellowmen a proper hostess, and a hold upon them which he could acquire in no other way. Sir George Lee, a frequent guest of Johnson Hall, is quoted as follows:

Mary Brant was a most accomplished lady of much of the fifth half-breed Johnsons (there were two such) forms an exception. A better wife for any gentleman could not be found. She was a perfect housekeeper, and I am told there are among the matrons of the people Sir William is remembered with much affection. Her conversation is good, and she never forgets the respect due to his guests. She brought to him two half-breed boys by the same husband, Captain Joseph Brant, the celebrated chief, and the other became one of their great

*SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON. By Augustus C. Buell. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Sad Story of Augustin Aussyn.

Miss Barr's two stories are of that fresh, brave, and pleasing variety that ought to and does appeal to the young girl. A new edition of her "A Maid of a Hundred Leaves" now appears with the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co. ($1.25). This gambling story of the romantic love, adventure, separation, and final reunion with her husband of the beautiful Augustin Aussyn should be attractive reading during the long Summer days, when light-hearted girls plan for a quiet story "to cry over." They who have pursued the ups of seventeen and quite proximately near seventy-hearted may not find the small pleasures in Miss Barr's little story—and this Miss Barr's little story is quite apt to be—but they will find it a pleasant enough one to read, and to those for whom the sensational, and with at least one or two unhappy love affairs of one's own. Miss Barr's more ambitious romantic story of the story can be enjoyed by the reader.

A MAN OF AFFAIRS.

New Volumes of Biographical Essays by Sir M. E. Grant Duff.*

THERE essays, the author says, are to be considered as supplemental to his "Notes from a Diary," and consist of a further collection of contributions to various English periodicals and a number of addresses to audiences of diverse character. They are all generally biographical in their subjects, though frequently more in the nature of literary or political criticism than anything else, since writers and political leaders have chiefly engaged Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's attention—and all his lifetime he has himself been a writer and a practical participant in English politics and government. He has known many men, has read much and read much; his essays contain much that interests and instructs. Yet it must be confessed that he is scarcely an inspiring or a charming writer, and that what he gives us is not always touched with originality either in its point of view or in the manner of its presentation. The score of essays contained in these two eighty volumes, however, are of value as affording in many cases the first hand observations and experiences of an active man of affairs in the higher rank of British society and political life, discussion of things he has seen and taken part in himself, of men and movements he has known.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff is a Liberal in politics, but he is a Liberal of the old school, and often exhibits his abhorrence of the radicalism of to-day. He is also a Scotchman, which doubtless explains the almost entire absence of a sense of humor in his writing. That he has decided views on education is shown in the first two essays of the first volume—"Chesterfield as an Educator" and "Some Recollections of Oxford." The first is a justification of Chesterfield's ideal of the education of a gentleman as laid down in his letters to his son, especially of a gentleman destined for political life. He disavows the "detestable morality" therein contained, which was authorized by the practice of the times, and recognizes the need for a deeper and broader foundation of character than the English nobleman allowed for—more enthusiasm, more sympathy, more poetry. But Chesterfield's ideas of manners, for all the scorn that has been lavished upon them, are those which have been approved ever since.

The studies that he proposed show that he was not easily satisfied in the matter of solid acquirements, even though they omit much that is now essential, and lay stress on what can now be well omitted. He contemplated the finishing of a general education at the age of seventeen; but to-day, "thanks to the abominable arrangements of our schools and colleges, a far humbler curriculum than that through which Philip Stanhope had passed at seventeen is not finished now till two or three and twenty, even by clever young men." To be sure, there is a larger literature to be covered and more to be learned now than in the eighteenth century, but it might well, thinks Grant Duff, cover the whole period before one or two and twenty. And there is of course a larger preparation needed for political life now than then. But, asks the critic, if Chesterfield's method, with the modifications necessary, is not the best education for statesmen, then what is the best? He adds:

> That is a question which "has chosen divergencies" in all countries and will ask and answer wisely, if they are not ere long to be contemptuously thrust aside by the new social strata as "les classes dirigeantes." Let them show that they are fit to lead, and they will continue to do so for many a long day, at least in England. They have wealth and hereditary predisposition in their favor; why should they not add to these advantages a reasonable amount of taking trouble? When every other avocation is beginning to discard mere rule of thumb, perhaps a little more systematic training for the most difficult of all avocations would not be wholly amiss.

Grant Duff's reminiscences of Oxford are of "the old unreformed Oxford" of 1847-52, which he afterward took an active part in altering from foundation to summit. He was a skilled man. He ought, he thinks, to have gone to University College and become the pupil of Stanley. There were eminent tutors at Balliol of whom only one, Jowett, to whose special care he was assigned. Of him he says he doubts whether his biographers have succeeded in conveying any adequate explanation of his extraordinary and ever-increasing influence, but it is a phenomenon that he is hardly able to explain even to himself:

> I saw him very frequently during the whole of his stay at Oxford, and never in the shadow of a shade of a difference with him. I never heard him say any of the rather acrid things with which he has been credited; but, on the other hand, I cannot say that I gained very much from him. The truth is, I did not care in the least for any of the subjects in which he was interested, save the liberalizing of the Anglican theology, while he cared just as little for the subjects that chiefly attracted me; and yet—and yet—he, fell to a great extent, under the spell and remain under it to this day.

The whole system of college lectures then was bad—"a great waste of time." Serious men would have done better to read quietly in their rooms than attend them. The revolutions of 1848 and 1849 occupied Grant Duff's attention "at least ten times as much as those of Greece and Rome," and he gives a copy of a hectograph addressed to "Citizen Academicians," which shows that revolution and the spirit of gaiety reform were joined.

*THE MAN OF THE PAST. Some Unpublished Essays. By the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, G. C. S. I., D. C. L. In two volumes. Vol. I., pp. xii, 350. Vol. II., pp. iv, 351. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

EARLY ENGLISH ART.

Ecclesiastical Architecture of England in the Days of the Saxons.*

THE merit shown in "The Arts of Early England" is of the most distinguished character. One might think that Prof. G. Baldwin Brown had passed his life making personal examination of all the old churches and cathedrals in England and looking for what remained of them after a lapse of from eight hundred to one thousand years. A task of this magnitude we do not think ever has been attempted before. The mere description of edifices of stone or wood, or plaster would tire any but the special reader were it not for the author's good judgment and fine descriptive powers, but in addition to this he shows how it would be impossible to write understandingly about the pre-Conquest churches or other monuments of the Anglo-Saxon period without presenting the historical data.

The first of the two volumes under notice treats of the life of Saxon England in its relation to art, and the second gives the details of ecclesiastical architecture in England from the conversion of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest. Does it suffice to see a building, or even ruined parts of it, and be indifferent as to the conditions existing when the arch was turned?

The student of history and the lover of art find subjects of attraction in these ancient structures. The author writes:

> The interest of artistic history in the Middle Ages centres in the work of the architect, and this was chiefly connected with the three great structures, or groups of structures—the Church, the Monastery, and the Castle. These grew to vast and complex monuments that were not only the most characteristic expression of their age, but rank in the history of mankind as large and among the most glorious of human achievements. To fit them for the functions they were designed to serve employed all the energies of craftsmen in stone and wood and metals, while the quaint fancy, the naïve, judicious tact guided the fingers of the ornamentalist as he decked them out in their lavish and beautiful adornment in form and color.

These buildings were then the "outward expression" of the religious and social feelings of the period, and this idea has never been better expressed than when the author so puts it:

> The material structures have grown around the living souls of men, as about the living creature; in exact agreement with every part and function, so that it is only by understanding the life that can be supposed the outward dress in which it was clothed.

In an introductory chapter the question is asked: Why is it that the Middle Ages in Western Europe became one of the great artistic periods? It was an age of illiteracy. Wealth was for the few. It was not a period of leisure. Prof. Baldwin Brown explains it in this way:

> Two absorbing occupations filled up the lives of all the more energetic characters—the occupations of religion and war—and these were both so imperiously practical that their influence on the output of the arts might have seemed of sinister promise. The mediæval was an artistic epoch, first because it inherited the practice of the arts as part of the normal activities of life, and secondly, because the predominant occupations just referred to, far from repressing the energy of the craftsman, were his most fruitful source of inspiration and guidance.

We are beginning to understand what were the magnificences of past decoration not such as alone the chisel or the brush can impart. We see only to-day denuded walls. What was color has been bleached or has scaled off centuries ago. All the windows, glowing with colors, have been ground to powder. In the museum or the sacristy we have a catalogue of some few of these former magnificences.

> A few isolated remnants of the golden and jewelled reliquaries and censers, of the cups and the book covers which once blazed within the sanctuary. Some forms of enrichment have disappeared so completely that we seldom, even in fancy, restore them to our stately minister aisles. Only through the literary records of the time do we know of their former existence. How little do we realize, for example, the very large employment in the ancient churches of richly woven and embroidered hangings! The most sumptuous of these may have been the products of oriental looms, but the figures of mediæval dames, especially in our own country, were generally busy upon vestments or pall or curtain that should clothe the ministering priest, drape the altar or tomb, or, stretched between the pillars, partition conveniently the vast and windy interiors.

Were there High and Low Church ritualistic skirmishings at the very beginning? Certainly the Jews inclined toward splendor in the Temple. Doctrines of simplicity, even of asceticism, were preached in the early Christian times, notably by Tertullian.

> Later on Benedict of Nursia, Benedict of Aniane, and the good Bernard favored the attitude that was afterward adopted still more distantly by the Puritans."

The continuity on particular questions was imperfectly clad. He "dressed for his part" as did the soldier. War stimulated art and pulled into service all the skill of the artificer.

> It was not for mere show, but for added efficiency in the camp and in the battle, that the sun was made to glint on the warrior's garment of crimson silk and gold, on the edge and helmet of the tested mail, on the enamelled leather and the Damascened filigree in the iron of the horse trappings. The helmet which kept safe his head within its walls of steel pierced at the same time with crest and plume his progress through the ranks, while the sword with which he hewed his way had won by its prowess the right to the gold and gems

*THE ARTS IN EARLY ENGLAND. Vol. I. "The Life of Saxon England in its Relation to the Arts of Britain." Vol. II. "Ecclesiastical Architecture in England from the Conversion of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest." By G. Baldwin Brown, Professor of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh. Vol. I., pp. xvi, 351. Vol. II., pp. xii, 351. Cloth. Fully illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. (In the set.)

and costly fancies of the craftsman lavished on its hilt.

How convey to the mind the peculiar charm of mediæval work? Perhaps the grim soldier who bought and paid for the dagger thought more of the steel than the adornments. The simplest production bore elegance of shape and elaboration of detail. Was art self-inspired? There must have been an innate love for art, and intelligence of taste, but of dexterous manipulation. Of course, the factory killed but all this, with the result of dull uniformity. We want 10,000 swords, made up of many parts, all interchangeable, or the Ordnance Department will reject them. The mediæval armorer never could have made two swords precisely alike. "Old work is admired because it is hand work, and the mark of the tool is there upon it like the autograph of its originator."

Passing now to architecture and comparing the French Cathedral of the thirteenth century with the Greek Temple, we see what is the highest development of the architect. Now, wherein lies the subtle artistic difference? The author thus explains it:

> The Hellenic mind conceived a certain clear definiteness; he wanted incidity. In opposition to this appears the "mystical temper of the Middle Ages and the cluster of multitudinous parts that is picturesque. The massive outlines enfold the thirteenth century cathedral." In the early Romanesque both the ideas are entertained, but do not agree.

What Prof. Freeman has remarked about the impressions derived from a Gothic cathedral interior explains precisely the mysterious effect:

> Place yourself where you will, the view is boundless; nothing occurs to force a limit to the eye in any direction. Interminable rows of columns branch away to every point; arch is seen through arch; every feature suggests something beyond itself. . . . Even the apertures of the triforium and the narrow passages of the highest range give a hint of something yet further, of interminable mazes leading you know not whither.

No one felt the art influence more than Robert Louis Stevenson, and this saying of his, "that he liked a great cathedral, for it was the form of mountain scenery which pleased him best," has its merits. Prof. Baldwin Brown, commenting on this, writes: "This is a whimsical way of putting the important æsthetic truth that the forms of architectury have not a little in common with the grander aspects of natural scenery."

In the first volume the author writes of the country and the town a thousand years ago; Christianity in Roman and in un-Romanized lands; the conversion of England; the English missionary Bishop and his monastic seat; the Saxon monastery, and the village church. Here may be read the entire religious history of England from the earliest time. In the second volume may be found all the plans, with the many details of ecclesiastical architecture, from the conversion of the Saxons up to the Norman conquest. Not alone are the ecclesiastical structures described, but so are the early houses. Some of the discoveries made of these old Saxon churches are fraught with interest. In Gloucester, as far back as 1675, there was found an inscribed stone recording the dedication of a "Royal Hall," by which a "basilica" or church was meant, and the date was 1032. In 1836 it was discovered that the Saxon chapel was incorporated in the fabric of an old mansion, near a farmhouse.

At the conclusion the author cites the building furor of the Normans:

> The age which opens with the settlement of the Normans in England was in fact one of immense architectural activity. It was the ambition of each generation of builders to surpass all that had been done before, and the Normans of the second period treated the earlier efforts of their country-men with scant courtesy when they were shown at the conquest to the Saxon edifices. It is a striking fact that though Archbishop Lanfranc had erected from the foundations at Canterbury a new metropolitan church that must, at least, have equaled the great abbeys at Caen, yet within a generation the prior Ernulph and Conrad pulled down his choir and re-erected it on a scale of tremendously greater magnificence. The Norman abbey church at Peterborough is more than double the size of the Saxon structure burned down in 1116, the plan of which has been partially recovered, but the "glorious choir" of Conrad, at Canterbury, covered about four times the space of that occupied by the eastern part of the cathedral of Lanfranc.

A Secret Service Tale.

THE GILDED LADY. Being the True Story of a Crime Against the United States Government, as recorded by Henry V. Chardon, late of the Secret Service. By Will M. Clemens. Illustrations by Louis K. Grant. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company.

Will M. Clemens tells in a lucid, straightforward manner of a Secret Service officer's hunt for a gang of counterfeiters who operate, on a large scale, on the high seas and dispose of their manufactures in various ports. Counterfeiting on the high seas is, we fancy, a crime new even to fiction, but the tale is plausible from beginning to end. To any more about it would be to forestall the reader's pleasure. There is not much to say in reviewing a detective story except to say whether it is good or bad of its kind. Mr. Clemens's is good of its kind and accurate in its superficial details relating to places and actual happenings, which lends it verisimilitude. It contains nothing to speak of in the way of character study. What is done is here much more important than who does it.

Art Bookbindings.

In the seventh annual exhibition of the Richmond, Ind., Art Association, which has just closed there, there was for the second time a notable showing of fine bookbindings. This department was in charge of Miss Esther Griffin White, who succeeded in gathering together a very satisfactory collection of American bindings. Among the better known binders who were represented by one or more bindings were Miss Ellen Gates Starr, Peter Verbeyst, Miss May Bonnie Post, Miss Minnie Sophia Post, Otto Zahn, Stikeman & Co., Miss Marguerite Lahey, Miss Alice G. McCulloch, Miss Mary M. Upton, Miss Elizabeth G. Macy, Miss Effie J. Hart of the Art Students' League, Ralph Randolph Adams, Miss Mary E. Bulkley, Miss Margaret Sterling, Evelyn Nordhoff, Herbert M. Pimpton & Co., Ben Boyd Meloy, The Boycroft Bindery, Miss Emily Preston of the Arts and Crafts Society, and Ernest Hertzberg.

In addition to the American bindings shown, Miss White was able to exhibit a Cobden-Sanderson binding as well as some bindings from the famous Guild of Women Binders, an English institution, many of whose bindings have been seen at exhibitions in this city from time to time. Other English binders who sent special bindings were Rivière & Co. and Sangorski & Sutcliffe. Associated with the display of bookbindings was a small collection of book plates that included some of the most recent work of William Nelson Fisher of Bangor, Me., and Wilbur Macey Stone of this city.

A MAN OF AFFAIRS.

New Volumes of Biographical Essays by Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff.*

THERE remain, the author says, are to be considered as supplemental to his "Notes from a Diary," and consist of a further collection of contributions to various English periodicals and a number of addresses to audiences of diverse character. They are all generally biographical in their subjects, though frequently more in the nature of literary or political criticism than anything else, since writers and political leaders have chiefly engaged Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's attention—and all his lifetime he has himself been a writer and a practical participant in English politics and government. He has known many men, had seen much and read much; his essays contain much that interests and instructs. Yet it must be sentenced that he is scarcely an inspiring or a charming writer, and that what he gives us is not always touched with originality either in its point of view or in the manner of its presentation. The score of essays contained in these two eighty volumes, however, are of value as affording in many cases the first hand observations and experiences of an active man of affairs in the higher rank of British society and political life; discussion of things he has seen and taken part in himself, of men and movements he has known.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff is a Liberal in politics, but he is a Liberal of the old school, and often exhibits his abhorrence of the reformers of to-day. He is also a Scotchman, which doubtless explains the almost entire absence of a sense of humor in his writing. That he has decided views on education is shown in the first two essays of the first volume—"Chesterfield as an Educator" and "Some Recollections of Oxford." The first is a justification of Chesterfield's ideal of the education of a gentleman as laid down in his letters to his son, especially of a gentleman destined for political life. He disavows the "detestable morality" therein contained, which was authorized by the practice of the times, and recognizes the need for a deeper and broader foundation of character than the English nobleman allowed for—more enthusiasm, more sympathy, more poetry. But Chesterfield's idea of manners, for all the scorn that has been lavished upon them, are those which have been approved ever since.

The studies that he proposed where that he was not easily satisfied in the matter of solid acquirements, even though they omit much that is now essential, and lay stress on what can now be well omitted. He contemplated the finishing of a general education at the age of seventeen; but to-day, "thanks to the abominable arrangement of our schools and colleges, a far humbler curriculum than that through which Philip Stanhope had passed through at seventeen is not finished now till two or three and twenty, even by clever young men." To be sure, there is a larger literature to be covered and more to be learned now than in the eighteenth century, but it might well, thinks Grant Duff, cover the whole period before one or two and twenty. And there is of course a larger preparation needed for political life now than then. But, asks the critic, if Chesterfield's method, with the modifications necessary, is not the best education for statesmen, then what is the best? He adds:

That is a question which "les classes dirigeantes" in all countries had better ask and answer wisely, if they are not ere long to be contemptuously thrust aside by the new social strata as "les classes dirigeantes." Let them show that they are fit to lead, and they will continue to do so for many a long day even in democracies. They have wealth and hereditary predisposition in their favor; why should they not add to these advantages a reasonable amount of taking trouble? When every other avocation is beginning to discard mere rule of thumb, perhaps a little more systematic training for the most fitly gifted of all avocations would not be wholly amiss.

Grant Duff's reminiscences of Oxford are of "the old unreformed Oxford" of 1847-52, which he afterward took an active part in altering from foundation to summit. He was a Balliol man. He ought, he thinks, to have gone to University College and become the pupil of Stanley. There were eminent tutors at Balliol, of whom one was Jowett, to whose special care he was assigned. Of him he says he doubts whether his biographers have succeeded in conveying any adequate explanation of his extraordinary and ever-increasing influence, but it is a phenomenon that he is hardly able to explain even to himself:

I saw him very frequently during the whole of his stay at Oxford, and never had the shadow of a shade of a difference with him. I never heard him say any of the rather sordid things with which he has been credited; but, on the other hand, I cannot say that I gained very much from him. The truth is, I did not care in the least for any of the subjects in which he was interested, save the Elucidating of the Anglican theology, while he never knew a Mill for the subjects that calmly attracted me; and yet—and yet—I, too, fell to a great extent under the spell and remain under it to this day.

The whole system of oblique lectures then in vogue—"a cruel waste of time." Serious men would have done better to read quietly in their rooms than attend them. The revolutions of 1848 and 1849 occupied Grant Duff's attention at least ten times as much as those of Greece and Rome, and he gives a copy of a facetious handbill addressed to "Citizen Academicus," which shows that revolution and the spirit of university reform were joined

*OUT OF THE PAST. Some Reminiscences of Men and Events at Home and Abroad, 1851 to 1863. By the Right Hon. Mountstuart E. Grant Duff. In two volumes. Vol. I., pp. xii, 350; Vol. II., pp. viii, 336ss. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

together in the minds of the Oxford wits. "The cry of reform has been too long unheard," it runs, "but revolution has accomplished its purpose. The Vice Chancellor has fled on horseback; the scouts have fraternized with the friends of liberty. A republican hymnus will take the place of the university, and the undersigned have solely devoted themselves to the task of administration"—the undersigned being Clough, Stanley—"the very clever and extremely silly Arnoldian leader"—Conington, the great Latinist, who began as an extreme Radical; "Bonamy, (Oporto)," a very fat scholar at Brasenose, and another. Of the author's further remarks about Oxford it may be enough to note that "the athletic craze has done not a little to counteract the good influences so potent" there since 1851; the real advantages of a residence was almost wholly to the benefits of constant intercourse with men of ability about one's own age. The Laura Secundaria and Greek iambics, for all the direct or indirect good they did, might as well have been worsted work. And, finally, here is a view so characteristic that it needs to be quoted:

I confess I have my doubts whether the great influx into the university of men belonging to classes different from those which frequented it fifty years since has been of much advantage. Of course it is an excellent thing that men of great ability, born in the humbler ranks, should have an opportunity afforded them through university foundations to play at the gold instead of the silver or copper tables of life. . . . But surely it is manifest folly to draw to the university large numbers of men who have not great ability, but who learn there the works and ways of their social superiors, when they ought to be acquiring the kind of knowledge which might enable them to earn their living and to be useful members of society.

Another reminiscent article is on the House of Commons, of which Grant Duff was a member from 1857 to 1881—an address to his old constituents at Elgin. The discussion is more in the nature of political history than of reminiscence, and is rather more serious than entertaining. When he entered Parliament Palmerston was at the head of things—a man whose popularity was so great as to call forth a remark from Lord Stanhope in 1860 that, south of the Trent, any candidate who wished for an easy victory might save himself the trouble of making a speech by simply saying "Palmerston." Disraeli's career after he had established the "Peace which passeth all understanding, with such Honor as is found among thieves," after he had taken his false step of antagonism to the Christian people in the Balkans and the playing up to the "foolish ambition of Russia," is characterized by Grant Duff as that of the Distrait of "Tancred":

Not only all that was distinctive in his foreign policy during those novels is to be found in that very bright and agreeable novel, but he himself avowed to a friend of mine that he was reading it "not for amusement, but instruction."

The strange thing is, it appears to our observer, that there are still hundreds of thousands who think of its author as a great master of foreign affairs; he believes that he will live much longer as a writer than as a statesman. Notwithstanding Disraeli's utter lack of political principle it was hard to avoid a certain regard for him or to hear without great sympathy his remark to a young man of his own party after the results of 1880 had become known: "I dare say all this is to you a rather agreeable excitement; to me it is the end of all things."

The longest of these articles is "Manning and the Catholic Reaction of Our Times," an Edinburgh Review article that discusses the entire Oxford movement as well as the special part in it and in English politics subsequently played by Manning, "the born politician," who Grant Duff more than intimates was always alive to what was best for his own interests. He concludes that "the real work of the Oxford movement has been done in the Church of England," for none of those who went over has produced or will produce any very permanent effect on the mighty organization they joined.

It cannot be said that the more important purely critical articles, like those on Stanley and Matthew Arnold, add very much to an understanding of their subjects, though Grant Duff, like an ardent admiration for both—Arnold, indeed, being to him "the most sympathetic of all the singers who have lived in our time." The one about Bagehot is interesting, and a number dealing with personages less prominent in the public eye, such as Lord Arthur Russell, Count de Hübner, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, and the Earl of Kimberley, give glimpses of personages who have played no inconsiderable parts in recent British history.

A Secret Service Tale.

THE GILDED LADY. Being the True Story of a Crime Against the United States Government, as recorded by Henry V. Charlot, late of the U. S. Secret Service. Will M. Clemens. Illustrations by Louis F. Grant. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company.

Will M. Clemens tells in a lucid, straightforward manner of a Secret Service officer's hunt for a gang of counterfeiters who operate, on a large scale, on the high seas and dispose of their manufactures in various ports. Counterfeiting on the high seas is, we fancy, a crime new even in fiction, but the tale is plausible from beginning to end. To say more about it would be to forestall the reader's pleasure. There is not much to say in reviewing a detective story except to say whether it is good or bad of its kind. Mr. Clemens's is good of his kind and accurate in its superficial details relating to places and actual happenings, which lends it verisimilitude. It contains nothing to speak of in the way of character study. What is done is here much more important than who does it.

EARLY ENGLISH ART.

Ecclesiastical Architecture of England in the Days of the Saxons.*

THE merit shown in "The Arts of Early England" is of the most distinguished character. One might think that Prof. G. Baldwin Brown had passed his life making personal examination of all the old churches and cathedrals in England and looking for what remained of them after a lapse of from eight hundred to one thousand years. A task of this magnitude we do not think ever has been attempted before. The mere description of edifices of stone, or wood, or plaster would tire any but the special reader were it not for the author's good judgment and fine descriptive powers, but in addition to this he shows how it would be impossible to write understandingly about the pre-Conquest churches or other monuments of the Anglo-Saxon period without presenting the historical data.

The first of the two volumes under notice treats of the life of Saxon England in its relation to art, and the second gives the details of ecclesiastical architecture in England from the conversion of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest. Does it suffice to see a building, or even ruined parts of it, and be indifferent as to the conditions existing when the arch was turned?

The student of history and the lover of art find subjects of attraction in these ancient structures. The author writes:

The interest of artistic history in the Middle Ages centres in the work of the architect, and this was chiefly connected with the three great structures, or groups of structures—the Church, the Monastery, and the Castle. These grew to vast and complex monuments that were not only the most characteristic expression of their age, but rank in the history of mankind at large as among the most glorious of human achievements. To fit them for the functions they were designed to serve employed all the energies of craftsmen in stone and wood and metal, while the quaintest fancy, the most judicious taste, guided the fingers of the ornamentalist as he decked them out in their lavish and beautiful adornment in form and color.

These buildings were then the "outward expression" of the religious and social feelings of the period, and this idea has never been better expressed than when the author so puts it:

The material structures have grown around the living societies as the shell about the living creature; in exact agreement with every part and function, so that it is only by understanding the life that we can comprehend the outward dress in which it was clothed.

In an introductory chapter the question is asked: Why is it that the Middle Ages in Western Europe became one of the great artistic periods? It was an age of illiteracy. Wealth was for the few. It was not a period of leisure. Prof. Baldwin Brown explains it in this way:

Two absorbing occupations filled up the lives of all the more energetic characters—the occupations of religion and war—and these were both so imperiously practical that their influence on the output of the arts might have seemed of sinister promise. The mediæval was an artistic epoch, first, because it inherited the practice of the arts as part of the normal activities of life, and secondly, because the predominant occupations just referred to, far from repressing the energy of the craftsman, were his most fruitful source of inspiration and guidance.

We are beginning to understand what were the magnificence of plan decoration not such as alone the chisel or the brush can impart. We see only to-day denuded walls. What was color has been bleached or has scaled off, centuries ago. All the windows, glowing with colors, have been ground to powder. In the museums of the society we have a catalogue of some few of these former magnificences.

A few isolated remnants of the golden and jeweled reliquaries and censers, of the cups and the book covers which once blazed within the sanctuary. Some forms of enrichment have disappeared so completely that we seldom, even in fancy, carry them to our stately minister aisles. Only through the literary records of the time do we know of their former existence. How little do we realize, for example, the very large employment in the ancient churches of richly woven and embroidered hangings! The most sumptuous of these may have been the products of Oriental looms, but the fingers of mediæval dames, especially in our own country, were generally busy upon vestments or pall or curtain that should clothe the ministering priest, drape the shrine or tomb, or, stretched between the pillars, partition conveniently the vast and windy interiors.

Were there High and Low Church ritualistic shrinkings at the very beginning? Certainly the Jews inclined toward splendor in the Temple. Doctrines of simplicity, even of asceticism, were preached in the early Christian time, notably by Tertullian. "Later on Benedict of Nursia, Benedict of Aniane, and the good Bernard favored the attitude that was afterward adopted still more distinctly by the Puritan."

The ecclesiastic on particular occasions was superbly clad. He "dressed for his part," as did the soldier. War stimulated art and called into service all the skill of the artificer.

It was not for mere show, but for added efficiency in the camp and in the melée, that the sun was made to glint on the warrior's surcoat of crimson silk and gold, on the ridge and hollow of the fluted mail, on the embossed leather and the Damascened filigree in the iron of the horse trappings. The helmet which kept safe his head within its walls of steel marked at the same time with crest and plume his progress through the ranks, while the sword with which he hewed his way had won by service its right to the gold and gems and deftly fancies of the craftsman lavished on its hilt.

How comes to the mind the peculiar charm of mediæval work? Perhaps the grim soldier who bought and paid for the dagger thought more of the steel than the adornments. The simplest production bore elegance of shape and elaboration of finish. Was art self-restored? There must have been an innate love for art, and left-handed test of taste, but of dexterous manipulation. Of course, the factory lifted but all this, with the result of dull uniformity. We want 10,000 swords, made up of many parts, all interchangeable, or the Ordnance Department will reject them. The mediæval armorer never could have made two swords precisely alike. "Old work is admired because it is hand work, and the mark of the tool is there upon it like the autograph of its originator."

Passing now to architecture and comparing the French Cathedral of the thirteenth century with the Greek Temple, we see what is the highest development of the architect. Now, wherein lies the subtle artistic difference? The author thus explains it:

The Hellenic mind conceived a certain clear definiteness; he wanted lucidity. In opposition to this appears the "mystical temper of the Middle Ages and the cluster of multiplying details that in picturesque, illusive multiplex unfold the thirteenth century cathedral." In the early Romanesque both the ideas are entertained, but do not agree.

What Prof. Freeman has remarked about the impressions derived from a Gothic cathedral interior explains precisely the mysterious effect:

Place yourself where you will, the view is boundless; nothing occurs to force a limit to the eye in any direction; interminable rows of columns branch away to every point; arch is seen through arch; every feature suggests something beyond itself. . . . Even the apertures of the triforium and the narrow passages of the highest range give a hint of something yet further, of interminable mazes leading you know not whither.

No one can say the art influence more than Robert Louis Stevenson, and this saying of his, "that he likes a great cathedral, for it was the form of mountain-scenery which pleased him best," has its merits. Prof. Baldwin Brown, commenting on this, writes: "This is a whimsical way of putting the important æsthetic truth that the forms of architecture have not a little in common with the grander aspects of natural scenery."

In the first volume the author writes of the country and the town a thousand years ago; Christianity in Roman and in pre-Roman and lands; the conversion of England; the English missionary Bishop and his monastic cell; the Saxon monastery, and the village church. Here may be read the entire religious history of England from the earliest time. In the second volume may be found all the plans, with the many details of ecclesiastical architecture, from the conversion of the Saxons up to the Norman conquest. Not alone are the ecclesiastical structures described, but so are the early houses. Some of the discoveries made of these old Saxon churches are fraught with interest. In Gloucester, as far back as 1675, there was found an inscribed stone recording the dedication of a "Royal Hall," by which a "basilica" or church was meant, and the date was 1000. In 1866 it was discovered that the Saxon chapel was incorporated in the fabric of an old mansion, near a farmhouse.

At the conclusion the author cites the building fever of the Normans:

The age which opens with the settlement of the Normans in England was in fact one of immense architectural activity. It was the ambition of each generation of builders to surpass all that had been done before, and the Normans of the second period treated the earlier efforts of their countrymen with the same scant courtesy that was shown at the conquest to the Saxon edifices. It is a striking fact that though Archbishop Lanfranc had erected from the foundations of Canterbury a new metropolitan church that must, at least, have equaled the great abbeys at Caen, yet within a generation the priory Ernulph and Conrad pulled down his choir and re-erected it on a scale of transcendently greater magnificence. The Norman abbey church at Peterborough is another of the glories of the Saxon structure burned down in 1116, the plan of which has been partially recovered, but the "glorious choir" of Conrad, at Canterbury, covered about four times the space of that occupied by the eastern part of the cathedral of Lanfranc.

*THE ARTS IN EARLY ENGLAND. Vol. I.—The Life of Saxon England in its Relation to the Arts. Vol. II.—Ecclesiastical Architecture in England from the Conversion of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest." By G. Baldwin Brown, Professor of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh. Vol. I., pp. xxii, 351; Vol. II., pp. xvi, 344. Cloth. Price per volume, $3.00 net. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Art Bookbindings.

In the seventh annual exhibition of the Richmond, Ind., Art Association, which has just closed there, there was for the second time a notable showing of fine bookbindings. This department was in charge of Miss Esther Griffin White, who succeeded in gathering together a very satisfactory collection of American bindings. Among the better known binders who were represented by one or more bindings were Miss Ellen Gates Starr, Peter Verhoeg, Miss May Readie Dost, Miss Minnie Sophia Frost, Otto Zahn, Stikeman & Co., Miss Marguerite Lahey, Miss Alice G. McCulloch, Miss Mary H. Upton, Miss Elizabeth G. Marot, Miss Effie J. Hart of the Art Students' League, Ralph Randolph Adams, Miss Mary E. Bulkley, Miss Margaret Sterling, Evelyn Nordhoff, Herbert M. Pimpton & Co., Ban Boyd Holmes, The Boycroft Shop, Miss Emily Preston of the Arts and Crafts Society, and Ernest Hertzberg.

In addition to the American bindings shown, Miss White was able to exhibit a Cobden-Sanderson binding as well as some bindings from the famous Guild of Women Binders, an English institution, many of whose bindings have been seen at exhibitions in this city from time to time. Other English binders who sent special bindings were Riviere & Co. and Zaehnsdorf. Associated with the display of bookbindings was a small collection of book plates that included some of the more recent work of William Edgar Fisher of Fargo, N. D., and Wilbur Macey Stone of this city.

SEA YARNS.

Our Marine Contributor Returns to the Attack—Some Other Letters.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

AT THIS beginning of his remarking apology for the lack of seamanship and navigation displayed on board the good ship Grosvenor, Mr. Kerr, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 4, introduces himself as a "sailor with an experience in the past and a present standing," &c. This is as it should be, and his wise precaution in the present instance cannot be too strongly urged upon all writers who attempt dealing with subjects with which they are unfamiliar. Besides the modesty and utter lack of egotism revealed in such an announcement, it gives one an idea, otherwise unobtainable in this class of correspondence, of the probable nature of the theme which the author has in mind while engaged in committing himself upon paper.

The log line definition of the knot, or nautical mile, and the scale upon which charts of the ocean are constructed belong to the alphabet of navigation, and, not being in a "rancorous" mood at the present writing, I would respectfully suggest to Mr. Kerr the propriety of some slight acquaintance with this portion of the sailor's alphabet before he again whets his glittering excalibur and indulges in public self-congratulation upon his willingness and ability to "parry a thrust, bristling with rancor and mistakes," aimed at anything afloat above the dignity of a coal barge Captain.

"Russell," says Mr. Kerr, "uses the unit of distance with which his readers are familiar—2,760 yards to the mile." On Page 42 of the "Wreck of the Grosvenor" Mr. Royle informs us that he "reckoned we had made over 120 knots during the twelve hours." On Pages 36-37, he "called the hands aft and went through the tedious and tiresome job of ascertaining the speed by the measured line (log-line) and sand-glass" and found the rate of speed to be 10 knots. Toward the latter part of the week's run the same authority declares, upon Page 51, that the light breeze "scarcely gave us more than 6 knots." Now, Mr. Kerr, kindly permit me to inform you that a knot is not a "land mile of 1,760 yards," but a nautical mile of 6,080 feet; also that the log-line is not used for measuring land miles, as terra firma presents serious impediments to the free exercise of its functions, but nautical miles. If you will take the trouble to turn to (Page 78) Norie's "Navigation," you will find, among other rudiments of sea lore intended for the enlightenment of beginners, the following plainer: "In navigation distance is invariably measured in nautical miles." It also seems to me fortunate for you to be made aware that all charts used for navigating purposes, all problems in navigation, and the dead reckoning of all ocean-going ships, are based upon the nautical mile standard. Mr. Royle, fine-weather sailor though he was, had mastered enough of the rudiments of navigation to avoid such a hideous blunder as attempting to work dead-reckoning in statute miles. The land mile may be the standard from which canal boat navigation is worked.

I have never encountered the perils of canal sailing, but can readily imagine the gallant mule, stepping along "amidst the troubled shade," of dandelion and "shrubby groaning of timbers," past the tell-tale mile-posts upon the towpath, and the canal-boat sailor sitting upon the tiller, "far away at sea, reading Clark Russell with keen enjoyment," and jotting down mile after mile (statute) in the log book as the posts vanish abaft the beam into the "mystic effulgence of the Milky Way"—and scrub-alders.

A careful perusal of Pages 77, 78, and 79 (Norie) will prevent a repetition of such ridiculous suggestions as "working dead-reckoning over again and using true courses and land miles." Such reckoning is indeed "dead" beyond all possibility of resurrection.

Mr. Kerr's seamanship is of the same high grade as that displayed by Mr. Royle; in fact, the former sailor would doubtless make a successful writer of sea yarns, as he evinces in a marked degree the rare faculty of "creating illusions in the mind of the multitude" of the most unreal and fantastical type. In commenting upon the becalming of a neighboring ship's tepsails by the Grosvenor, he meanders on after this fashion: "This is an absolute error. the wind was about north true and the Grosvenor was steering west-southwest."

On Page 20 of the story Mr. Royle informs us that "the press of canvas was burying her, and, well aft as the wind was, the vessel lay over to starboard under it, dragging her heavy channels, sluicing and foaming through the water."

Here we have presented by Mariner Kerr a unique illusion indeed—a ship heading west-southwest with a gale of wind from the north blowing directly upon her starboard side, rushing through the water at a speed of 15 knots, with every stitch of canvas hard aback and her starboard—i. e., her windward side—buried under water almost out of sight, in utter unmindfulness of the old sailors' saw which enacts that "No ship which carries to windward can make any claim for insurance." I commended for nearly an hour in rapt contemplation of a picture of a ship wallowing off shore under reefed topsails with an ensign, evidently of the "rooting" type, flying from her mainhead out over her weather bow, directly in the wind's eye! As a realistic work of art it was a masterpiece, destined, however, to dwindle into insignificance beside Mr. Kerr's unsurpassable portrayal.

Instead of the wind being, as Mr. Kerr asserts, "true north," it was, according to Mr. Royle, (Page 36) "about east-southeast, blowing very fresh indeed." An extra twirl of the compass bringing us out of 112 degrees 30 minutes was probably the cause of Mr. Kerr's slight blunder in regard to the direction of the wind. He wonders he takes it for granted that a "very small percentage of Russell's readers would know what variation and deviation means." If we are to believe Mr. Royle, the ship was running down channel with a strong southeasterly breeze upon her port quarter. Having dispensed of the Scilly cutter, they spied larger game to leeward—i. e., on their starboard bow—and at once decided to run out of their course and beside her topsail sills. No shipmaster would venture within a mile of another ship on a dark, stormy night unless she were making or shortening other maintopsail. No practical sailor ever dreamed of taking such commercial advantage seriously, and the spectacle of Mr. Kerr, out on the warpath "parrying thrusts" as such literature, reminds one of a certain Spanish gentleman who went manfully forth to do battle with a windmill. Perhaps when my sailor friend can obtain a respite from penning such contemptible drivel he may inform us how a ship to windward can run down before the wind upon a course she is sailing directly across the wind and both ships "be moving in opposite directions, yet in parallel lines." Such farcical descriptions of moving bodies from mathematical principles should be at once dealt with in the rigorous fashion. He might also furnish information as to the exact data upon which "eighty miles of Spanish mountains" slipped between the western coast of Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, and also explain the difference between a compass course and a true. When he again goes "far away to sea" it would not be a bad idea for him to read the "Wreck of the Grosvenor," as it is pretty plainly evident from the absurd blunders in his recent letter that he has the above-mentioned book confounded with "The Storied Cruiser; or, Wolf of the Wave," or some other highly spiced sea story of the juvenile type. In the collision between the Grosvenor and the cutter it made not the slightest difference in what direction the smaller craft was moving—she was close aboard—she was right ahead—the Grosvenor was rapidly overhauling her, and a spoke or two, port or starboard, of the big, rapidly moving ship's wheel would have steered her. Yet they did nothing but "bound to the weather rail" and "pause" until the luminous nail drifted past. If a shipmaster really did such a thing he would be hanged or imprisoned for life, and the man who wrote an article in his defense would be ridden out of town on a rail. In his blunder regarding the necessity of "X-ray eyes to look through the mainsail—maintopsail," Mr. Kerr doubtless has reference to the mainsail of a small yacht or oyster boat, as the weather clew of a ship's mainsail is usually hauled up while running, and if it were not there is lots of room for observation between its foot and the forecastle-head.

The "etiquette" of marine distress signals is the last conventional point of privacy before which Mr. Kerr deems necessary to place within the parrying influence of his sword and buckler. No doubt an English merchantman of forty or fifty years ago had every available cranny stuffed with "United States Naval Regulations" and "New York Yacht Club books," and the ensign's sudden escape from such dignified boredom may have been the cause of its flitting joyously up and down upon its halyards and "roaring" in frantic delight, even in the midst of the theoretical hurricane.

In conclusion I beg permission to congratulate Mr. Kerr upon his success as a "parryer of thrusts" and trust at some future day that I may have the privilege of accompanying—at a safe distance—a ship navigated by such sailors as Mr. Royle and himself, and at the same time find my feeble brain illumined with a ray of the same genius which inspired the writer of "Ye Diverting Historie of John Gilpin's Ride."

EDGAR C. SMITH.
14 Burling Slip, New York, July 8, 1903.

Clark Russell, A. S.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

William Clark Russell, the novelist, began his career in life as a sailor. He shipped as a seaman in 1856 and followed the sea as a profession until about 1870. No man who had not followed the sea could write with such an intimate knowledge of the subject as does Russell. In January, 1867, he joined the Ramsgate tug Vulcan and the lifeboat Bradford in the heroic rescue of the crew of the Indian Chief, a merchantman that foundered on Long Sand, near the Goodwins, (Jan. 24.) The life savers were out forty-eight hours, and the report written by Clark Russell for the London Daily Telegraph was one of the most stirring I have ever read.

FRANK H. TIKKELLY.
New York, July 7, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

An admirer of Clark Russell and also of this play, I take my hat off and thank D. A. Kerr for his answer to the ill-natured criticism of Russell by Mr. R. G. Smith. Even if there were actual technical errors in Russell's descriptions of a vessel's sailing or any error in nautical phraseology, they would be largely offset by the charming manner of his writing—his powerful description of storms and a fascination of detail—that every fair-minded reader will acknowledge. His works will be read and admired long after such criticism as Mr. Smith's will have passed into oblivion.

GEO. E. FORD.
University of Virginia, July 7, 1903.

Crawford's Biography of Leo XIII.

For several years—or to be exact from 1895—it has been known among the intimate friends of the novelist, F. Marion Crawford, that he was engaged on a biography of Leo XIII. which, while not the official biography, would at least be authoritative in every particular. The official biography, which of course is inevitable, will present the Holy Father not only from a Catholic point of view but from the point of view of the Curia, interpreting him to the prelates, priests, and laymen of the Catholic faith. Mr. Crawford's biography, although written from the point of view of a churchman, is the presentation of the life and character of the Pontiff as Leo XIII. would have himself appear to all mankind.

Mr. Crawford is not only intimately acquainted in Vatican circles, but in writing his biography of the Pope he has enjoyed the Holy Father's advice as well as authority, and had been furnished with all requisite material by the Vatican authorities. Indeed it is known to the writer of this sketch that Leo XIII. as late as last February had personally perused through an Italian version those portions of the text which dealt with him intimately, and had also overseen the arrangement of the official portions of the work touching on Church politics and that field of diplomacy which includes spiritual as well as temporal things. The work is at present so far advanced that within six weeks after the Pontiff's death it will be placed in the printer's hands and will then be published, after certain formalities have been complied with, by the Macmillan Company.

"First of all," said Mr. Crawford last Spring, "my book will deal with the Holy Father as a man, far beyond all and above all everything that has been achieved in his name can be traced to purely manly qualities which in the character of Leo XIII. are probably in finer accord than in that of any other ruler. And although it may be impossible for the historian at present moment to put his finger upon a single act of Leo XIII. and say that it represents consummate statesmanship, diplomacy or ability in affairs, yet when the truth shall be fully known it will be seen that he has accomplished many great things in a simple, unostentatious, yet masterly way, which at the time attracted no particular attention. Another part of the biography will represent a clear or less complete ecclesiastical history of Leo's administration, which will contain much material to which I have had access through special privileges. Whether the work when completed will occupy one or two volumes, I cannot say—probably two."

Mr. Crawford said that the part of his work dealing with the personality and daily life of the Pope had been based upon an article which he had written several years ago for The Century Magazine. The views he expressed then, he said, although written with some enthusiasm, he had seen no reason in later years to qualify or misdirect.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

Essays and General Literature.

THE INFLUENCE OF SUGGESTION. By Edwin D. Mead. 12mo, Pp. 224. Boston: American Unitarian Association. $1.25 net.

THE FAITH OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By John Kelman, Jr. 8vo. Pp. 301. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $2.50 net.

EVOLUTION OF THE JAPANESE. By Henry L. Gulick. 8vo. Pp. 425. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $2 net.

Poetry and Drama.

ISOLA; OR, THE DISINHERITED. A Romaic and Italian Love Story. By Lady Florence Dixie. Illustrated in Photogravure by Cowan, James Holgate, Mrs. Dixie, and Others. 12mo, Pp. 324. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MORE BY VICTORIA. 8vo. Pp. 162. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Religion.

THE FIRST AND SECOND BOOKS of MOSHAB. Edited by Archbishop Ireland. 16mo, Pp. 156. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE CRIMES OF THE CHRIST. By G. Dana Boardman. 12mo, Pp. 178. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. 60 net.

A BRIEF TO HARNACK ON THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY. Lectures Delivered in the Summer of 1901 before Students of All Faculties in the University of Greifswald. By Hermann Cremer. Translated from the third German edition by William Urwick. 12mo, Pp. 288. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1 net.

STUDIES IN THEOLOGY. By J. Agar Beet. Vol. I. Part I. Pp. 1-240. 12mo, Pp. 240. New York: E. P. Dutton's Sons. $2 net.

Miscellaneous.

THE TRAINING OF WILD ANIMALS. By Frank C. Bostock. Edited by Ellen Velvin. 12mo, Pp. 304. Illustrations from photographs. New York: The Century Company. $1 net.

FOLLOWING THE DEER. By William J. Long. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-302. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Travelers' Mnemonics.

"Homophonic Conversations" is the title of a little book of 140 pages, compiled and published by C. B. and C. V. Watts. English, German, French, and Italian sentences are arranged in parallel columns, such words being chosen that at least three and usually all four sentences are made up of words that sound alike as well as mean the same. About 800 such words are used, arranged under thirty headings, principally such as are useful to tourists. A polyglot vocabulary is given, which betrays the fact that it was compiled specifically for English-speaking purchasers, as it is apparently entirely in that language. It is quite true that every one can remember a word in a foreign language which sounds like one in his own, and which means the same thing, more easily than he can one which sounds differently. The work of collecting such sentences is very difficult and requires an intimate knowledge of all the languages included in the list; no difficult is it that the authors are to be congratulated on even the measure of success they have attained in the work before us. Its sharp corners fit it more conveniently for the satchel than for the pocket, into which it was meant to go. (C. V. Watts & Co., 470 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. $1.)

PUBLISHED THIS WEEK

Mr. JAMES LANE ALLEN'S new novel

The Mettle of the Pasture

Cloth, 12mo, gilt tops, $1.50

"THE METTLE OF THE PASTURE IS NOT ONLY THE LONGEST BOOK HE HAS WRITTEN; IT CONTAINS MORE CHARACTERS AND A GREATER VARIETY OF THEM, IT HAS MORE VERSATILITY, MORE LIGHT AND SHADE, MORE HUMOR THAN ANY OF HIS PREVIOUS BOOKS. THE STORY, TOO, IS WIDER IN SCOPE AND THE CENTRAL TRAGEDY DRAWS IRRESISTIBLY TO IT.

"THE METTLE OF THE PASTURE IS A NOVEL OF GREATNESS; IT IS SO FAR MR. ALLEN'S MASTERPIECE; A WORK OF BEAUTY AND FINISHED ART. THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF ITS SUPREME PLACE IN OUR LITERATURE; THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT OF ITS WIDE ACCEPTANCE AND ACCEPTABILITY. MORE THAN ANY OF HIS BOOKS IT IS DESTINED TO AN ENVIABLE POPULARITY. IT DOES NOT TAKE EXTRAORDINARY PRESCIENCE TO PREDICT AN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCULATION FOR IT."

JAMES MACARTHUR in a review in the August *Reader*.

Other books by this popular writer are

The Choir Invisible, - $1.50	Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, $1.50	A Kentucky Cardinal, $1.00
The Reign of Law, - $1.50	Two Gentlemen of Kentucky, - 50c.	Aftermath, - - $1.00
Summer in Arcady, - $1.25	Flute and Violin, - - - $1.50	Both in one vol., Illustrated by HUGH THOMSON, $2.50

Add 10c Transportation for these, or

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 66 Fifth Avenue New York

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 11, 1903.—16 PAGES

POSTHUMOUS CRITICISM.

What a delightful mass of humanity was Charles Reade. This reflection, which his novels are so well adapted to inspire, is greatly deepened by a knowledge of what he was and did in private life and personal relations. The "official" biography of him, by his nephew, or possibly two of his nephews, was reprinted here in that admirable Franklin Square Library, which contained so many good things that whoever had the prudence to keep it and have it bound, of course, in an available garment, about twenty-five cents, or perchance fifteen cents, they threw them away and now wish they hadn't. But the biography of Reade in that series is too "official" to amount to a complete portrait. There is more that is characteristic in the occasional explosions of Reade in print or handwriting which have never been collected. The longest and loudest of these was that book about copyright, which he called "The Eighth Commandment," and which Trollope mentions as already a rarity when he wrote his autobiography. That, along with a good deal else, ought to be reprinted in justice to a great writer who was also a great character.

Col. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, sometime of the too brief Galaxy Magazine, has done a distinct service in Readers, or Readiets, by reproducing, after so many years, one of these explosions, and one of the most characteristic, which the novelist addressed to him, in his capacity of magazine editor, about George Eliot. George Eliot was always to Charles Reade as a red rag to a bull. That the British Brahmin, as represented by the British reviewer, should presume to prefer her to him as a novelist was one of the things that the irascible British Squire turned to literature could not stand. He expressed this irritation in something less than a million public ways while they were both alive. And the opposition which he expressed with so brutal a naïveté was not so unchivalrous as it superficially seemed. For with George Eliot, if with anybody, "the accident of sex" was rightly so called. She intellectually and otherwise transcended the rights, privileges, and immunities of the weaker vessel, and was entitled to no handicap in the literary market, not even the conventional three pounds for "fiction."

Nevertheless, on the surface, Reade's letter is brutally unchivalrous, in so much that a revolt against its tone will prevent readers of a certain type from justly appraising its contents. But then, such readers have to own, there is no question of chivalry in the case. If you find your cloth rotten, it is irrelevant to tell you that it was woven by a poor widow who is the sole support of a numerous progeny. And it must be owned that Reade sticks closely to the artistic question and confines his remarks exclusively to George Eliot's literary output. Even the Lewes connection, which a feminine critic would have made much of, he adduces only to arraign Lewes in his character of a "literary harlan."

Without any sort of question the letter is good reading. When did Charles Reade write anything that wasn't? And surely some at least of his points are well taken. Is not, as a matter of fact, the "Clerster and the Hearth" a very much greater performance, and does it not do far greater immorality every reader, than "Romola," both as scholar and as psychologist, on the whole as artist? Does it not shine by comparison with Walter Scott, who certainly never produced a historical novel anything like so nearly flawless, but who, being safe and dead, Reade always overpraised?

The conclusion of the whole business is that there ought to be a new and good edition of Charles Reade. Now that the most popular writer of the present day, Mr. Kipling, has proclaimed his opinion that Reade is a "shamefully neglected novelist," the way to such an edition seems to be open to the enterprising publisher. There is now a collection or two of Reade's writings extant, but nothing that can be called an edition, with a proper memoir, the official memoir, say, with suitable expurgations and proper critical explanations. One thing may safely be said for Charles, that he is never a bore. To recur to the obsolete controversy which is the theme of his letter now rescued from oblivion, it would be a bold man who would say as much for "George."

HISTORY WIT. P.CTURES.

Is there need for an illustrated history of English literature? Does the object lesson theory prevail in the department of pure letters? An enterprising London publisher, Mr. Heinemann, believes that it does. He thinks the reader of masterpieces, or even of less than masterpieces, as he feels his enthusiasm enkindled, "desires to know, and to know instantly and without disturbance, not only who the writer was and what he wrote, but what he looked like; perhaps at various ages; where he lived, what his handwriting was, and how he appeared in caricature to his contemporaries." Probably most of us have felt this moving curiosity in regard to the greatest ones in literature—in Shakespeare, for instance—and have found interesting all such facts and pictorial reminiscences that relate to them. Whether a similar curiosity extends down the list of all those who have helped make up fifteen centuries of English literature remains to be seen.

At any rate, Mr. Heinemann has shown the courage of his convictions, and is now publishing the first and third volumes of his "English Literature: An Illustrated Record," that is to be in four volumes, very large, very weighty, and in illustration very elaborate; a book that is without doubt one of the most considerable undertakings of the year. Its scope covers the whole range of English literature to the present time. Dr. Richard Garnett writes the first volume, which treats of the period from the beginnings to the age of Henry VIII.; Mr. Edmund Gosse the other, covering the time from Milton to Johnson. The two will also prejnte the other half of the work still to come. As the publisher says in his introduction, no book has hitherto been presented to the English public that covers the ground in the way that this one does. Indeed, it has only recently been possible to review the English literature of fifteen consecutive centuries and give a carefully related history of it all, illustrated by the appropriate documents.

As for the text itself, the modest claim is put forth for it in the title that it is merely a "record." It professes to be no more. There is certainly little danger that it will prove to be one of those excessive offerings to the general reader such as in these days the specialist is likely to put forward—the specialist who can only measure the general reader's requirements by his own limitless zeal. So Mr. Heinemann expresses himself on behalf of the general reader. Now, Mr. Garnett is known, not as a specialist in any branch of English literature, but as a librarian and a versatile writer; while Mr. Gosse's special taste and knowledge cannot be said to extend over the period from Milton to Johnson in all its phases. It is all very well to ward off the specialist where meeting the popular taste is concerned; but the alternative, even with writers of the rise skill and accomplishment of these two, is the summarizing of work that has been done before. And that, with the best that can be said for it, is what this great work is.

The present-day facilities for reproduction have offered a wide field for choice in the illustration of the book; and the illustration of a history of English literature could scarcely be more complete. In Dr. Garnett's volume the choice has gone largely to manuscripts and illuminations, in which, of course, variety is somewhat circumscribed. To the lay reader, it must be confessed, the reproduction of Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and early English script and the rude woodcuts, typography, and title pages of early printed books is not always what would most inspire to a study of the literary remains. In Mr. Gosse's volume the illustrations have a far more immediate connection with the subject at hand, a far greater significance for the interested reader, and hence go much further toward justifying the idea of a history of literature with pictures. We cannot but think, on the whole, that notwithstanding a good many shortcomings that were almost inevitable in a book of this kind and scope, these two volumes prove the value of the intrepid publisher's conception.

Eastlake on Thackeray.

An article on Thackeray in the current number of The Nineteenth Century and After was written by Charles Lock Eastlake, whose name has been famous nearly forty years as a leader in the revival of household and decorative art. Nephew and namesake of a famous English painter and President of the Royal Academy, Mr. Eastlake may be said to have inherited some of his artistic renown, but he served also as a pioneer in a good cause, and an edit bears Eastlake furniture, though few of us may have known till now that the man for whom it was named is still living and vigorous. Mr. Eastlake met Thackeray as a boy. He has always been a stanch admirer of the great novelist, and cherishes every book Thackeray wrote, big and little. His article is all delightful panegyric and something more, for it contains a good deal of sound analysis. Here is the closing paragraph which sums up Mr. Eastlake's idea of Thackeray:

> A highly cultured writer, endowed with all the requisites of his calling, a wit reminiscent of Horace, a philosophy as practical as that of Montaigne, but expressed in language which is as polished and scholarlike in prose as Pope's was in verse, and revealing a knowledge of human nature so wide and comprehensive in its range that it seems unrivalled in the annals of fiction—such was the man who passed away, only too soon, some forty years ago, in the person of William Makepeace Thackeray.

Notes of the Magazines.

The Printing Art, published at Cambridge, Mass., is a handsome monthly devoted to the development of typographical art. In the July number M. H. Spielmann writes of "Book Illustration of To-Day," and there are many other appropriate articles. A printing by P. Charlet, "Spring in Holland," is reproduced in colors. Specimen typography from recent books and other examples of fine modern printing serve as illustrations. The magazine itself is an admirable example of good taste in typography.

Mr. Pickwick has taken to golf. Under the tuition of old Wardle he has been learning how to "compile" a tee and how to address a ball, though he has not yet succeeded in hitting the ball. An account of Mr. Pickwick's experiences, with suitable incidental remarks by Sam Weller, appears month by month in the magazine called Golf.

The July number of the South Atlantic Quarterly, published at Durham, N. C., contains an exceedingly interesting chapter of history entitled "The New York Times and the Attempt to Avert the Civil War," in which Henry Rudolph Dwire explains the attitude of Henry J. Raymond and the Seward wing of the Republican Party toward the South on the eve of the outbreak and compares it favorably with that of the Greeley wing. "No agency was more influential in building up a strong public feeling in favor of peace and of an amicable settlement of the National difficulties," writes Mr. Dwire, "than The Times. In all the discussions on the subject Raymond showed a knowledge of conditions and a skill in presenting arguments that could not but be effective in creating a spirit of concession and conciliation." But, he concludes, the war was inevitable. Another suggestive article in the same magazine is that of the editor, John Spencer Bassett, on "Two Negro Leaders," which involves an intelligent comparison of Booker Washington and Burghardt du Bois.

Rome in Greece-Reiten Eyes.

"The Story of Rome as Greeks and Romans Tell It," by Dr. George W. Botsford and Lillie Shaw Botsford, is published today by The Macmillan Company. Though there are descriptions of institutions, the book is largely narrative and biographical. The authors have so connected the quotations from different sources as to make one continuous story. Besides the introductory chapter the volume has ten others, dealing with "The Seven Kings," "The Prehistoric Age," "Rome Becomes Supreme in Italy," "The Government and the Political Parties," "The Expansion of the Roman Power," "Government and Character," "The Revolution: (1) The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla," "The Revolution: (2) Pompey, Cæsar, and Octavius," "The Julian Emperors," "The Claudian and the Flavian Emperors," and "The Five Good Emperors."

TOM'S SON TOM.

CUTLIFFE HYNE, the champion and sponsor of famous and inspiriting Capt. Kettle, lately retired, one-legged but triumphant, as a Knight Commander of the Bath, now makes known to us a new and, we are told enough to say, equally delightfully personage, namely, Thomas Thompson of Yorkshire, England. To one who sympathetically reads "Thompson's Progress" (just published by the Macmillans) it seems that Cutliffe Hyne might take high rank among contemporary novelists, if he sat down deliberately to write a real novel, with a plot logically developed, incident growing out of incident and leading to a coherent climax. His new book, like his various volumes dealing with the amazing adventures of Owen Kettle, is made up of a series of episodes having the same central personage, but each complete in itself, each a good short story. Perhaps, after all, this is Cutliffe Hyne's best medium. If he attempted an out-and-out novel he might fail, and then we should all be sorry.

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The central personage in "Thompson's Progress," however, is a creation which the best of our novelists could not surpass. Unlike Capt. Kettle, Tom's son Tom, the Yorkshire waif, who when he reaches man's estate assumes the name of Thomas Thompson and makes it famous, embodies in himself much of the spirit of our own age. We cannot say as much for Capt. Kettle, whose audacity and perseverance belong, to be sure, to all ages and climes, but who is essentially a creature of romance. Tom's son figures in some episodes as extraordinary and as truly romantic as any of which Kettle is hero. The adventures of this Yorkshireman in Spain, his strange mishap among the Ku-Klux Klan in one of our Southern States in the deplorable Reconstruction period, his odd experience when he is trapped in a dingy Bradford cellar, are, in fact, of a piece with most of the happenings in the Kettle books, and we are compelled to say that "Thompson's Progress" would be a better book, because a more plausible one, without them. The new book begins by demanding of the reader a different mood and a different point of view from those best suited to the enjoyment of "Capt. Kettle."

***

Tom is a creature of the most doubtful origin. His father, a hard drinking collier, never had any surname as far as is known. Nobody remembers his mother. He is brought up in the Yorkshire coal pits, where, in his early youth, he is subjected to such treatment as would kill an ordinary boy, but which only serves to harden his muscles, to teach him to endure and bide his time. He soon becomes an expert poacher, so expert, indeed, as to excite the amazement and admiration of gamekeepers.

His instinctive knowledge is wonderful and presently he develops the gift of acquiring knowledge. He leaves the pit for the mill, and from laborer becomes operative, and then foreman; develops an inventive gift, and becomes a prosperous mill owner; extends his business far and wide, puts new goods on the market, establishes connections all over Europe and in the United States, and, on a certain "black Thursday" in the annals of Bradford, goes to the wall.

Of course, he recovers himself, regains his fortune, quadruples it, becomes a landed proprietor, weds the daughter of a proud county family and gains a peerage. But, from first to last, he is a poacher. As an owner of rich preserves he despises game laws as heartily as he did when he was a solitary whelp. The woods and the wet meadows always have a charm for him. He loves to burrow in the earth, and he has strange hidden retreats where he cooks his poached game and washes it down, at first with ale, afterward with fine burgundy.

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A perfect man physically, Tom's mental make-up is extraordinary. His memory, his insight into human nature, his mechanical facility are prodigious. He has the virtues that ought to go with physical strength and perfect health. His is a wholesome mind. He cherishes no resentments, judges no man too harshly, trusts few, and is fair to all. Withal, he is a pagan. Material prosperity is his god. His benevolences in donations, but he must have money. His methods are sometimes reprehensible. But he cherishes a theory that if there is a disposition to be cursed and another to be picked by he will choose to work for the one and let the other go. This is a good theory to cherish, but Tom, like other successful men, frequently gets the other disposition.

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We do not pretend to know whether Mr. Hyne's spiritual progress, as the preacher's

life are absolutely accurate. But they produce precisely the effect of the actual. They have the charm of out-of-doors in them, and the still greater charm of healthy lawlessness. They have some of the sadness of Mrs. Humphry Ward's well-remembered, carefully wrought descriptions of game poaching in "Marcella."

We do not pretend to know, either, whether or not Cutliffe Hyne is an authority on the work of the Bradford mills, if he knows all about the yarns and the machinery, the hours of the laborers and their pay, the uncertainties of the market, the conduct of strikes and lockouts. But his pictures of Bradford life seem real. That, however, cannot be said of his pictures of American life in 1866.

***

Courage, endurance, fertility of invention, quickness of resource, alertness of intellect are admirable qualities in all ages and all walks of life. In this age they seem to be chiefly associated with the art of money-making. Thomas Thompson has all these qualities, joined with an exuberant spirit and a sense of humor. He is essentially a man of this hour, although probably his life, as Cutliffe Hyne pictures it, is rather more varied and picturesque than the lives of most millionaires.

Charles Reade on George Eliot.

As a contribution to the recent discussion of the merit of Charles Reade as a writer of historical novels and other fiction, The Army and Navy Journal of this city, of which Col. W. C. Church is the editor, publishes the following letter from Reade, which we believe has never been printed before. In 1869 Col. Church was editor of the Galaxy Magazine in this city, to which Reade contributed. In the early Spring of that year the Galaxy published (according to Poole's Index) an article on "George Eliot and G. H. Lewes." Richard Grant White was a frequent contributor to the Galaxy of articles on literary subjects. The Army and Navy Journal, however, gives Reade's letter without explanation:

2 Albert Terrace, Knightsbridge,
June 6, 1869.

Dear Sir: You side with fools and liars against me. You have published, without a word of disclaimer, a diatribe in which George Eliot is described as the first of English novelists and her style, which is in reality a mediocre monotonous style, with no music and no beauty in it, is described as perfect, and my style, which on proper occasions, is pitched beyond the conception of George Eliot, or any such writer, is condemned wholesale as sadly rugged, &c. And this in a monthly which contains a story by me. It does appear strange to me that you, who have got the cook salmon, should allow this ass . . . to tell your readers that the trout is a bigger fish than the cock salmon.

Now hear the real truth. George Eliot is a writer of the second class, who has the advantage of being better read than most novelists. She has also keen powers of observation and reasoning.

She has no imagination of the higher kind, and no power of construction, nor dramatic power. She has a little humor, whereas most women have none; and a little pathos. But she has neither pathos nor humor enough to make anybody laugh nor anybody cry.

Her style is grave, sober, and thoughtful; but it lacks fire, tune, and variety. She has been adroit enough to disavow the sensational, yet to use it as far as her feeble powers would let her. Her greatest quality of all is living with an anonymous writer, who has boomed the English press for a time and puffed her into a condition she cannot maintain, and is gradually losing.

Why lend yourself to a venal English lie? This George Eliot is all very well as long as the confines herself to the life and character she saw with her own eyes down in Warwickshire when she was young. But the moment imagination is required she is done. Let any man read true books about the Middle Ages and then read "Romola"—he will at once be struck with two things: That the records of the Middle Ages are a grand romance full of noble material and characters and situation, and that this unhappy scribbler of novels has so dealt with that gigantic theme as to dwarf it to her own size. When you have waded through the watery waste of "Romola," what remains upon the mind?

A little Florence, a faint description of petty politics not worth mentioning. A little Savonarola depicted, not sculptured. A young lady called Romola, who is not mediæval at all, but a delicate-minded young woman of the nineteenth century and her father. And a hero who, by—Mr. George Lewes.

Now read a mediæval novel by Scott, or even "The Cloister and The Hearth" by Charles Reade. Do these works miss all the grand features of the Middle Ages as the poor unimaginative scribbler has done? or do they transport you out of this ignorant present into a ruder and more romantic age? Verbum sapienti.

I will only add that in all her best novels the best idea is stolen from the and her characters are not confined to classes and nations; they go as far as similes, descriptions, and lines of text. Believe me, the pupil is never above her master.

This last fact coupled with the persistent detraction I meet from my fair pupil's admirers in the public press will, I hope, excuse this burst of bile.

Seriously, however, and setting my personal feelings out of the question, do not you underrate the judgment of the American public in this case; nor overrate the judgment of the English press.

The public is an incorruptible judge; the press is an corruptible judge, and peculiar facilities were offered in G. Eliot's case for buying the English press, and they have been purchased and resurchased accordingly. I am yours, very truly,

CHARLES READE.

Bryant Chronologies.

Owing to a special demand for the chronologies and bibliography included in the Roslyn edition of "The Poems of William Cullen Bryant," the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., are to present these features in a separate volume of 100 numbered copies, which will bear the title "Chronologies of Bryant's Life and Writings, with an Illustrative Bibliography," by Henry G. Bleyer.

LONDON NEWS.

Deluge of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(Copyright, 1903.)

LONDON, July 10.—Wellington literature continues to find publishers and eager readers. The latest contribution to it is "Personal Reminiscences of the Duke of Wellington," by Lord Ellesmere, who died nearly fifty years ago. He left carefully prepared memoranda unpublished, which his daughter Alice, Countess of Strafford, will edit. John Murray will publish this book.

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Mr. Murray also announces an important contribution to political literature. It is Valentine Chirol's "The Middle Eastern Question; or, the Political Problems of Indian Defence." It is based on letters written to the London Times from Persia, Turkish Arabia, and India, and treats of that silent but momentous change in the Asiatic situation along the entire line of the frontier of India, on which Lord Curzon lately laid great stress. Mr. Chirol is the successor of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace in the highly important position of Foreign Editor of the London Times.

***

The Appletons will publish in New York next Autumn "The Pool in the Desert," by Sara Jeannette Duncan. It is a volume of short stories by the author of "Those Delightful Americans."

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Two new volumes of Sir George Trevelyan's "The American Revolution" are now in press. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish them in the Autumn.

***

One of J. M. Dent's early Autumn books (to be handled in America by E. P. Dutton & Co.) will be "Shakespeare's Homeland," by W. H. Brassington of the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon.

***

Archibald, Constable & Co. will publish soon a book by Bernard Shaw, containing 40 pages of dedication to Arthur Bingham Walkley, followed by a long play.

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A. T. Quiller Couch's new novel entitled "Fort Amity" will run as a serial in The Monthly Review.

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Smith, Elder & Co. will publish in the Autumn a new volume of sketches by Frank T. Bullen, and a new novel by Mrs. Fuller Maitland entitled "Prior's Roothing."

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Sir Philip Burne-Jones has written his "Impressions of America." The book will be illustrated from his own sketches. It will be published soon.

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Carl Snyder's "New Conceptions in Science" attracts much attention here. Lord Kelvin has written to Messrs. Harper & Brothers, the publishers, thanking them warmly for the book, which he says is full of valuable matter, treated in a very interesting way.

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Hall Caine's new novel will deal with Iceland, whither he is going for six months in search of "local color."

E. B.

Pope in the Auction Room.

Modern book collectors are imitative creatures. American first editions were neglected until the first Poets sale in 1895; several Dryden collections date from the Ades sale in 1896; the Fredericksen sale of 1897 convinced a number of collectors of the advisability of collecting Shelley. Here we have three instances only; we might cite a dozen more. Nowadays the magical name in the auction room seems to be that of Alexander Pope, the "Essay on Man," with manuscript corrections by the author in the first part, bringing £190 last season, while nineteen of his autograph letters have just sold for £320 at Sotheby's. It is not easy to understand why Pope was so long ignored by the collectors, but the fact remains that he was an unfashionable author until Col. Francis Grant's sale in May, 1900, when high prices were the order of the day, owing to the enthusiastic bidding of a New York collector. Edward H. Bierstadt's sale of April, 1897, contained a number of scarce Pope items, which in all cases sold low, mainly because of the unpopularity of the poet's name. Three years passed, and the high prices of the Grant sale made Pope fashionable. Hence the Pope revival.

The following list shows the highest prices given during the last three years for Alexander Pope's books, manuscripts, and letters:

"An Essay on Criticism." 1711, first edition. (Sotheby's, May, 1901, morocco extra, uncut, by Riviere.) £19 10s.

"Windsor Forest." 1713, first edition. (Grant sale, May, 1900, unbound copy, large and fine.) £27.

"The Rape of the Lock." 1714, first edition of the complete poem. (Sotheby's, July 30, 1900, a remarkable copy, in the original sewed and uncut state as first published, in old blue paper wrappers, said to be one of two known copies in this condition.) £81.

"An Essay on Man." 1734, first edition. (Grant sale, May, 1900, in old red morocco, gilt edges.) £26 10s.

"The Dunciad." 1728, second edition, variorum, with the portrait, and the "Key" to the whole. (Grant sale, May, 1900, unbound copy, large and fine.) £27.

"The Dunciad." 1729, second edition, (Grant sale, morocco.) £23.

"An Essay on Man." 1734, first uniform published edition. (Smith McKee sale, May, 1902, half russia, presentation copy from Pope to a friend.) £250.

"The Pastorals," original autograph manuscript of Pope's earliest work, containing alternative readings, many passages differing largely from the published version, with autograph criticism and suggestions in the hand of the critic William Walsh, whom Dryden called "the best critic of the age," four closely written small quarto pages. Pope presented this manuscript to Jonathan Richardson. (Sotheby's, June 6, 1902.) £71.

"A Riddle," manuscript poem of twenty-six lines, in the autograph of Pope. (Ford sale, May, 1902.) £50 10s.

Nineteen autograph letters of Pope, all save one written to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, together with "The Capon's Tale," "Sandy's Ghost," and other manuscript poetry in Pope's handwriting, a highly valuable and interesting item. (Sotheby's, June 20, 1903.) £250.

Important London Sale.

Sotheby's sale of June 18-20 proved one of the most successful of the season's book auctions, 869 lots realizing the large total of £8,232 12s. 6d. The highest-priced lot was a very fine manuscript English Psalter of the thirteenth century, which brought £820. This was a richly illuminated manuscript written on one hundred and eighty-seven leaves of vellum by an English scribe and illuminator, containing in the text seven large figured initial miniatures, while at the beginning were thirteen full-page finely painted and splendidly illuminated miniatures of subjects connected with the life of Christ. The full-page miniatures were Anglo-Saxon in character, and seemed to be earlier than the text. The bidding for this notable item started at £500, Quaritch finally securing it at the even thousand.

The most remarkable of the remaining items in the sale were as follows:

Alfot's "England's Parnassus," 1600, old calf, £41.

Barard's "Christoleros," 1496, the extremely rare first edition, lacking a blank leaf at the beginning and title page containing some writing, but otherwise a good copy, old calf, £76.

Biblia Hiltoria, a German manuscript of the fifteenth century, on twenty-four leaves of vellum, containing ninety-six paintings of Biblical scenes, £72.

"Books of Common Praier," 1560, the first Elizabethan Prayer Book; inner margin of A1 mended, several corners repaired, but a very fair and probably perfect copy in old calf, £190. (The Ashburnham copy with the Psalter added, sold for £145 at the Earl's third sale in 1898, and was resold for £1,800 at the Appleton sale in this city last April. The fine binding of the latter added much to its value, however).

The Geneva Bible, Antwerp, 1585, fair copy, with the title page and first twenty-four leaves, the map, and all separate titles (except the New Testament one) in fac simile, bound in brown morocco, by Pratt, £185. (The Appleton copy, less defective than this one, sold for $2,000 last April.)

Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," the "Life," and the "Farther Adventures," first edition of each volume, 1719, rebound in green morocco extra, by Riviere, £120.

Dover Prose books, complete set, 1900-1903, the first volumes bound in morocco super extra at the Doves bindery; the other four in the original vellum; all five printed on vellum, £120.

Elizabethan Commonplace Book, consisting of two hundred and thirty-two pages of manuscript matter and containing a totally unknown reading of the famous song, "Come live with me and be my love," £192.

Ford's "Fame's Memoriall," 1606, fine morocco, uncut, £87.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, first edition, the two volumes said to be in the original calf, £100.

Gradmer's "Biographical History of England," seven volumes extended to thirty-one by the insertion of about 4,400 mezzotint and other portraits, £94.

Greene's "Post's Vision," 1603, calf, some head ornaments cut into, £76.

Manuscript Book of Hours, fifteenth century execution, written on one hundred and eighty-eight leaves of vellum, the text containing twenty-eight small miniatures, £201.

Keats's "Poems," 1817, original boards, with label, £71.

Keats's "Endymion," 1818, original boards with label, slip of errata and page erratum, with an erased inscription on the title page which appears to be "William and Kate Masters, from Ann Keats, of Hampstead."

Lodge's "Fig for Momus," 1595, red morocco, Jolley's copy, in good condition, with the blank leaf at the end, of great rarity, £81.

Milton's "Poems," 1645, brilliant impression of Marshall's portrait, some of the pagination figures slightly cut into, blue morocco extra, by Riviere, £99.

Milton's "Of Reformation Touching Church Discipline," 1641, first edition, bound with the rare first edition of "Animadversions," 1641, and ten other Milton tracts, all first editions save one, mostly in fine condition, several having uncut leaves, £115.

Collection of nineteen autograph letters of Pope, all save one addressed to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, together with some manuscript poesy in Pope's handwriting, £250.

Pynson's first dated book, the "Doctrinale" of Alexander Gallus, 1497, fine copy, perhaps unique, in the original Pynson binding, of the greatest rarity and importance, £92. (This was bought by Quaritch, the purchaser of the Pope letters.)

Reynolds's "Graphic Works," three volumes, 1820, size, containing 216 plates (usually there are only 209) and an additional volume, with 48 plates, large copy, with brilliant proofs, £105.

Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece," 1594, unbound, a few headlines cut into, £120. (The McKee copy, title page repaired, but much finer than this one, sold for the record price of $1,850 in December, 1901.)

First Folio Shakespeare, 1623, title page and mounted leaf of verses mostly in fac simile, five other leaves in fac simile, 1624 by 7¾ inches, crimson morocco extra, by Zaehnsdorf, £295. (Another copy, measuring 12 3-16 by 8 inches, red morocco, by Pratt, with the leaf of verses, title page and six other leaves in fac simile, £160.)

Seventh Folio Shakespeare, 1685, red morocco extra, by Riviere, measuring 14¾ by 9¾ inches, small hole in one leaf of "Hamlet," but otherwise a very fine, tall copy, with uncut leaves, £105.

Shelley's "Queen Mab," 1813, first edition, fine copy in the original boards, uncut, £48.

Swinburne's "Atalanta," 1865, first edition, green morocco super extra, by Bedford, with the original blue paper wrappers bound in, £85.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

On July 1st we began the construction of our new building at 133-135-137 East 16th Street, if tearing down the three brick dwelling houses which for forty years have occupied this site can be called beginning construction. The location is a convenient one, being a few hundred feet east of Fourth Avenue, Union Square, a stone's throw from our present office.

In one of these houses (No. 137) David Dudley Field lived.

The new building, of six stories, will be used for our own business. The construction is to be of Harvard brick and white marble and we hope it will be a thing of beauty and in its small way a contribution to the architectural attraction of its neighborhood.

The World's Work and *Country Life in America* will be printed, but we shall not attempt to print our own books, bind them, or do other manufacturing in the new quarters beyond the printing of the magazines and the setting of the type and electrotyping for all our publications.

This is the first announcement we have made of the matter, and we have only done so now in the belief that friends among the readers of The Times may in passing be interested in this "aspect of progress."

But, to return to our subject: There are three new books of special value or interest — very unlike one another—which are

How to Keep Well, by *Dr. Floyd M. Crandall*, (a book of prevention and of right living for laymen.) $1.50 net.

A Few Remarks, to drive care away and to make one's vacation pleasant, by Simeon Ford. $1.60 net.

The One Woman, by *Thomas Dixon, Jr.*, author of The Leopard's Spots, a new novel that will be ready August 1st.

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Peggy O'Neal

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FROM READERS.

France's Part in American Independence.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

YOUR comments in to-day's number, criticising Prof. Shaller Reich's "New View of the War of American Independence," are most just and—under the circumstances—quite temperate. No faithful American, I am sure, wishes to utter a word in disparagement of Lafayette. Whatever may have been the motives—and I do not for a moment question his sincerity—his aid was most valuable and acceptable. If our Provincial Government failed to repay him fully and promptly, it was not from lack of desire, but from inability, owing that at the time we could not command sufficient money to clothe decently our own fighting patriots. Poverty, not ingratitude, was the cause.

But when one comes to study the claims of Vergennes to our gratitude and honor, the case is quite different. In the true meaning of the word gratitude, Vergennes has no claims. The secret negotiations between our European Agents and our home Government show, on the contrary, that Vergennes did not care "a continental toothpick" for our cause itself. All he cared for was to cripple England wherever and whenever he could. That our cause was but a means to the ends of the French Prime Minister, very little indeed would have been the aid sent us. A reading of the "Life and Works of John Adams" would have saved Prof. Reich from some of his absurd statements. It would have changed his "impressions"; it would have shown him that Vergennes has really no claims to American gratitude or recognition of any kind, not excepting even a street name, much less affection or veneration such as we cherish for Lafayette and others.

The cold facts prove that Louis XVI.'s Prime Minister at times secretly thwarted our efforts, and there is no doubt that he was at the bottom of the miserable intrigues which followed the glorious efforts of Paul Jones. One example will suffice. John Adams has left no reasonable doubt on all impartial students of American history that if Vergennes could have had his way our treaty of peace with England would have been indefinitely postponed. It is only the plain truth to declare that our final success was secured in spite of Vergennes's secret opposition.

To compare the claims of Lafayette with those of Vergennes is almost laughable. The former helped us from pure love of our cause, whereas the latter did so only so far as it suited his game of Continental diplomacy. We were only a pawn in his hands, with which he tried to checkmate British schemes. I am not blaming him. He had a perfect right to do all in his power for the greater glory of France and the greater humiliation of Britain. Nor do I wish to belittle the unquestionably great support we received from France during our Revolutionary struggle. But the question of motive is always an element that fairly enters into the weighing of gratitude. However indelicate, not to say invisible, it may be to "look a gift horse in the mouth," it is only just and proper, when challenged in the manner of Prof. Reich, to let the exact truth appear.

I am afraid that Prof. Reich has not made over a passably deep study of his subject. A very ordinary examination of the documents would have saved him from some of his wholly unwarranted conclusions.

THOMAS B. CONNERY.

New York, July 6, 1903.

Again the Critics.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

When some adversary hath written a book he is made to think of several things. Even repeated experience of the ways of the "chorus"—see Tennyson—will not wholly do away with a certain bizarre and bewildering charm. They make one feel like uplifting hands to Heaven and calling on Mark Twain—who must have made their acquaintance, too. Please listen. Newspaper verdicts:

1. "Clumsily and carelessly written."
2. "Careful and rather old-fashioned manner."
1. "The style is too vague to admit of strong color."
2. "Strongly written."
3. "Style is peculiar but forceful."
4. "Jumping from one period to another."
1. "Told in a discursive way."
2. "Has a fair style, but lacks originality."
3. "Author is an original thinker."
4. "Told in a captivating manner."
11. "Style is out of the ordinary, with strange touches."
12. "Style is still very good."

Wouldn't these be the better for some sort of clearing house treatment? There are more of them, even on the one topic chiefly above treated, with divers back counties yet to hear from.

Reluctant farce on inconsistency as "style." Concerning the fatality mistake, automatic ingenuity of some critics in reversing, transforming, and constantly developing the most plainly stated facts of a story there are things to be said which a decent regard for the opinion of mankind—and for available space—compels me to forego.

W. E. B.

Washington, July 6, 1903.

"Son of My Soul."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of June 27 "Hymn Studies" contributes a very pleasant letter about some very fine hymns by asking: "Would like to know where the entire poem entitled 'Son of My Soul, Thine Saviour' can be found."

Compilers of hymn books have taken the liberty with this poem by giving it the name or title of the first line of the third stanza—"Son of my soul, thine Saviour dear," and this has probably misled your inquirer.

The entire poem of fourteen stanzas is printed in "The Christian Year," by Keble, published by Cassell & Co., New York, under the simple title of "Evening," and begins with the lines:

"Tis gone, that bright and orbed blaze,
Fast fading from our wistful gaze."

There are many other fine poems in this book, which will doubtless delight "Hymn Student," but does he not make a mistake in calling Keble an humble minister? He was very High Church, and I think it a contradiction in terms to call a "High"-Churchman humble.

SAMUEL WILLIS JOHNS.

Birmingham, Ala., June 1, 1903.

Esperanto.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Esperanto was first promulgated in the year 1887, only eight years after the very first appearance of Schleyer's Volapük, at the time that the latter was at the height of its ephemeral popularity. It was first known as "Lingvo Internacia," and its author, Dr. Zamenhof of Warsaw, concealed his identity for awhile under the pseudonym of "Esperanto," i. e., "the hopeful one," but later on that appellation was more or less appropriately transferred to the language itself, after its author had become better known.

Volapük failed to attract a sufficient number of adherents to justify for itself the title of an international language, chiefly because its many and advantages were not understood, and also on account of various dissensions among its chief supporters concerning the structure and amplification of the language, not because of any failure on its part to prove adequate as an international medium of communication. Its chief defects lay in the fact that its radicals, taken largely from existing languages, were often abbreviated and mutilated past recognition, while the elaborate system of arbitrary prefixes and suffixes rendered the whole quite illegible to those who had not learned the system, albeit the learning involved a very inconsiderable fraction of the time to master any one of the existing national tongues. This same defect exists, perhaps to a somewhat less degree, in Esperanto as well.

Esperanto, however, was the first step toward the utilization of those words and forms of expression, chiefly of Latin origin, which are common to nearly all civilized languages. A still further advance in this direction was made by Julius Lott of Vienna in 1889 in his "Mundolingua," which approached much more nearly to the form and spirit of modern methods of expression, and could be easily read by any educated man without previous study. The principle was still further and more forcibly set forth a year later by Dr. Lipsay in his Lingua Catolica, a most interesting treatise of nearly 300 pages, which appeared successively in Spanish, French, and German editions, in which he disclaimed any intention of inventing a language, but tried to demonstrate that an international or "catholic" language already exists, there being in the neighborhood of ten thousand words in common use and practically identical in the English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Latin, from which last, of course, they chiefly have their origin.

Esperanto fails to utilize the greater portion of these international words, preferring, as did Volapük, arbitrary combinations of its own elements, forgotten indeed, but more or less of the nature of puzzles to be gotten by reading equality ingenious. It has also the great disadvantage of requiring the use of six letters not in the Roman alphabet, and consequently involving the use of special type. It has an unnecessary special form for the adjective ending, an equally needless ending in i, and various other constructions quite as unacceptable as these, which made Volapük the synonym of bosh and nonsensical jargon—to those who judged by sight rather than by hearing.

The nearest approach to a satisfactory international language, as was explained by one of your correspondents a few months ago, is the "Idiom Neutral," agreed upon by that international organization evolved from the old Volapük "Academy," under the direction of Wolddistar Rosenberger of St. Petersburg. This is made up of words chosen from actual international forms of expression, rejects all arbitrary constructions and artificial combinations, and is certainly a most decided advance upon all preceding systems, even if it may not be destined notoriety to become the international neutral language of the future. We may boast of the supremacy of English, and rejoice at its ever-extending use in commerce and literature, but as long as other nations and languages exist there is need of an easily learned, simple, invariable, and precise international medium, such as would be afforded by an ideal—and necessarily artificial—neutral tongue.

R. D. F.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., July 7, 1903.

Peggy Shippen.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"W. De H." in his letter about Peggy Shippen says, "I need only say the unsupported statement of M. L. Davis, detailing the life-memories of Mrs. Prevost, is not considered by historical students as entitled to any weight!"

Is it not? As the great-granddaughter of "M. L. (Matthew Livingston) Davis," will you permit me to challenge this remark?

As to Aaron Burr and all pertaining to him, both people and places, affairs, happenings, &c., upon whom do "historical students" rely if not upon Mr. Davis? He was Burr's literary executor and keeper. All the letters received by Burr from both men and women were left to Mr. Davis's possession to do with as he saw fit. That he omitted the publication of many was a matter of honor and noblesse oblige. That these may see light some day is not altogether impossible when their appearance would cause no hurt.

Regarding Peggy Shippen, it seems as if Mr. Davis had been in a position most fully qualified to speak with authority, and because one, or several, persons may take offense at the light-hearted levity of Miss (or was she Mrs.?) Shippen, is it quite the truth to shut a star upon the veracity of a man and a biographer whose information was at first hand and whose honorable statements of historic and biographic facts has yet to be impeached, and to whose books each succeeding "Life of Burr," from the English Parton's down, has been indebted for its substance of truth?

There are data in the possession of members of Mr. Davis's family that might form very conclusive and surprising reading to a vast number of people who, by way of fictitious and so-called "historic" tomes, are just about now seeking to drag Burr in the mire and as a consequence also any one who was his friend.

I rather think Mr. Davis's statements as to Peggy Shippen—fascinating Peggy!—can't be disproved—and might be corroborated. Yet he who condescends to prove his statements impeaches the value of his own word.

FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 6, 1903.

When Doctors Disagree.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The delightful complaisantly into which I have been led from week to week for so long a time by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS was, I regret to say, just a bit marred by a revolting sentiment. J. C. Bayles, M. D., Ph. D., who, in the current number, writes some things about the work of the sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty appointed to investigate the liquor problem, some things about "those who know really nothing about it," and yet have "an largely monopolized" its discussion, some things about the crusade of the Women's Christian Temperance Union that "has done vast mischief by indorsing and approving and by insistent pressure securing the introduction into schools of text books which are worse than valueless," and some things about Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, who has "devoted a great deal of misdirected and perhaps not wholly disinterested industry in lobbying for impracticable laws relative to the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools and the indorsement of certain text books without other merit or value than attaches to the approval and support of her associations—of books written with the intent to deceive," and all that.

Our revolted scientific reviewer, it is true, consoles himself even in his first paragraph with the thought that "naturally enough, such indiscreet zeal in the anti-alcoholic crusade defeats its own purposes and revolts the wise," while later on he writes approvingly of Dr. John J. Abel's "admirable report on the pharmacological action of ethyl alcohol, in which he fails to discover any benefit from it to the human race," but I am not the less angered and mystified. I have rambled a little among antialcoholists and have observed that they, like doctors, sometimes disagree. I have found food for thought in the able report of the Committee of Fifty, but I do not forget that there are others, and am inclined to regard the achievements of the Women's Christian Temperance Union as even of greater benefit to the human race than the discoveries of many Prof. Atwaters. And then, there is our honored countrywoman, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, but recently returned from a mission in Germany, where they grow scientists, many of them with large brains and generous hearts, and Mrs. Hunt comes back with the plaudits of these learned men and eminent women showered upon her in the recent International Anti-Alcoholic Congress in Bremen, Germany, like here credentials to that grand body of savants as a representative of the Government of the United States, and the reception there of her message as a missionary committed to an orphan.

S. W. RUSSELL.

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1903.

A College Play.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The reviewer of "The Princess of Mansoura" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 20 having quoted lines from Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," some readers may be interested in knowing that that play was recently performed in this quaint village.

It was presented by the senior class of Kenyon College at the seventy-fifth commencement, on Tuesday, June 23, under the management of the McIlvaine Professor of the English Language and Literature, and was staged as in Elizabethan times, the spectator being informed by a painted board whether the scene is city street, forest, or the Bull Inn, and a stage-door representing as well the barber's shop at the entrance to the inn. It was curious, interesting, and instructive to at least ONE WINTON.

Gambier, Ohio, July 6, 1903.

Still More Answers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Since my letter of thanks to the contributing the "Blackberry Girl" I have now received ten more letters, making thirty-five in all, including one from Salt Lake City. It seems to me the interest of the readers in the poem has been extraordinary, and their pleasure and kindness in sending me hand and typewritten copies quite as much so.

FANNIE G. BRINER.

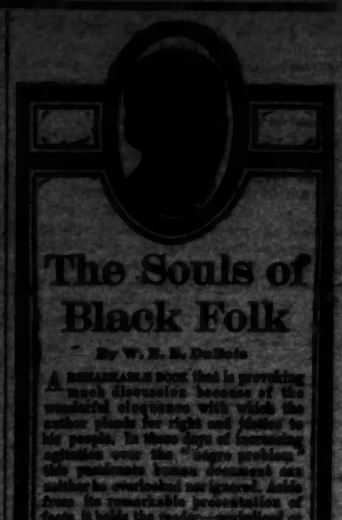
Sheffield, Mass., July 6, 1903.

Guide to the Constellations.

James Gall, author of "Primeval Man Unveiled" and "The People's Atlas of the Stars," is to have an "Easy Guide to the Constellations" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will be illustrated with many diagrams and pictures, and altogether will form a popular pocket geography to the heavens. The author briefly reviews the constellations in his introduction. He says:

Is it not strange that the constellations should be so little known even to men of education and refinement? Men whose eye can scarcely turn to any object around them whose history they do not know, and with whose beauty they are not familiar, are numerous. And yet Vega and Capella look down upon them night after night and year after year, but they go their unheeding course, and perhaps vanished, but unrecognized. Thus the beautiful legend of the night, inscribed in characters of light on the Pole Star without, your attention is often pointed to with admiration as singular objects of beauty, and yet those who do so, although they know about Neptune and Uranus, the planets of Jupiter, and the rings of Saturn, do not know these two stars which have always been near and cannot fail where either of them is to be found.

The object of the book is therefore to provide those who wish to study the heavens with an "easy guide." The author begins with one well-known constellation, Ursa Major, part of which is popularly known as Charles's Wain, or the Plough, and from that leads on to all the others, one at a time. The book is provided with maps and an atlas.



The Souls of Black Folk

By W. E. B. DuBois

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Some of the Chapter Headings follow:

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OF THE DAWN OF FREEDOM
OF MR. WASHINGTON AND OTHERS
OF THE MEANING OF PROGRESS
OF THE TRAINING OF BLACK MEN
OF THE BLACK BELT
OF THE QUIET OF DARKER AND MAN
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CURRENT COMMENT.

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"ILLUSTRATIONS."—On the principle that good wine needs no bush, the illustration of literature would seem to be a work of supererogation. While it is theoretically true that pictorial art may properly be employed for the elucidation of literary art, and while this dual alliance is unquestionably fraught with successful issue, yet it must be confessed that as a generic rule the divergence of aim and method is so great that the mutual heightening of effect to be desired is not achieved. Each kind of art may be good in its own way, but neither artist has so penetrated into the consciousness of the other as to become truly interpretative of his work, or entirely sympathetic in the expression of his spirit. The illustrator plays about the text, or, in the less common reverse case, the writer plays about the picture; but in neither case is the relation other than external, and a genuine intertusion of the two idealisms is rarely accomplished.

When the poet or the novelist becomes his own illustrator, a successful marriage of the two arts is of course possible, provided that the writer be not a mere amateur in design. The case of Rossetti naturally comes to mind as the one conspicuous modern instance of the two forms of genius united in one personality. One of Rossetti's sonnets illustrated by one of his own drawings offers a perfect example of the two arts in happy conjunction. But the case of Rossetti is almost unique, for it is generally true that pictures for poems are not the work of poets, and that poems for pictures are penned by hands that have had no practice in the use of the brush. If the pictorial art is to stand in its ideal relation to the literature with which it is occupied, it must be more than the mere complement of the printed page: it must add to the meaning of the text, and must in turn be itself illuminated by that text. In a work each of the arts thus allied must have a far deeper meaning when taken in connection with the other than it could possibly have when standing by itself.

Mr. Vedder's series of illustrations made for FitzGerald's paraphrase of Omar affords an extraordinary example of what it is possible for a painter of genius to do for a poet. These noble drawings might well claim recognition on their own account, but their impressiveness is raised to the second power through their association with the quatrains of the Tent-Maker. And it is hardly too much to say that the impressiveness of the quatrains is similarly raised through their association with the drawings. But here again we have the exceptional instance, which serves only to make more glaring the shortcomings of all ordinary attempts to produce pictures that shall suitably interpret works of literary art. Even when we get good designs for good literature, as with Flaxman and Dante, Kaulbach and Goethe, Cruikshank and Dickens, we are somehow made uncomfortably conscious that the one form of expression does not fit in with the other. And we do not always get even this. Sometimes an artist of genius will waste his powers upon the illustration of a third-rate text, and we get such a production as Blair's "The Grave" illustrated by Blake, which we prize only for the drawings, which never tempts us to read the words supposed to have been their inspiration. On the other hand, we sometimes find a great masterpiece of literature cheapened—as far as such a thing is possible—by sensational and meretricious illustration, of which the most conspicuous modern instance is offered by Doré's drawings for Dante, Milton, and the Bible.—The Dial, Chicago.

LOVE-MAKING IN NOVELS.—The character of the novel seems to be undergoing some modification of late years. The relation of the sexes is regarded by some novelists as the sole legitimate theme of the novel. Indeed, this appears to be the creed of the majority of the writers of fiction. But it is, in my judgment, a totally erroneous conception. It is not absolutely essential that a plot should be based upon the relation of the sexes. This is true, has by convention been made the common motif, but it is not the only appropriate motif. Hens and chess in recent times has arisen a novelist who was bold enough to break with tradition and to throw off the trammels of convention and to seek the inspiration of his story from another source. And the result in one instance, has been happy. Stevenson is a case in point. His three notable novels—those upon which his reputation as a novelist rests—are, "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," and "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Yet in which one of these does woman figure at all prominently? Even in his "Ebbtide," his "Wrecker," and his "Beach of Falesa" woman plays a very minor rôle. In Kipling's stories, likewise, woman occupies a very subordinate position. In many of Scott's romances, too—to cite examples of a remoter date—the chief interest by no means lies in the relation of the sexes. "Robinson Crusoe" would doubtless be voted a novel, and yet what part does woman play in this narrative?

The purpose novel, from the very nature of things, precludes emphasis of the love motive. For if the novelist designs his novel to correct certain abuses and bring about reform, he must subordinate the passion of love and emphasize the abuses he proposes to reform. He may have recourse to a love story, but it will be readily seen upon analysis that the chief interest does not centre round this. Is not this true of most of Dickens's novels? Is it not equally true of Sir Walter Besant's novels, written for the avowed purpose of the amelioration of the lives of the industrial women in London?

Some of our novelists, it must be admitted, lay too much stress on love-making.—Prof. H. W. Bowen in The South Atlantic Quarterly.

MAETERLINCK.—The development of M. Maeterlinck is indeed one of the most interesting themes to trace out in its entirety. Clearly, the evolution is not yet complete, but so far as it has gone it has been the slow discovery of the real worth and value of the human personality in the face of natural laws and natural forces, superior in brute strength, but deficient in moral worth. A young and thoughtful student looks out upon a world in which it seems to him there is nothing but the dreary reign of an impassive Fate, which ordains every detail in the lives of the animal and of the human races. We may call the last necessity which rules the world either by the name of Destiny or of Natural Law; in either case its supremacy is such that it seems to obliterate at once consciousness and volition. That is the stage at which Maeterlinck wrote "The Princess Maleine," "Pelléas and Mélisande," and, in a certain sense, "Aglavaine and Selysette." But further thought altered the conditions of the problem. The startling and significant thing is that human beings, impotent as they presumably are, can carve and have carved out for themselves in their moral code and in their social life something which is peculiarly their own handiwork. So the conception of Fate changes. It is no longer impersonal, arbitrary, external; it is something which human character has made for itself, through the successive generations of life. Destiny is character. Full of this idea, M. Maeterlinck writes books of essays, such as "Wisdom and Destiny," and also his play, "Monna Vanna," in which, with a background of all the turmoil and bloodshed of the Middle Ages, we have two characters, Primerolly and Monna Vanna herself, calmly assuring to themselves their future existence in virtue of the strength and purity of the love between them. Looked at from the outside, "Monna Vanna" is a melodramatic stage play; but viewed from the inside, in relation to the author's own mental development, it represents the full and entire recognition of the value of human personality, and its power to sway attendant circumstance and conditions as it wills.—W. L. Courtney in London Daily Telegraph.

ORIGINAL DETECTIVE OF LITERATURE.—The detective of detective literature, whether he be of the Sherlock Holmes variety or of the Lecoq variety, is a purely mythical person, and the origin of myths is not readily traced. You can't find him in folk-lore unless, indeed, he is pressgured by the magician who could find out everything about anything or anybody by merely looking in a magic book. The only folk-lore detective the Chronicles can remember—the Chronicler has an idea he's in Grimm somewhere—was a real detective, the exact antitype of the "plain clothes man" of to-day. He was a rustic youth possessed of no very remarkable degree of intelligence, who had accidentally acquired a quite undeserved reputation for extraordinary ability to solve criminal mysteries. A magnate of the neighborhood had been robbed by three of his servants and was quite unable to discover the thieves or recover his stolen property. The rustic was sent for, was made acquainted with the circumstances, and was told to go ahead and detect, under penalty of losing his head in case he should fail. If the Chronicler correctly recalls the details of the transaction, he was to have three days in which to accomplish his task and a good dinner on each of the three days. The distinguished specialist, having no clue to the solution of the mystery and no idea whatever as to how he ought to set about his task, gave himself up to mingled despair and enjoyment of the material pleasures of the table. It so happened that the servant who attended him at table on the first day was one of the thieves. As the guilty domestic was removing the remains of the feast the detective, referring to the completion of the first stage of his journey to the block, remarked, "There goes one." The conscience-smitten thief hastened to consult with his confederates, and the trio agreed that another of their number should serve the expert's next dinner, and see what would happen. What happened was that the detective sighed "There goes the second," as the rogue made his exit. The next night the remaining member of the trio was frightened out of his wits by "There goes the third and last." The thieves hastened to confess their guilt to the miraculously gifted sleuth and—threw him the hiding place of their booty. So he saved his life and his reputation, married the magnate's daughter, retired from the detective business and lived happy ever after.—"Chronicler" in Rochester (N. Y.) Chronicle.

JULY LITERARY CENTENARIES.—June has been well favored in the matter of literary centenaries, but July has its share as well. On July 5, 1803, George Borrow was born at East Dereham; a week later Thomas Guthrie, preacher, philanthropist, and author, was born at Brechin; while July 20 of the same year was the birthday of Thomas Lovell Beddoes, the author of "Death's Jest Book"—three strangely different men, and two of them comparatively unknown to the present generation. "I ought to have been among other things a good poet," wrote the unhappy Beddoes on his death-bed. But his "noble instinct for poetry," as Mr. Swinburne once said of him, was better shown in his letters than in his poems. His "brilliant correspondence on poetical questions," added Mr. Swinburne, "gives me a higher view of his fine and vigorous intelligence than any other section of his literary remains." Beddoes was among the first to recognize the genius of both Shelley and Browning, and to Browning was left the Beddoes MSS. when the friend and literary executor of the younger poet died in 1872. Browning does not seem to have quite relished the legacy. "I am sure we shall come upon some dreadful secret," he said to Mr. Edmund Gosse, whom he permitted to be the first to examine the box. "I cannot bear to open the lid." And curiously enough the first papers they took out proved that Beddoes had committed suicide—a fact which hitherto had not been made known to the public. It was at Browning's request that Mr. Gosse edited the Beddoes letters, published by Mr. Lane in 1894, and still in print. Mr. Gosse also edited the Poetical Works of Beddoes in two volumes for the Temple Library in 1890, and a volume of selections, edited by Dr. Garnett, was included in Messrs. Hutchinson's series of "Poets and Poetry of the Century" in 1891. There seems to be no demand for a separate edition of "Death's Jest Book," the dramatic poem which took Beddoes more than twenty years to finish, though it was very successful when Kelmscott first published it in 1851—two years after the poet's death. George Borrow, on the other hand—if the number of new editions can be taken as a guide—is steadily increasing his circle of readers. According to the British Museum Catalogue there have been at least half a dozen separate editions of "Lavengro" during the last six years—which is considerably better than its record in the author's own day, for it took more than thirty years to reach its fourth edition. Borrow's earlier work, "The Bible in Spain," has also been reprinted about half a dozen times since it went out of copyright; and there are several recent reprints of "Lavengro's" sequel, "The Romany Rye."—London Times.

WOODROW WILSON'S HISTORY.—Dr. Wilson's work is substantial, the product of many laborious years, difficult to review all at once. The stardiest critic would be daunted if he were called upon to discuss in a single article all the volumes which form the "histories written by Gibbon, Hume, Macaulay, Freeman, and Froude. If the reading public take in hand such a work as this, their verdict will probably be that it is too solid and voluminous to be easily perused and digested within a reasonable space of time.

Though this objection is perfectly fair, it would be unjust to Dr. Wilson to deny his merit as a writer of history. He carefully and wisely eschews the rhetoric which renders orations delivered on the 4th of July and many historical works written by his countrymen both wearisome and ridiculous. At the outset his style appears rather too plain; but it gains on the reader, and, like the dress of Mrs. Primrose, it wears well. Throughout the condensation is masterly. We must qualify this praise by adding that Dr. Wilson has an excessive liking for certain words which read oddly to an Englishman. One of these words is "affaire," another is "ugly." For "garden truck" we should substitute garden produce; and "whipped" for beaten in a fight is common in America, but unused where good English is spoken. It is curious to see in print Mr. Swift, Mr. Samuel Adams, and M. Montesquieu, and it makes us think that Dr. Wilson has not read what Byron said about "Mr. Caesar."—London Athenæum.

EXUBERANCE IN LITERATURE.—There is a kind of writing that swells with fecundity and glows with mirth. It is large and easy and unrestrained. Shake it, and it drops fatness: tap it, and it spouts wine. Of prudence it knows nothing, and it laughs at moderation as Leviathan at the shaking of a spear. It loves the gifts of the sunburnt old earth, and counts them over again and again like a child counting his birthday toys. Its voice is deep and mellow, with a laugh far down in the throat. It grows, like a gourd, with sitting in the sun, and it loves best the plentiful lands of vine and olive, calm rivers and gray poplar trees. Yet once it has been found in all its lavish abundance even under our own distempered sky; for only three men in the world's history have possessed exuberance in full perfection, and one of them was Falstaff. The other two were Aristophanes and Rabelais. But there are certain few besides whose fortune it has been to be born with some gill, runlet, tierce, puncheon, hogshead, bucketful, or butt of it in their blood, which is ever merrily spouting itself, like the "dash of the top-brush" visible in Hamlet's wool hair and the gulf of a laughing mouth. Such certainly was Dumas, who had it almost in brimming measure, as might be seen from his loose shoulders and rolling chest; such was Cyrano, as was evident from the pronouncery of his nose. Such might Victor Hugo have been, had he not turned portentous; and Whitman, had he but laughed; and Swift, had he not (Swift, as Coleridge said, "is a dry place"); and Jean Paul, had he not dwelt in Germany. But from England we may accept Fielding into the overflowing fellowship, and Smollett, and Sterne, and Box, and Byron when he is not giving himself airs. And we would gladly take in Meredith, did he not think such a pieguey lot. A few more still might be counted, but many would claim entrance against whom the tavern door must be shut: for though there is no black-list in the realm of Abundantia, the corruption of exuberance is vulgarity—a thing most plentiful, but no more truly related than a Cockney pair-cared boat hired by three men bound for Bel-ple Island is related to the bulging galleon which, stuffed with Spanish merchandise, is borne by saffron sails from Cadiz to the Brasils.—London Academy.

How "Star Dreamer" Was Written.

Writing to a friend from Montreux, Switzerland, Egerton Castle tells how his "Star Dreamer" was produced. He says: "As you know, the book was begun in 1901 during our stay in our Summer residence at Hindhead (Surrey.) There is a wild garden apart from the pleasure grounds, and much of the "Garden of Simples"—for that was then the title I had chosen—was written in that fragrant atmosphere. Over the highest wing of the house I had established my observatory—I have always been a star-gazer myself, partly as a lover of the night's splendors and the music of the vast, partly as the man whom earlier studies at Cambridge were all of natural philosophy. The silence of 'The Star Dreamer,' the character of Sir David Cheveral, the wounded dreamer, with his folly of renunciation, and of Hilmer Marvel, impersonation of beautiful, vigorous, healthy life and love, who is to 'redeem him from cloudy phantasms' to the real joy of the world; even the scenery of Hindon-Cheveral, with its legend concerning the Herb Garden—all these things had been familiar to us for a long time before we began the book in earnest. It was only in the green and blue surroundings of our Hindhead house that they began to pulse into life, and nearly the whole of the first draft was written there in the Summer of 1901."

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

New Methods of Advertising—Mr. Chambers's Plan for the Sale of Dedications.

LONDON, June 25.—In literature as in other paths a man will be heard if he yells loud enough. Mr. Crosland, the author of "The Unspeakable Scot" and "Lovely Women," has yelled himself into a notoriety that is theory is his pocket. Other people have said that the Scot has unbridled prostitution; and that women is not always absolutely perfect, but no one took up interest in such obvious truisms. Mr. Crosland comes and yells at the top of his voice that the Scot is utterly overlaunched by a single virtue, and that women is the incarnation of everything that is lubricous; and behold people stop to listen to Mr. Crosland, and patiently hear what he has to say. There is nothing new in this. Many people before had remarked that men of genius differed somewhat from other men; and the remark excited no attention; but when a writer pellet his opinion that all men of genius are lunatics straightway he was recognized as a profound philosopher. Nietzsche pelted himself into fame, for it was the extreme violence of his assertions that made him notorious, and it is not impossible that Carlyle owed part of his eminence to his method of yelling his opinions at the top of his lungs.

Mr. Crosland's books seemed to me at the time they were published to be quite unworthy of notice. It was obvious that he did not believe a fraction of what he said against Shakespeare and against women, and that he said it merely to attract attention and to sell his writings. There was no real humour in what he wrote, although there was occasional impudence, and by many people the distinction between humour and impudence seems to be impracticable. But his books have gone into several editions, and one is constantly asked, "Have you read 'Lovely Women' or 'The Unspeakable Scot'?"

No matter how much we may dislike Mr. Crosland it cannot be denied that he is successful. Whenever the only thing left to do is to philosophize concerning his success, and to explain it in accordance with a theory. If we are honest it will not be difficult to believe the theory that success in literature, or rather in book-making, can be won by yelling. The man who writes calmly and sanely has not half the chance of gaining a hearing that the man has who writes at the top of his lungs. The wonder is not that this is true, but that so few enterprising writers have perceived the fact and acted upon it.

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A weekly paper has hit upon a new method of advertising. It is to publish a serial story in which the fact that SOAP has been skillfully hidden forms the chief theme. The publishers of the paper in which this story is to appear have hidden 500 actual sovereigns, and the story is to furnish a clue by which these sovereigns may be found. The reader of the story who detects this clue and follows it up with success is to be rewarded with the sovereigns. Doubtless an immense number of people will enter for this "competition" by buying and reading the story. Of the two, the task will probably be easier than that of answering the prize questions put forth by The Times. Moreover, the new scheme cannot be classed as a gambling scheme, and it will be difficult for its enemies to find any sound moral argument against it.

Probably this new departure in advertising will bear much fruit. Possibly the next time Miss Corelli publishes a novel we shall be informed that a case of the very best absinthe has been hidden somewhere in England, and the clue to its hiding place will be found in the novel. The absinthe, of course, will be given to the finder of its hiding place, and the hope of winning such a prize will powerfully stimulate the sale of the book. Or the publishers of Mr. Morley Roberts's next book may advertise the fact that a complete case of a family Bible is concealed in a secret place and that the man or woman who can find a cipher contained in the book will be able to go directly to the place of concealment and take possession of the volume. Even The Times newspaper may adopt the plan of concealing copies of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and offering them to persons who can ascertain the locality where an Encyclopaedia is hidden by reading The Times. Who shall say that the British publisher is inferior to the American publisher in the cunning of his advertisements? The British advertisement may not have the exquisite taste and the graces of literary style which characterize the American advertisement and make the advertising pages of a magazine so attractive, but they certainly cannot be charged with any lack of ingenuity.

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Mr. Temple Chambers, a writer with whose name the public is not so yet familiar, has just published a volume dedicated to "Bill." He informs "Bill" that the dedication will appear only in the first 500 copies of the book, and the subsequent copies will be dedicated to the person who praises it in the most satisfactory manner. Possibly this will lead to the open sale of dedications. An author may announce that his new book is ready to be dedicated, and may invite tenders from persons desiring to have it dedicated to them. In this way the fly leaves of a book may become almost as valuable as the blank spaces on a wall which are set for advertising purposes. There are, doubtless, thousands of people who would be delighted to have their names appear on the dedication page of a book, and of them a certain proportion would be quite willing to pay handsomely for the honour. Perhaps in the ultimate development the scheme of selling dedications may result in the publication of books solely for the purpose of dedicating them. The dedication edited may gain almost as important a place on the literary agent, and the price of a dedication may even be quoted in the daily reports of certain publications. The programme is dawning in the minds of other people. Undoubtedly the "world do move."

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That excellent institution "The Times" has made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic. I say "excellent institution" because many Americans have spoken of it to me in the highest terms, and from what I have learned from them I have been led to think that it is an excellent improvement on the ordinary circulating library. Just now there are many people who have discontinued their connection with circulating libraries for the reason that they imagine that in subscribing for books they are also subscribing for hotbeds of assorted kinds. Doubtless hotbeds are to be found in the covers and the pages of books that are taken from the circulating library, but that hardly seems a sufficient reason for not reading the books. What is there that does not give lodgings to bacteria, except perhaps carbolic acid? And the Spanish authorities who at the time of the last cholera scare disinfected a cargo of newly arrived cobbets and seemed to doubt its freedom from the cholera bacilli. If we are going to permit the fear of bacteria to deter us from borrowing books in order to defer a free reading our own books. The decline is becoming a burden, and I rather sympathize with those who have made up their minds that they will no longer do him the honour of acknowledging his existence, but will live as if there were no bacteria in the world except in stock exchanges.

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The late Mr. Samuel Butler left behind him a novel, which has just been published, with the title, "The Way of the Flesh." It is certainly a remarkable book. It will hardly be a popular one, for the class that reads only for amusement will probably find it dull. But there is a great deal of keen observation and of serious thought in the book. I have no particular fancy for novels of the class to which "The Way of the Flesh" belongs, but it is undeniable that Mr. Butler's posthumous novel is fat and away the cleverest thing he wrote. It leaves that rather tedious book, "Erewhon," far behind.

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Mr. George Forgan, whose last novel, "The Shattery of Silence," has made a conspicuous success, is just about sailing for the United States and Canada, doubtless in search of local color for his next book. It is also said that Mr. Canon Doyle is about to run a house somewhere in New England, where he will reside for some time, also with the view of obtaining local color. It is a curious coincidence that almost several novelists that a novelist ought to know the country about which he writes. What is the use of his imagination if it cannot give him all the local color he needs, and that, too, of a quality much better than the kind that is obtained by observation and study?—W. L. ALDEN.

An Adventuress Widow.

THE TU-TSE'S TOWER. A Novel. By Lee Hare Hamm. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

It appears that Tse-Tsin are native rulers of certain aboriginal races on the borderland of China and Tibet, and that the way to pronounce them is Tu-Tse—supposing one knows how to say that. The story which bears the name is about a woman—a Mrs. Blaine. In the first chapter in the Tse-Tse country she buries under extremely harrowing circumstances her first husband, an explorer. Later she is frightfully stony-hearted to a respectable and popular Scotch gentleman attached to the British Embassy in Washington, D. C. In spite of this fevered frost and in spite of a sister who swears to the best society of the capital, nothing will do for the widow but she must go back to the Tse-Tse country to finish her late husband's book of travels. To Tse-Tse Land, accordingly, Mrs. Blaine goes with a Mere England nobleman for lady's maid—leaving the first discomfited and the sister dismayed to leave. The adventurous widow counts thirty and some odd years, wears short yellow curls, sun frank, yellow, boyish eyes of bewitching quality, (the adjectives are the author's) and is named, besides Blaine, Winifred.

Naturally, a horrid, unnamed horde of a Tse-Tsi captures her and shuts her up in his tower, insisting respectfully but firmly on having her for his bride. Later, after sending by the New England spinster, all the way to Washington, D. C., to summon the disconsolate Scots gentleman to rescue her, and after the Scots gentleman has crossed in hot haste and in the face of fearful odds, two continents, the Pacific Ocean, and Mikado's intrenched Tibet, to reach her side, she charmingly chooses the Tse-Tsi. "I love only you, Tu-Tse," says Mrs. Blaine, as she rests in the masculine brown arms of the heathen and pillows her head in curls upon his hairy breast, while the fascinated body of the Scot looks on at the spectacle. Yet that much-abused Scot does not shoot either the Tu-Tse or the capricious Mrs. Blaine, though he cannot avoid all the training a gun on the pair at the time. He does not even swear. He only gets mad by way of the Boers' rebellion, and marries a fascinating young widow father, an American missionary, and whose mother, a China woman, have applied themselves to death with opium. This sweet young thing, by the way, was one of the rescuing party.

In the course of the book a number of people are killed and several engagements are discussed. Fragments of the Book of Kyrus have got to be met at intervals in the text. The thing seems to have been inspired by that sentiment of the Boer impersonations where the allied troops, consisting of the remnant of a nation, found the Chinese about to break in and the humane singing a hymn.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

ALTHOUGH as a certain London reviewer intimates, Robert Chalmers, the author of "Yetta" may not have an interesting personality, it is true that he has seen much and written much. He is now in his thirty-sixth year, and he was barely thirty when he wrote "The Green Carnation." He is the son of Canon Chalmers of Canterbury in Kent, and for many years lived almost entirely in London, in which city he has laid the scene of many of his stories, notably of "Pinafore" and "The Slave." Of late years, however, he has spent a great deal of his time in traveling abroad, and has made seven expeditions to North Africa, visiting Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, and Algeria. He has taken many trips in the Sahara Desert and has also visited the West Indies, as well as Spain, Sicily, and many European countries. This Summer he is living in Italy, where he is writing a book which will be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company late in the Autumn of 1903. Mr. Chalmers has collaborated in five plays, "The Mediator Man," written with the late Dr. R. D. Traill, and "Banky Shorey," an adaptation of "Vanity Fair," written with Conan Doyle and Lennox. Mr. Chalmers was at one time musical critic of The London World.

Frederic Bancroft, author of a "Life of William H. Seward," who is engaged upon an elaborate history of social, political, and military conditions in the South during the period from 1859 to 1865, has been making a tour of the battlefields of the Army of the Potomac in company with Gen. E. P. Alexander, who was Longstreet's chief of artillery, and is writing his military contributions.

While literary paragraphers are variously commenting upon the rumor that Mark Twain is about to pass the winter of his life in sunny Italy the subject of these rumors is spending a two-week Summer at Ilsley, N. Y. He will not sail for Europe until October; then his trip abroad will probably not occupy more than a year, and will be devoted to rest and recreation and more especially to the building up of the health of Mrs. Clemens, who has now been an invalid for a little more than a year.

Dr. George A. Gordon is spending the Summer in the White Mountains. He has just finished a new book entitled "Ultimate Conceptions of Faith," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish early in the Autumn. Another clergyman of Greater Boston who is summering in New Hampshire is the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, who has nearly for early publication a volume of essays on "The Gentle Reader."

Mrs. A. Maynard Barbour, author of "At the Time Appointed" and "That Mainwaring Affair," is of French extraction and a graduate of Amherst College. She is a native of Northern New York. She has lived in New England, Minnesota, and more recently in Montana. At present she is sojourning at Geneva, N. Y. Part of her new book was written in Butte, Mont., and part in Philadelphia.

Gertrude Gustin's novel, "Anne Carmel," is being announced with "The Mill on the Floss." In each book the principal characters are a brother and sister. But Miss Overton's novel differs from George Eliot's in that the affection of Jean Carmel for Anne survives the severest test to which it is subjected.

It seems that Simeon Ford's "A Few Remarks" was to have had an introduction. Mr. Ford suggested to his publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., that his book ought to have an introduction. The publishers said it would be very nice. Mr. Ford asked, "How many words?" "One hundred fifty," suggested the author of books. The author inquired when the introduction must be ready, and the publisher named a day, for he added, "We can't delay the book." "All right," said Mr. Ford. But the next day that gentleman went off to Europe, and his "Few Remarks" have no introduction.

Katherine Tynan, author of "A Red, Red Rose," issued in this country by J. B. Lippincott Company, is in private life Mrs. Katherine Tynan Hinkson. She lives at Ealing. Mrs. Hinkson was born in Dublin about thirty-five years ago. When she was seventeen she published a volume of poems. Her special hobby is the collection of old and rare china.

Herman Bernstein, whose volume of stories, "In the Valley of Israel," has attracted much favorable attention, is at present engaged upon a novel of Jewish life in Russia and America which will be published by the Jewish Publication Society of America in the Spring of 1904.

E. Phillips Oppenheim, author of "The Traitors," &c., is about to send to the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. a new novel. It will bear the title "The Yellow Crayon." The author tells about the Order of the Yellow Crayon, a secret society composed of the nation of the earth and instituted for mutual social support. Anarchism and Socialism its bitter head in the Kingdom of Austria, while the real chief is an unprincipled scoundrel, in spite of his lofty title of Prince. The members of the order were rather swift to obey to the letter all commands written in yellow pencil of a peculiar shade. A certain Don's wife was observed to take part in an attempt upon some high English Government officials, but her husband notified the Emperor of Austria and the order is avoided. The book will be illustrated.

Mrs. C. V. Stanton will publish a new book entitled "Thistledown," through the Century Company, in the Fall. She consists of mingled English, Scotch, and Welsh ancestry, and was born in Canada. She was educated in private schools, studying in Paris and Rome. Much of her literary work was done in the New Orleans home and on the sugar plantation near. Most of her Summers have been spent at Milhaud, where she is the Common Mrs. Jamison is the wife of Samuel Jamison, Jr., M. A., of Edinburgh University.

William Roberts Davis whose "The Saint of the Dragon's Dale" will be published this month in the Macmillan Company's series of "Little Novels by Favorite Authors," is working on a new novel which will probably appear in the Autumn. The scene is laid in Athens at the time when the city was in its full glory. One of the prominent characters is Socrates.

Jerome K. Jerome, the well-known English humorist, is writing a new book of short, humorous essays, similar to "The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow." The book will bear the imprint in this country of Dodd, Mead & Co., and will contain numerous illustrations. It is said to be the most finished book of its kind that has appeared for some time. It will be entitled "Tea-Table Tales."

It seems that Gen. William R. A. Wilson, author of "A Rose of Normandy," which is his first novel, only offered his story to Lothrop, Brown & Co. after having been refused by two New York publishers, to whom he was personally known. The New York firms declared that the book could not be considered because of the construction of new writer and historical novel. Mr. Wilson was no entire stranger to the Boston house.

Charles D. Graves is the author of "The Life and Letters of Sir George Grove," author of the "Dictionary of Music." Mr. Graves collected the large amount of material left by Grove, in the form of letters, diaries kept during his stay in Jamaica, and his notes in the Holy Land, his reminiscences, and a number of little pocket memorandum books. The volume is said to contain numerous amusing stories. It bears the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

David Gray, whose book of hunting stories, "Gallops," is now in its sixth edition, is writing a new book, to be named "Gallops No. 2." It will probably appear in the Autumn from the press of The Century Company.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country," "Memories of a Hundred Years," &c., will have published by Dodd, Mead & Co. a volume of articles entitled "To-day." These articles were written for several journals of wide circulation, and will now for the first time appear in book form. The author deals with current important public questions.

Julian Hawthorne recently wrote to a friend that "The Kempton-Wace Letters" "completely surprised" him. It is a new thing in our literature, he continued, "and if is a wholly new departure in novel writing. And though I, personally, do not 'like' the book, that fact may give the more weight to my perception and appreciation of the singular merits."

George Moore, author of "The Untilled Field," wrote that book first in the Irish language and then translated it into English. He is at present living in England, and completing work upon a series of critical studies of literature which will shortly begin publication in Lippincott's Magazine.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., who has just finished his new novel, "The One Woman," is becoming more famous as a novelist than he is as a lecturer. He works in a log cabin in an obscure corner of his large Gloucester estate in Virginia. In his new book he is said to depict disfranchisement blows at Socialism and divorce and the accompanying evils. Those who have read the manuscript say that his male characters are pictures of real people.

Hamilton Wright Mabie, speaking of Jack London's "The Call of the Wild," said: "This remarkable story, full of boldness and of striking descriptions of life and landscape in the far north, contains a deep truth which is imbedded in the narrative and in all the most effective bearing it is never obtruded."

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ending July 2: Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Frank Norris's "The Pit," "The Pilgrim Hell," by Anna Katharine Green; Andersen's "Fairy Tales," Mrs. Burnett's "Sara Crewe," Clemens's "Tom Sawyer," Drysdale's "Helps for Ambitious Boys," Lorimer's "Letters from a Self-made Merchant to His Son," and Van Vorst's "The Woman Who Toils."

George S. Wasson's "Cay's Sinners."

George S. Wasson recently had a high compliment paid to the realistic value of his work in setting forth the qualities of the Maine seagoing type in his "Cay's Sinners's Sons." A "Down East" critic remarked of one of the stories that it was all very interesting, but there was nothing in it, for you could hear that sort of thing any night down at the store.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE first book printed in the Yale Press type by L. and E. Pissarro is about to make its appearance through John Lane, although a bibliography of the Yale Press publications will be issued in the Autumn. The last book is "D'Annunzio and de Nolhac." The colored frontispiece is by Lucien Pissarro. It is bound in a vellum cover and printed in two colors. The edition will consist of 300 copies printed on "arches" hand-made paper.

Harper & Brothers publish this week "The Rise and Progress of the Standard Oil Company," by Gilbert Holland Montague. Mr. Montague undertook this work while he was Ricardo Scholar in Economics at Harvard University, basing it upon the reports of official investigating commissions and committees. The chief sources are the "Hepburn" Committee, appointed in 1879 by the New York Legislature to investigate railway abuses; the report submitted to Congress in 1888 by the Committee on Trusts, and the Industrial Commission appointed by the President in 1898. The volume covers the history of this company from its beginning in 1865, when John D. Rockefeller began refining petroleum in a small way at Cleveland, Ohio, until its control in 1878 of 95 per cent. of the entire oil business of the United States, and Chance Sharp to the present time.

Collier's Weekly for July 18 will be in all essential qualities a Papal number. Cardinal Gibbons contributes a long article entitled "A Tribute to Pope Leo XIII.," Julia Magruder writes from the point of view of a spectator on the funeral of Pius IX., calling her article "The Funeral of a Pope," and Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, contributes a paper on "The Pontificate of Leo XIII." The outside cover of this issue of Collier's represents in color Chartran's painting of the Pope kneeling in prayer. There is also a double page in color entitled "The Pope Holding a Consistory; His Holiness Leo XIII. Presiding at an Assemblage of Cardinals in the Throne Room at the Vatican." There are moreover a score or so of reproduced photographs relating to the Pope and his private, including two remarkably good portraits of the Holy Father, together with portraits of Cardinals Gotti, Oreglia, Rampolla, Serafino, Vannutelli, and Vincenzo Vannutelli.

James Pott & Co. have in preparation for early Fall publication a volume on the capital of Hungary, by F. Berkeley Smith, author of "How Paris Amuses Itself." It will be entitled "Budapest, the City of the Magyars." Possibly of all the cities of central Europe, Budapest is the most cosmopolitan. There the peasants in native costumes mingle elbows with persons from Berlin, London, and Paris. Mr. Smith spent a long residence there and had special opportunities for seeing the city and its society in almost every phase of life. The illustrations, which will be an important feature of the book, will not only include these authentic photographs from the National Schoolmaster Museum, but also many pictures taken in out-of-the-way places by the author's own camera.

Through a special arrangement made by McClure, Phillips & Co. with John Lane and Henry Harland the American rights to serial and book publication of Mr. Harland's future novels have been secured by McClure, Phillips & Co. who in the early Autumn will present in book form "My Friend Prospero," which is now running as a serial in McClure's Magazine. Mr. Lane will continue to publish this author's novels in England. Mr. Harland is at present at the Harland homestead in Norwich, Conn., a Colonial mansion of considerable importance in local history.

Appropriate to the season, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just published the Tales of Nathaniel Hawthorne in their Old Manse Edition of this author's works. The books are small enough to be easily carried about in the pocket and comfortably held in the hand, while the large type gives the greatest ease to the eyes. The set contains 125 half-tone photo-gravures from originals by well-known American artists.

Funk & Wagnalls Company are publishing "The Force of Mind," by Dr. A. T. Schofield, author of "The Unconscious Mind," "Springs of Character," and "Nerves in Disorder." Although these volumes are considered eminently scientific, they are written in such an easy style as to interest the layman as well as instruct the physician.

Charles Scribner's Sons are importing "The Masters of Battle," by E. H. G. making a critical inquiry into the philosophy and tuition of ancient Greece," with an introduction, notes, and conclusion, by Frank Byron Jevons, and a new edition of "Old Masters Plate," by W. J. Cripps. The first of these books has for its main thought that the Greeks were "the world's greatest pioneers and experimenters," and that their contributions to religion have been generally overlooked. In the second volume there are four photogravure plates of notable examples, together with new photographs which have been taken of the specimens in the royal collection at Windsor Castle.

Among the famous for certain books of a special or general nature, it is noticed that "Trees and Shrubs of Prospect Park," by Louis Harman Peet, has passed into the second edition.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a new two-volume edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." It is edited by that well-known English political economist, Prof. E. Cannan. The volumes will be octavo in size and will have a large number of marginal cross references as well as copious footnotes of a critical, historical, and expository nature.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce the following new printings: Thirteenth edition of Clara L. Burnham's "The Right Princess," sixth edition of "The Manningtons," by Allen Brown; fourth edition of John Burroughs's "Literary Values," and third edition of Mrs. A. Sutro's "Three Little Marys."

A new volume in the series of Makers of British Art, edited by James A. Manson, is being presented this week by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is "Sir David Wilkie," by William Dyce, illustrated with twenty plates after Wilkie and a photogravure frontispiece. Although the volume deals with the artistic phase of the painter's life more than any other work previously published, it shows with some detail the intimate nature of Wilkie's friendships with prominent men of culture of his day and offers a solution of the vexed question of his change of style.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation a new volume of essays from the pen of Horatio W. Dresser, entitled "Man and the Divine Order," being a collection of articles "in the philosophy of religion and in constructive idealism." Some of the titles are "The Search for Unity," "Recent Tendencies," "A New Study of Religion," "Primitive Beliefs," "The Method of Emerson," &c.

Apparently bridge whist has followed the automobile into literature. In the August installment of Richard Whiting's novel, "The Yellow Van," now running in The Century, the author describes a game as played by so-called "society people" in England. His view of the game is likely to interest others besides the people who play.

Vol. III, the final volume of Col. T. Allston Brown's "History of the New York Stage" is in preparation at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s for early Fall publication. The edition is limited to 900 copies on Old Stratford paper and 30 copies on Japan paper, each volume containing about 500 pages and an index. Col. Brown gives an account of the first performance given in America, a list of the playhouses opened in New York before 1901, tells about the careers of distinguished players, describes notable debuts, deaths, theatres destroyed by fire, &c. In short, he covers the rise and progress of the New York stage during a period of 149 years—from 1732 to the close of the season of 1900-1901. He has been collecting material for the work for over forty-five years.

The Social Circle in Concord has in preparation at Hardy, Pratt & Co.'s of Boston a volume containing an account of the proceedings of the centenary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The book will contain a portrait of Emerson and the addresses of Dean Briggs of Harvard, Samuel Hoar, Charles Eliot Norton, William James, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Senator Hoar. The book will be sold only by the Social Circle, in cloth and paper binding. It will be ready by the middle of this month.

"The Silver Poppy," Arthur Bringer's new book, will be brought out at the end of the Summer by D. Appleton & Co.

"The Young Woman in Modern Life" is a new book by Beverley Warner, D. D., author of "The Young Man in Modern Life," to be issued in the Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author sets forth some of the problems with which the young woman in modern life is bound to concern herself. He takes the point of view of one who believes that with women lie the real and vital issues of to-morrow.

"St. Paul and the Ante-Nicene Church: An Unwritten Chapter of Church History," by the Rev. Stewart Means, rector of St. John's Church, New Haven, will come from the press of the Macmillan Company in a few weeks. The author does not give a history of the Christian Church through the first two centuries, but a chapter of that history. It deals with the type of piety as set forth by St. Paul and as it presents itself in the next centuries.

The United States Department of Agriculture is sending out a list of its Farm publications. These include bulletins on "The Influence of Soil and Climate Upon the Composition of the Sugar Beet, and," by Harvey W. Wiley; "Report of Irrigation Investigations in Utah," under the direction of Elwood Mead, assisted by R. P. Teele, A. P. Stover, A. P. Dennison, J. A. Elwood, Frank Adams, and C. L. Swendsen; "Successful Raising," by Hermann von Schrenk; "Three New Plant Introductions from Japan," by David G. Fairchild; "Explanation of Albert Lambs Screen as Adapted to Sheaves Wheat in the United States," by Thomas H. Hutson; a number of reprints, Farmers' bulletins, Weather Bureau publications, and others.

"Sixty Jane" will be the title of a volume of nine stories by John Luther Long which The Century Company will publish this Fall. The stories are: "Sixty Jane," "The Exile of the Schiehallion Battery," "Our Analyst," "The Lady and Her Goal," "The Scientific Correspondent," "Lucky Jim," "The Compromise After Seven-Thirty," "The Little Shops of the Lion Street Where the Sun Never Came," and "The Atonement." Some of these will be published for the first time. Those who have read the manuscript say that the author has never written so well.

Birds and Man.

BIRDS IN THEIR RELATIONS TO MAN. A Manual of Ornithology for the Use of the United States and Canada. By Clarence M. Weed and Ned Dearborn. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 334. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50.

What are the relations of the bird, not so much to man taken as a whole as to civilized man, or agricultural man? To draw out as much as exaggeration, but an opinion near to the truth, without the birds there might come about sterility in the fields, destruction of the fruit, and death to the timber. Take the trees. "All of these have their insect enemies; in the trunk are borers of the bark, the sap-wood, and the heart-wood; on the branches are gnawing and sucking insects, on the leaves are caterpillars and plant lice and leaf hoppers and hosts of others." For their preservation, are born the woodpeckers, the nut hatches, the chickadees, warblers, vireos, the bluebirds, thrushes, cherry-birds, and countless other birds. Then the birds police the air, for during certain stages of their existence many insects are aerial. The winged things cannot be numbered, so many are they. "To keep in check these hordes of flying things there are certain well marked groups of birds; by day the swallows of many species * * * by night the nighthawks and whippoorwills."

There are, however, other disturbing creatures—we eschew the word infamous—who are bent on destroying the products of the fields. There are moles and meadow mice. "Against these also the birds help us; the hawks and owls feed largely upon all the rodents and perform a great though little appreciated service in keeping them in check." Prof. Clarence M. Weed and Curator Ned Dearborn, in their volume, "Birds in Their Relation to Man," have constructed what is "a manual of economic ornithology," having to do with the United States and Canada. With the relationship between one bird and another, the authors have nothing to do save with one exception, and that concerns the English sparrow. That bird is simply a nuisance, and might be, in time to come, capable of doing harm, for the reason that it has spent the balance of bird life and has driven away by sheer numbers many of our most useful feathered friends.

We have but a faint conception of the work carried on by certain birds. There are the weeds. If their seeds were to be dispersed, without any check, the useless plants would inundate the land. It is the tree sparrow which is our protecting bird. The authors cite the estimate made by Prof. F. E. T. Beal: "The tree sparrows alone will eat 470 tons of weed seed in Iowa in one season."

Dr. Stanley states that canaries will eat 300 grains of food per day, which is about one-sixth of their own weight. A crow, carefully watched, eats every day 4.66 ounces of fresh fish, or more than a quarter of its own weight. This amount would have been equal in weight to 400 grasshoppers. A ruffled grouse will consume daily 250 beaks and twigs of cherry, hazel, and of the apple and maple. Most of birds, with the little ones, have been observed, and Prof. Herrick states that the red-winged blackbird fed her three nestlings forty-four times in five hours in one day, and forty-three times in less than an another day. A most curious study was made by one of the authors with three young robin birds. "During the fifteen days that the young birds spent in the nest they devoured not less than ten ounces apiece—more than ten times their weight on the day of flight. Experiments with young robins showed that they ate per diem more than half their weight."

One by one the American insectivorous birds are described in the work. With but the fewest exceptions, all birds are kindly disposed, but the exception of the Factor side—not to mince words—is a rascal. He is a thief, and an audacious one. "He assaults homes and pairs, mulcted by their harassers and reduced by continuous pecking over rough traits, boosting their raw flesh and sometimes even eating so far as to plait out their eyes."

We may appreciate and even forgive the hawk for his rapacity, for he seems built for his calling, but no one can have a liking for the murderous shrike, or, as he is called, the butcher bird. It is bad enough for him to kill weaker birds, but why should he make a show of cruelty by spitting his victims? Dr. Judd apologizes in a measure for the shrike's inhumanity, because the bird has sickly legs and no grasping power of talon. The impales, however, in the most vigorous manner, with his beak. The same authority applauds the shrike as a killer of mice and English sparrows, and as using for its food a large proportion of beetles, spiders, and grasshoppers.

Regarding the crow, the author writes:

There seems to be no doubt that, on the whole, the crow is a bird to be encouraged, although there are doubtless days it be altogether unbeneficial. * * * The crime that is most commonly laid against them is that of digging or pulling up newly planted grains, such as wheat and Indian corn, especially the latter.

At the conclusion of the volume the conservation of the birds, methods for the prevention of the depredations on birds, the game laws, are all thoroughly presented. Is it the duties to farmers or to the farmer's wife to be blamed for the destruction of countless birds? Apart from the economic significance of "Birds in Their Relation to Man" readers, some of whom are ornithologists, will find much that will interest them.

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ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS.

Recollections of Westminster — How Students Amused Themselves—The Scramble for a Pancake.*

If there is anything an Englishman holds in highest respect it is his first regular school. The stronger qualities of the Anglo-Saxon find in these schools their better development. Boys are not coddled. Athletics always are at the fore. The methods used to be rough, but, after all, self-reliance and promptness were taught. Family distinctions went for nothing, and one boy was just as good as another. There was a certain conservatism which masters and pupils have always upheld. Westminster, as a school, is proud, because its history dates back from A. D. 1234, for in the old documents kept in the archives methods of instruction are precised, and the lads were then entered as "grammatici."

Capt. F. Markham of the late Rifle Brigade tells with proper pride that for centuries back there always had been a member of his family at Westminster. When he was admitted, in 1840, he was eight years old. He was no unfledged youngster, but "clever with his fists and accustomed to all manner of games." His first introduction was where football was being played.

A lad asked me: "Can you play?" I said, "Yes." He said: "Well then, you may play out; but if you funk you will be sacked into goals." So I played out then and ever after, and never took a turn in goals.

We never can to made to understand how an English boy could consent to become a fag. The newcomer was "told off as a fag to a big, heavy-built fellow." The master never could pronounce his r's.

He would call to me down the stairs: "Markham, bwing me my fwowsty, every-day bwoeches." One of my duties was to supply him with hot water for shaving in the morning. This was my chief difficulty; hot water was not allowed and its provision entailed a visit down below to the kitchen and a daily bribe to or a daily fight with the cook. This and the brushing of his clothes, generally folding up only, and calling him in the morning with a shout, were all I had to do for him, for the cleaning of boots was done for us and all meals were eaten in the hall.

In the school was a son of Macready, the well-known actor. Sometimes Markham was his fag. Young Macready was an expert in the making of electrical machines. Having charged his Leyden jar, the fag was expected to take the electrical sparks or to assist in forming a circle of small boys, who were to transmit the shock. On one occasion the fag broke the circuit and all the lads pretended to writhe and twist. Then Macready tried what he believed to be the exhausted jar, and was very much startled. He seized on Markham and caned him. Markham was a fag to a young dandy and the two did not get along well together. Having to pack away his superior's clothes, the fag interlarded "his evening garments with tooth powder, putting plenty in his pockets."

Will some one of an archæological turn of mind draw back the reasons why small English boys and full-grown American collegiates find so much enjoyment in the caning down of tradesmen's signs? Capt. Markham tells how he attacked the front door of such a high divine as his Grace the Bishop of Gloucester, and with a companion wrenched off both the knocker and the bell-pull, and, says the author with proper exultation: "I have the bell handle on my mantelpiece."

Dr. Liddell, who was head master, Capt. Markham fully describes. He must have had "a grand manner," otherwise he never could have managed such unruly lads as were the members of Westminster School. It was of a Saturday night when the boys had their fun. Chemistry at that time, at least as thought the lads, consisted in the ability of certain substances or gases to explode. So bottles full of chemicals were set on the fire, sometimes purposely forgotten, when their power became determinable by a loud bang. On going to bed bolster matches had always to be fought, and Capt. Markham was "the much-envied possessor of a springboard." This was kept under the mattress. "You turned a somersault in the air and arrived seated on your bed." Saturday night was a real saturnalia. There was much cleverness shown by the boys in the art of cribbing. "In those days," writes Capt. Markham, "I had a patent reversible Greek Grammar, a legacy from some departed friend. It had no cover and was so loose in the binding that by a little contrivance it always happened to be open for the lesson for the day. This was a great comfort, and it could be passed round behind backs to a friend in need. These modes of cribbing were considered by us as quite allowable and quite within our code of honor, except for boys who tried for high places in the form."

"Out of bounds," or "going out," was permissible on a Saturday afternoon and Sunday. The rule was that a boy could go out provided a friend or relative sent a note to the school requesting that a specified lad should visit him. Of course, any one boy's relative answered the purpose for many others not of the family. Sometimes the boys never made a call on their aunts or uncles, but went to the theatre. Football was the great Westminster game, and was called "Green." A boy played in "green." The Great Dean's Yard was the field of action. The tactics did not differ so much from those of to-day. Running with the ball in hand seems to have been permissible. As there was a right of way through the playground, rows with spectators were not uncommon. If an outsider meddled with the ball, sharp fists were dealt by the indignant Westminster boys. Matches with outsiders were great events, as Capt. Markham remembers, for he tells with becoming pride how there was a collision between himself and the goal keeper of his opponents, Cowell by name. The only incident is thus described:

"I must have had my head low down, taking my line for my shot at the goal, for Cowell, who was shorter than myself, somehow struck me with his front teeth against my forehead, tearing a flap of skin down over my eyes. We were both knocked out of time; Cowell lost one or two of his front teeth, and I had to have my forehead sewn up, and still show a horseshoe mark between my eyes."

Boating was the delight of the Westminster lads. Things and queer names, so anything having to do with boating was called "water." From 1832 the author keeps the record of the boating matches. In 1834 Capt. Markham tells how he became "head of town boy water." Cricket was called "fields." The author, however, does not show much liking for the game, fagging having absorbed all his attention. One curious festival was that known as "tossing the pancake" and the "pancake grease." It opened in this way. There was a procession in which figured a verger of the abbey bearing his silver mace, with the arms of Westminster on top, commonly called the "Holy Poker." Then came the college cook, in correct costume, holding a frying pan in hand containing a huge pancake. It was a peculiar pancake, some half an inch thick, and a compound of horse hair and flour. There was a great iron bar which was near the ceiling of the schoolroom and served as a girder. The cook stood a few paces below the iron bar and then tossed the pancake over it. Then there was a scramble for it. "Then for ten minutes or so there was a whirling mass of struggling lads, which gradually subsided, when in general little or nothing of the pancake remained." Any boy who was quick enough to secure the entire pancake received a sovereign.

Fugitistic encounters were common and the "mills" in "green" were perfectly orthodox, with "all the proper paraphernalia of the ring—chairs for the combatants, basins, hot water, sponges, towels, and raw beef for the black eye." The custom for the boys to fight it out was a sacred one. "No authority interfered, or at all events was winked at by the masters, and a boy appearing in school with two black eyes, cut lips, and a bulging nose was only greeted with "Run your face against a door, I suppose!" or like mild chaff from his form master.

One amusement of the bigger boys was to take the little fellows and toss them in a blanket. So as to make the blanket strong enough, three such bed coverings were used at the one time. "Twelve or fifteen collegers got hold, a minor candidate was chucked into the blanket, each in his turn, and tossed to the iron bar, over which the pancake is thrown, to the following words, sung by the tossers in Latin:

Ibis ab excuso. Thou shalt go to the stars.
Missus ad astra sago. Sent by a shaken blanket.

Innumerable were the tricks played by the lads. The "choicest thing" was for a small boy to back up a cart loaded with coal and to upset it before Liddell's side door, so blocking up the entrance to the school. As to instruction, it was of the preparatory kind, not of the forcing order. Certainly educational or intellectual polish came to these Westminster lads afterward. Capt. Markham gives with proper pride the names of many of his comrades who were officers of distinction in the English army and navy and who closed their earthly careers on the field of battle. Effeminate or rickety or nerveless boys were out of place at Westminster School.

*"RECOLLECTIONS OF A TOWN BOY AT WESTMINSTER, 1840-1847." By Capt. F. Markham, late Rifle Brigade. Club. Illustrated. Pp. 288. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Mme. Schumann's Career.

CLARA SCHUMANN: EIN KÜNSTLERLEBEN NACH TAGEBÜCHERN UND BRIEFEN. Von Berthold Litzmann. Mit einem Bildnis. Zweiter Band. Mendelssohn 1815-1846. Mit drei Bildnissen. 8vo. Pp. viii.-421. New York: Westermann & Maerker.

Not until the death of Mme. Schumann in 1896 could all the facts about her life, and especially the romantic story of her union with Robert Schumann, be told. The existing biographies of her husband are all founded upon Wasielewski, whose information was imperfect, and who could not have printed all the facts when his book was published, even if he had had them. The present biography discloses freely all those facts, and, it is not too much to say, it is one of the most interesting and in a way touching works of the kind that has been published lately. It is important for much more than its treatment of the life of the noble and dignified artist and influential musical personality who is its subject. It is perhaps most important for the light it throws on the life and experiences of the greater musician who became her husband. There are many things unfolded here as to the struggles and trials they underwent that are made known for the first time—at least in their completeness. And though the general outline of the circumstances has been known, the intimacy of detail with which they are here set forth can only increase the admiration and the affectionate regard of posterity for Clara and Robert Schumann.

Prof. Berthold Litzmann has had the inestimable advantage in preparing the book of free access to Clara Wieck's diary, begun for her by her father in her eighth year and afterward kept up by her and by her husband, later by herself alone, till her death.

Many letters that passed between the couple have not been published, especially those from Clara's hand to Schumann. The greatest part of this first volume is given up to the remarkable story of the courtship and marriage of these two young people, of the preliminary doubts that for a while separated them, and especially of the difficulties and sorrows that were prepared for them by her father's wicked and malignant obstinacy. It is well known that in the beginning Friedrich Wieck professed friendship and interest in the career of Schumann, his pupil upon the pianoforte; but that as soon as the young musician showed an inclination toward his daughter he resorted to every unworthy means to keep them apart. It is also known that these was a curious little preliminary love story in Schumann's life, a "midsummer night's dream," as he called it. When he was engaged to a young woman studying in Wieck's house in Leipsic, Ernestine von Fricken. She inspired one of the most charming of her lover's musical creations, "The Carnival," which is founded upon notes representing the letters of her native town, Asch. But Schumann soon found that Ernestine was not the woman destined for him, being aided thereto, doubtless, by the strong opposition of his mother to their union, based upon the discovery of the young lady's illegitimate birth.

Schumann's betrothal to Friulein von Fricken had deeply affected Clara Wieck, although at the time, 1834, the latter was only fifteen years old. But he plainly discovered his own feelings toward her even before the dissolution of his first engagement, and the two eagerly exchanged their news immediately thereafter. They had failed, however, to reckon duly with the father. He immediately began upon a course which for mean underhandedness and pedantic brutal malignity it is not easy to match. A long period of trial for the young lovers followed; the course of true love did not run wholly smooth, and there were dark hours of doubt and even of despair. Wieck took his daughter on artistic tours as much as possible, but the correspondence of the lovers was only for a time interrupted, and much of it that is given by Prof. Litzmann is full of the warmth and tenderness of their passion and of their messages of helpfulness and cheer, their experiences and inspirations in music. The book also offers the completest narrative that has ever been given of that terrible contest with the father and of the final steps that the lovers had to take before the courts in order, under the German law, to be able to marry against the father's consent.

There are numerous glimpses, naturally, of the musical life of the period, in which both Clara and Robert had so active a part, and of other distinguished musicians of the the time. In 1835 Chopin came to see the young woman at her father's house—waiting for her a full hour, because she was not at home—and complimented her highly on her playing of Schumann's F sharp minor sonata and some of his own music. He played, too, at Clara's request, and she found his pianissimo very delicate, but his style too capricious; he was so ill at the time that he could produce a forte only by convulsive movements of the whole body. Liszt made the deepest impression upon her. In 1838 she wrote to Schumann:

He is an artist that one must hear and see for one's self. . . . He puts your compositions far above Hensel's, above all else that he has seen in recent times. I played him your "Carnival," which delighted him.

Mendelssohn, Paganini, Thalberg, Hensel, Spohr, Hiller, and many other notable ones of the period figure in these pages more or less prominently, and there are many interesting and striking sidelights thrown thereby on the active musical life of the time. The first volume closes with Clara Wieck's marriage.

A Kishineff Book.

OUT OF KISHINEFF. The Duty of the American People to the Russian Jew. By W. C. Stiles, A. B. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company.

This is a book tossed quickly and piping hot from the griddle of the Kishineff massacre. The most frequent point of punctuation is that of exclamation, which may be double, single, or triple. The author admits that he is "fervid," and is of opinion that the United States, as a sort of world champion of justice and fair play, should teach autocratic Russia a lesson. He does not explain exactly how the lesson is to be taught, but he has small respect for the cobwebs of international courtesy and diplomacy, and he hints that Russia is out of the pale, and friendship with her unnatural. America, England, and Germany belong together, he says in effect, and these three are to make the world over. As for the Jew, he is a kind of leaven, his virtues great and born in him, his vices the product of ages of Christian persecution.

Mr. Stiles does not think the in-rush of Russian Jews, however ignorant and poor, can be regarded as a menace to the country, for he says that every Jew has in him the spirit of progress and the desire to work and to educate his children. Moreover, he is essentially democratic, and will always be a self-supporting and law-abiding citizen. While he is mostly concerned with pouring full vials of indignation upon the head of Russia, Mr. Stiles furnishes statistics about the Jews. For instance, Russia has 5,700,000, Austria-Hungary has 1,000,000, the United States 1,043,400, Germany only 567,884, somewhat less than the City of New York, which, with 800,000 or more, is the greatest Jewish city that is or ever was. The Jewish side of the Jewish question is stated very fully in excerpts from well-known Jewish writers like Dr. Cyrus Adler, but Mr. Stiles far outdoes any of the Jews in the enthusiasm of his advocacy of the cause of the Jew—called by him "this historic figure with blood stains on him." One can hardly avoid the reflection that the Jew, capable man of affairs that he is, is not in need of such passionate defense. Perfervid special pleading is apt to injure a worthy cause; a good cause does not usually need it. There is of course a lurid description of the horrors at Kishineff, and there is also a sort of résumé of Jewish persecution from the beginning of the Christian era.

Musical Notation.

THE STORY OF NOTATION. By C. F. Abdy Williams. Illustrations, 4to. Pp. xii.-246. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

There is as great a difference as well could be imagined between this and the preceding volume in the "Music Story Series." Mr. Abdy Williams's treatment of the story of notation is in sharp contrast with Miss Patterson's dilettante book about oratorio. It is by far the best succinct account that we know of in English of one of the most abstruse, complicated, and generally baffling subjects pertaining to musical history. It is the work of a man who knows and has studied the subject at first hand, and who lets us see what the mediæval authorities themselves say, while he himself offers explanation and comment that put the matter in what is probably as clear a form for modern readers as could be devised—though the subject itself is at several points so beset with stunning complications that it can never be made really clear or easy of apprehension. Mr. Abdy Williams is also familiar with the results of the latest studies and investigation of musical scholars; his book embodies them and is a thoroughly modern piece of work.

His task has been to show how the present system of musical notation has been perfected after centuries of laborious effort and blind groping; how the notation of music has gone hand in hand with the development of the art itself, and how clearness and precision have been brought out of what were only the vaguest hints and mnemonic signs of the professional choristers. He begins with Greek music, into the structure and philosophy of which he goes at length. It is well that he has done so, for his explanation of this complicated subject, far removed from any experience of modern life and correspondingly difficult to grasp, is one of the most lucid and logical that can be found in brief compass.

From the Greek accents was developed the use of the "neumes" by teachers of Gregorian music, back in the early years of the Christian era. These were simply guides to those who were already familiar with the melodies indicating when the voice went up, when down, but giving no clue to the interval to be sung or the time value of the notes. A few years ago scholars thought that exact solution of the neumes was impossible. But the Benedictine monks of Solesmes hit upon the happy idea of collating by photography the manuscripts of the Gradual and Antiphonary in all the libraries in Europe, whereby they have succeeded in deciphering all the more important manuscripts and in correcting a number of old-established errors. Efforts at devising practical notation after the neumes were outgrown were divided between two methods, the phonetic and the pictorial; the latter being the one that has survived to modern days, and indicates by the varying form and position of the signs—the notes upon the staff—their relation in time value and in interval. The phonetic is that which is still used in referring to the names of notes by letters, and which has reached a certain new development in the "tonic sol-fa" system in vogue in England.

How the development came about through the efforts of geniuses like Guido of Arezzo and of many a lesser worker in the domain of music; how the pedantry and scholastic subtlety of ecclesiastical musicians overlaid and hindered the progress of the art; how after centuries of experiment and trial a satisfactory and intelligible system of "measured music," as distinguished from the free rhythm of the Gregorian chant, was arrived at; how superfluities were sloughed off and defects were remedied, one by one, at various points, till the system of staves, clefs, notes, and all the rest as we have it was achieved—all this is a story of really absorbing interest, notwithstanding its difficulty and complication. Mr. Abdy Williams has told it well. There is a lavish use of musical notation and of reproductions of ancient signs and symbols which greatly assists the musical soldier.

A New Butterworth Book.

Hezekiah Butterworth has written a new story dealing with the early days of Connecticut. It will be entitled "Brother Jonathan; or, The Alarm Fire in the Cedars," and will probably appear in the Fall with the imprint of D. Appleton & Co. The dominating personality in the tale is Jonathan Trumbull, whose name, through its use by Washington, has become the nickname of the nation he helped to make. Several of the characters, it is said, will appeal particularly to young people. The author has introduced a number of fireside narratives to give additional color to the story. There will be a number of illustrations and the frontispiece will be colored.

Lilian Bell.

Lilian Bell, known in private life as Mrs. Arthur Hoyt Hagen, who, in her latest book, "The Dowager Countess and the American Girl," laughs at John Bull, is now at her home in Tarrytown, N. Y., with her husband. She was born in Chicago, where she was graduated from Dearborn Seminary. She is the daughter of Major William W. Bell, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. When she was eight she began writing stories, and ever since has contributed to magazines and written books. She first came into public notice through her "Love Affairs of an Old Maid."

QUERIES.

Mrs. MARY A. BLISS, Salem, Herbert, Ore.: "I have a New England Primer printed by C. Norton Belcher, New York, 1794. Were there any later New England Primers printed in the city of New York or Boston? At how early a date?"

When the late Paul Leicester Ford listed his work on the New England Primer in 1897, he knew of only three early editions of the book: Boston, 1727, (the date of which was occasionally given as 1737 in Queries of May 2) represented by the unique copy in the Lenox Library, which lacks four leaves; Boston, 1761, only one copy known, and Boston, 1768, also represented by one copy, lacking the final leaf and otherwise imperfect. Last year an extraordinarily unique copy of a Boston edition of 1735 had been discovered; Dodd, Mead & Co.'s catalogue of April, 1903, described a copy of a Germantown (Penn.) edition of 1737, and a Boston edition of 1767. Ford knew of a copy of a Boston edition of 1749, and stated an edition of 1761 printed in that city, although he could not locate a copy. No one knows when the first edition was printed. It was probably issued in Boston, however, and was circulated a number of years before the edition of 1727.

MACKLIN TRAINER, New York City: "Could you or some kind brother tell me if there is a Colonial novel entitled 'Kelver's Knoll,' or 'Kelver's Ridge,' or 'Kelver's Castle,' by Richard Penn (Company, King, and Queen)? Also, if there is a book published in Boston in 1776, the year the battle was fought on this country's soil, the title of which I have forgotten, but the book is made up of letters, as it were, at random for translation—letters each setting conflict with right here?"

We have no knowledge of any obtainable English translation of the novel mentioned. Any book printed in a foreign country and uncopyrighted in the United States can be translated without permission.

"BRADBURY," East Seventy-sixth Street, New York City: "I have a letter of Walt Whitman's written on the day he was doing special work in Washington, which he says is the longest letter he had ever written; also a reference to 'Leaves of Grass' as of the early edition. Can these have?" Kindly let me know what you think these have."

A facsimile autograph letter of Whitman, written in 1857, sold for $18, but this is over twice the average auction price for a Whitman letter. A really important letter, referring to his career, publications, etc., would have some little value. "One of the rare early editions of 'Leaves of Grass' is indefinite, as the reference might be to any one of the five editions published between 1855 and 1871, which are all 'early.'"

A. G. UNDERWOOD, 231 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the name of the book (is it written in rhyme?) in reply to Thomas Dixon's 'Leopard's Spots'?"

"Manuscripts Among the Free," by Hesba Stretton, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.00.)

Ed.

"A. B. L.," Ithaca, N. Y.: "Is the life of the translator of Alexandre Dumas's 'Les Trois Mousquetaires' ('The Three Musketeers') in the library of translations of 'The Three Guardsmen' ('Les Trois Mousquetaires') of the novel with the title 'The Three Musketeers'?"

The proper title is "The Three Musketeers," but the novel, in translated form, has long been known under both titles.

Mrs. FANNIE BLACK, Church and Spruce Streets, Jacksonville, Ill.: "Please give me the names of some books which will give a good and comprehensive review of Margaret Fuller."

See the "Life," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.) T. W. Higginson's "Margaret Fuller Ossoli," in "American Men of Letters Series," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25;) "Memoirs," by J. F. Clarke, Emerson, and W. H. Channing, (Little, Brown & Co., $3.) and the recently published "Love Letters of Margaret Fuller," (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50,) which contain selections from the memoirs of Mesdames Howe, Horace Greeley, and Charles T. Congdon.

"R.," New York City: "Where can I get an account of the life of Dr. John Brown, author of 'Rab and His Friends'?"

John Brown was born at Biggar, Lanarkshire, Sept. 22, 1810; was educated in Edinburgh, began to study medicine in 1827, and started practice there in 1833, residing there until his death, May 23, 1882. His works include "Horæ Subsecivæ," three series, 1858, 1861, 1882; "Rab and His Friends" (extracted from preceding,) 1859; "Health," 1862; "Marjorie Fleming," (from North British Review,) 1863; "Jessie, the Doorkeeper," 1864; "Minchmoor," 1865; "Thackeray," 1877; "John Leech," 1877, and "Something About a Well," 1883. His Life has been written by D. S. Maclaren, 1893; another, with selected letters, by A. Peddie, appeared in 1903. See "Rab and His Friends and Our Dogs," with portrait of Dr. Brown and introduction by Andrew Lang. (Thumbnail Series. The Century Company, $1.)

WILLIAM KING TURNER, 1425 Park Avenue, New York City: "I have a copy of Wakefield's Historic Doubts on the Life of King Richard III.,' and thought perhaps you could assign an approximate value to it, as I have been unable to find out anything about it. The title page is as follows: 'Historic Doubts on the Life of King Richard III. By Mr. Horace Walpole. Dublin: Printed for G. Faulkner, J. Exshaw, W. Sleater, and R. Moncrieffe. MDCCLXVIII.' Pages 87, inclusive. The author's preface is dated May 25, 1767."

This would seem to be a reprint of the first edition, London, 1768. We do not find any auction quotation of the book in other editions, but do not imagine that its value is great. Collectors of to-day take little interest in Walpole, although some of the productions of his Strawberry Hill Press are prized.

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Bah-ot.

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"NED NEWCOMBE," New York City: "What is the correct pronunciation of the name 'Bagehot'?"

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"H. M. L.," New York City: "In Appeals to Soldiers of June 28," J. W. A., 122 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., asks for the origin of the saying, 'Ninety-five out of every hundred men with full intentions,' etc. How to Do Business, published by Fowler & Wells in 1857, on page 82-83, Gen. H. A. Dearborn of Boston is quoted as follows: 'After an extensive acquaintance with business men, and having had much to do as an active observer of the course of events in the mercantile community, I am satisfied that ninety-one hundred merchants and traders out of every one hundred that commence business (may) fail in the very first couple of years.'"

J. L. STUART, Watertown, N. Y.: "Who is the author of 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' and in what year was it written?"

Mrs. Sarah Fuller Flower Adams, (1805-1848,) daughter of Benjamin Flower, journalist and politician, wife of William Bridges Adams, inventor and pamphleteer, wrote this hymn in 1841. The music was arranged by Lowell Mason from an old Scottish melody. Mrs. Adams was connected with the religious society of Theophilus Lindsey, England, under the care of William Johnson Fox. "Vivia Perpetua," her dramatic poem, was published in 1841.

A. S. THORNE, New Orleans, La.: "Who was 'Lawrie Todd'?"

Grant Thorburn, (1773-1868,) a Scottish seedsman, who came to America in 1794, settled here, and successfully established himself in and subsequently controlled the seedy Executive" was patronized by the Chatham Society in 1854; his "Forest" were edited by A. W. Ward in 1856. The best account of Byron is given by W. P. Scott in the third volume of Dr. T. H. Ward's "English Poets."

"MRS. T. R. G.," 425 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.: "Can you publish 'Home' written by Mrs. C. Lincoln, of the State, Penn.? I have it in pencil and am anxious to have it in print."

Mrs. Chamberlayne's verses will be found, as a friend suggested, in No. 13 of Garrett's "One Hundred Choice Selections." (Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, 25 cents.) Perhaps one of our correspondents will be good enough to send a copy to "Mrs. T. R. G." at the above address.

"ROSALIE," Rudy, L. I., N. Y.: "Where may the Irish poem 'The Gallowglass's Daughter' ?"

It is given as anonymous in Yeats's "Book of Irish Verse" and in other collections.

H. ROBINSON, Plymouth, N. H.: "Please give me a full list of the writings of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and especially those of"

"Poet Nothing: A Tale of the Boundary," Boston, 1840; "Poems," Cambridge, 1845; "Poems," Boston, 1847; "The Female Poets of America," Philadelphia, 1848; "Lays and Ballads," Philadelphia, 1849; "The Cloverdale Idyl," Philadelphia, 1850; "The Cloverdale Age: An Anniversary Poem," Cincinnati, 1851; "Poems," new and enlarged edition, Philadelphia, 1852, (reprinted, with illustrations, Philadelphia, 1854;) "The New Timothrus, Philadelphia, 1853; "The Poems Pastoral," Philadelphia, 1853; "Sylvia, by the Sea," Philadelphia, 1855; "Sylvia, of the Last Shepherd, and Other Poems," Philadelphia, 1857; "Poems," new and enlarged edition, two volumes, Boston, 1865; "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies: A Poem of the Days of Seventy-six," Philadelphia, 1865; "A Summer Story, Sheridan's Ride, 1865; and Other Poems," Philadelphia, 1865; "Poetical Works," newly revised, with additions, three volumes, Philadelphia, 1866; "Good Resolutions," Cincinnati, 1867; "Shortman's Ride," privately printed, New York, 1868, and "Poetical Works," complete edition, with portrait and illustrations, Philadelphia, 1882. In addition, he wrote an introduction for the second edition of Bayard Taylor's "Views Afoot," New York, 1856.

"A. L. B.," 72 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a copy of the 1808 edition of Shakespeare's Sonnets, containing all the words and 'A Lover's Complaint.' Can you tell me what it is worth? I will show it to him with pleasure."

J. B. PORTER, Richmond, Va.: "I have a set of seven volumes of Shakespeare's Sonnets and 'A Lover's Complaint,' London, 1794; also 'Sir Charles Grandison,' London, 1754; also 'The Knights of the Round Table,' Tradicionary Tales,' 'The Count de Gabalis' in the Old Dominion." New York, Franklin Square Library, 1844; also 'Tales of Fancy.' What are they worth?"

A copy of "Sir Charles Grandison," in the original calf, sold for $9.00, in London in July, 1902, another copy, moderately rubbed, bringing £3 15s. in March, 1902. According to Povey's "Literary Anthology," the first edition of "The Knights of the Round Table," which is by William A. Carruthers was published at Greenville, Ala., 1845. The first edition, though probably scarce, has only a nominal value.

"R.," New York City: "A correspondent of June 13 asks for information as to a sketch entitled 'How it Strikes a Stranger.' It was written early in the last century by Jane Taylor, who with her sister Ann wrote many features of the same sort and characters. The book of Jane's, 'Retirement,' and is the 'books' referred to in the 'Memoirs' as 'rendering the sketches' when I was quite a child in the early part of the century, were commonly read."

The "Tales, Essays and Poems" of Jane and Ann Taylor are apparently still in print, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.) Robert Browning's "Rephan" (in his last volume, "Asolando," now included in his "Poetical Works," the Macmillan Company) was suggested by "How it Strikes a Stranger," which first appeared in Jane Taylor's "Contributions of Q. Q." Jane Taylor was one of the earliest writers of books for children. She was the second sister of Isaac Taylor, the author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," "The Physical History of Another Life," &c. The greater part of her life was spent at Ongar, Essex, and, where with her sister Ann she wrote "Hymns for Infant Minds." She also wrote "Display," a novel. "Essays in Verse and Prose," "Memory," &c. Her Rhyme, "Morals and Manners," &c. Her "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" is now the best known of her verses. She died in 1824, at the age of forty. Her "Memoirs" being written by her brother Isaac, and published in connection with her correspondence. Browning says that "Stephen" was one. Browning says that "Stephen" was suggested by "a very early recollection of a prose story by the noble woman and imaginative writer, Jane Taylor."

"ED. P.," Cranbrook, New York City: "'M. C. L.,' Plainfield, N. J., quoting a reference to Statius at Cannæ, has requested information regarding 'the Poison in the Cloud.' The following is from your correspondent: Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has its examples in the Cambridge, as its exceptionally fine specimen of the kind is 'the Virgil Falcon,' that is, 'and I,' the figure of the Falcon, that is, with outspread beak feeding and reviving her cub at the moment after a serpent has bitten them, with the blood flowing from her own breast, which she has herself torn open for the purpose. Hence, the natural and figurative meaning has become applied to Christ in the Blessed Sacrament, (Corpus Christi,) cleansing and reviving the faithful by giving them His precious blood to drink. St. Thomas Aquinas, the composer of the Eucharistic hymns for the festival of Corpus Christi, makes the idea his own as follows:

"Ex Pellicano, Jesu Domine,
Me immundum munda Tuo Sanguine,
Cujus una stilla salvum facere
Totum mundum quit ab omni scelere."

"SUTTON PLACE," New York City: "Last Fall or Winter Quarter gave a sketch of the writer of a song known as the 'Sweet Singer of Michigan.' Kindly repeat the information you gave at that time."

"The Sweet Singer of Michigan" was Mrs. Julia A. Moore. Her first book, "The Sentimental Song Book," was published at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1876. Her second book, published two years later, was called "A Few Choice Words to the Public, with Some New and Original Poems." In the preface to "The Sentimental Song Book" the author stated that she was born in Plainfield and lived there until she was ten years of age. Then her parents removed to Algoma, where they have lived to the present day. (1876.) and I live near them, one mile west of Ispeton." The November, 1909, issue of The Cornhill Booklet, published in Boston, contained selections from Mrs. Moore's various verses, together with a portrait.

M. E. TELTON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Kindly advise the name of the publisher of 'Ballads of Many Lands,' edited by F. J. C., 1,845 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and oblige the following information. This book of selections was given to a friend by the author, Elizabeth York Case. In it is written in my little penmanship the words of the song 'Annie Laurie,' which I have been trying to find in print in the words as written in this book. It is the version in that it was once published by a collection in California, without a name. Also how recently it is since Robert Burns's Annie Laurie was first known to the world. It was found and sent to Charles Kingsley. The last was written in with Kingsley's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Kingsley's poem was published. Also, how recently it is since Tennyson's poem was published. The last was written in with Tennyson's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Longfellow's poem was published. The last was written in with Longfellow's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Whittier's poem was published. The last was written in with Whittier's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Holmes's poem was published. The last was written in with Holmes's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Bryant's poem was published. The last was written in with Bryant's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Emerson's poem was published. The last was written in with Emerson's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Lowell's poem was published. The last was written in with Lowell's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Whitman's poem was published. The last was written in with Whitman's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Poe's poem was published. The last was written in with Poe's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Hawthorne's poem was published. The last was written in with Hawthorne's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Irving's poem was published. The last was written in with Irving's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Cooper's poem was published. The last was written in with Cooper's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Simms's poem was published. The last was written in with Simms's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Timrod's poem was published. The last was written in with Timrod's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Hayne's poem was published. The last was written in with Hayne's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Lanier's poem was published. The last was written in with Lanier's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Allston's poem was published. The last was written in with Allston's own hand, and sent to Miss Case. Also, how recently it is since Dana's poem was published. The last was written in with Dana

PRIVATE PRESSES.

V.—The Strawberry Hill Press, 1757-1789.

In 1747 Horace Walpole informed his friend Sir Horace Mann that he had acquired a little plaything house, near Twickenham, on the Thames, set in enamelled meadows, with filigree hedges. It was at Strawberry Hill that Walpole gathered together his treasures in bric-a-brac. In his paintings, books, old lawn, medals and prints he found relief from politics and intrigue. Gray went frequently to see him at "Strawberry" and together they idled away many hours. It was here also that Walpole passed many long evenings writing his Memoirs. Walpole, the bookman, busy with the layout of the limited editions of his private press at Strawberry Hill, reading proof with his printer, and between times entertaining visitors with impromptu verses struck off in their honor, cannot but interest the bookman of the twentieth century even if all these things are but side lights in so far as Walpole is concerned.

In his "Short Notes on My Life" Walpole himself gives June 25, 1757, as the date of the establishment of his Strawberry Hill Press. An unoccupied cottage on the estate was fitted up as a printing office and in it one William Robinson was installed as printer. The step from collecting rare books to making them was lightly taken and out of the new pastime Walpole derived a large amount of pleasure. Robert Foulis of Glasgow and John Baskerville of Birmingham had just begun the work in typography that was to make both men famous about the time of the setting up of the Strawberry Hill Press. Caslon's types, introduced some twenty-five years previously, had been recognized as a great improvement over those formerly in use.

Walpole's was not the first private printing press to be set up in England, though it was destined to be more noteworthy than any other of the eighteenth century. The Rev. Francis Blomefield set up a press at his rectory at Fersfield in 1736, preceding Walpole by more than twenty years, but Blomefield's was a poorly conceived undertaking and it was found to be impossible to finish at his own press the "Essay Toward a Typographical History of Norfolk" he had written, and he was obliged at last to send the matter to a public printer to execute.

Of the first printer at Strawberry Hill it may be said that he was an Irishman. Of him Garrick, who was a great friend of Walpole's, is reported to have once remarked that he would give any money for four octaves with such eyes. He had, however, other qualifications besides his eyes.

The original intention of Walpole had been to open the Strawberry Hill Press with a translation of Paul Hentzner's account of his journey in England in the year 1598. But as he was one day in town looking over the books in Dodsley's shop and very possibly seeking suggestions and inspirations from that astute publisher, Thomas Gray, the poet, chanced to come in with the manuscripts of two new odes, "The Progress of Poesy" and "The Bard," in his hands. He had brought them to Dodsley to be published. Presuming upon his friendship for Gray, Walpole, to use his own words, snatched the odes out of Dodsley's hands and declared that they should be the first fruits of his new press. Walpole and Gray differed as to the necessity for notes in explanation of the odes which Walpole found obscure, but upon the insistence of Gray they were published without the notes.

Walpole had hoped the press might begin printing on July 14. It was Aug. 8, however, before he was to have the joy of receiving the first book still damp from the press, then, as now, slow to them who wait upon it. One thousand copies of the "Odes" were printed. They were afterward sold at Dodsley's. The book was a thin quarto, and neither the composition nor pressework was better than the average work of a dozen contemporary London printers. As a first attempt the book was a great success, and Walpole was entirely satisfied. The public quickly justified his suggestion that notes were needed by its inability to understand or appreciate the literary merit of Gray's performance, but more Walpole: "My humble share in the printer has been most favorably received."

The printing office was one of the great attractions at Strawberry Hill, and every visitor there was shown through it. Walpole wrote verses in praise of some of his lady visitors which were set up and printed on the spot, proof impressions being given to them. No matter how poor the poetry was, the gallantry of the proceeding always succeeded.

The second volume to come from the Strawberry Hill Press was the one originally intended to have been the first. This was a translation of a part of Paul Hentzner's "Travels" in the year 1598. The book was distributed in October, 1757. Only 200 copies were printed. In the interval between the "Odes" and the "Travels," however, there were printed six copies of a quarto sheet containing a few lines by David Garrick entitled "To Mr. Gray on His Odes."

In April, 1758, a "Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England" appeared. In this was printed a list of their several works. This was followed by a pretty little book bearing the title "An Account of Russia as It Was in the Year 1710," by Charles Lord Whitworth, who was Envoy Extraordinary to Russia in 1704 and Ambassador Extraordinary in 1710.

In 1759 a collection of "Fugitive Pieces in Verse and Prose" from Walpole's pen appeared and was distributed. In the same year the press produced "A Parallel in the Manner of Plutarch between a Most Celebrated Man of Florence and One Scarce Ever Heard of in England," by the Rev. Joseph Spence. The publication of this volume was followed by two years of idleness, and because of changes made in Walpole's printer, the printing office remained during the interval unoccupied. About this time a new building was constructed for the office, and in the attempt to replace Robinson Walpole was "plagued with a succession of bad printers." Two little catalogues, however, stand to the credit of the press during what may perhaps be called its transition period. After these came the long-delayed Lucan's "Pharsalia" in quarto, with which Walpole was much pleased. He described the book as "handsome."

Walpole was now busy with his "Anecdotes of Painting," based upon material written by Vertue and purchased of his widow in 1758. This was finally issued in four volumes, two of which appeared during 1762, the third volume in 1763, while No. 4 was delayed until 1780. These were partly printed by a printer named Thomas Farmer, and his name appeared on the title pages of each volume. The edition was finished by a printer whose name is not recorded.

A Volume of poems by Anne Chamber, Countess Temple, issued in 1764, bears the imprint of an individual named Frat as printer to the Strawberry Hill Press. During the same year Walpole converted his press into a toy for the amusement of a little niece of Lady Suffolk, his neighbor and friend, by translating and printing a little fable from the tales of Bonaventure des Periers, valet de chambre to the Queen of Navarre, entitled "The Magpie and Her Brood." Frat also printed a short "Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury," written by himself. This was in quarto size, and was considered by Walpole to have been "by far the most curious and entertaining book" that his press had produced. Frat was succeeded in office by Thomas Kirgate, who remained with him until his death. Kirgate was a thorough workman, and under him the Strawberry Hill Press improved greatly in both typography and pressework.

It was 1768 before further books came from Walpole's press. Early in the year it printed "Cornelia, Vestale, Tragedie," a French play by the old President Hénault, damned many years before in Paris, but which Walpole yet considered better than any of the modern tragedies. "The Mysterious Mother," which had been two years in manuscript, also appeared later in 1768.

The "Poems" of the Rev. William Hayward were printed at this press in 1769. They only filled twenty pages.

"Reply to the Observations of the Rev. Dr. Milles," (quarto,) of which six copies only were printed, was the only completed work done at the Strawberry Hill Press during 1770.

Lord Chesterfield, it may be noted, visited Walpole's Press during 1770. Walpole was during this period a pioneer "extra-illustrator." He had an enormous collection of prints that were available for such purposes, and it was because of this fact that he was able to assist Granger in compiling his "Catalogue of English Portraits," which stimulated the practice of removing the plates from many books to use them for the embellishment of one. Many loose titles as well as labels were printed at the Strawberry Hill Press to meet the requirements of Walpole's taste for a mild form of "extra illustration."

From 1770 until 1789 there were from one to four annual productions of the Strawberry Hill Press. The number of copies printed of one title never exceeded 500, and the number was very generally considerably under that figure. An interesting printing in 1774 was "A Description of the Villa of Horace Walpole." The preparation of this catalogue was evidently considered as an essential part of his preparation for death. The last volume to come from Walpole's press was a "History of Alcidalis and Zelida," (octavo.) This was dated 1789.

Kirgate printed a poem entitled "The Printer's Farewell to Strawberry Hill," in the printing of which he made his last use of the famous press. He signed his own initials to this poem, but it is understood that the verses were written for Kirgate by Sylvester Harding.

A recent volume on "Horace Walpole and the Strawberry Hill Press, 1757-1789," by Munson Aldrich Havens, published through the Kirgate press, Canton, Penn., gives a fuller account of this famous press as well as a painstaking bibliography of its products.

More Scott Letters.

The August number of The Century will contain some more of Sir Walter Scott's letters to Mrs. Hughes. In one of these, after speaking of the failure of his booksellers, by which the novelist lost a large sum, he says: "At Abbotsford we will cut off all hospitality, which latterly consumed all my time, which was worse than the expense; this I intended to do at any rate; we part with an extra servant or two, manage our own household economically, and in five years, were the public to stay my friends I should have much more than I have lost. But if I only pay all demands I shall be satisfied."

Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, author of "A Scarlet Poppy and Other Stories" and of many contributions to The Harper and other periodicals, is in London, where she expects to remain throughout the season. Mrs. Spofford is a relative of the historian Prescott. Her own work has been confined almost entirely to fiction and poetry.

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